USCBC Comment on the US-China Board of Trade

Office of the United States Trade Representative

Docket Number: USTR-2026-0430

The US-China Business Council (USCBC) welcomes the opportunity to submit comments to the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) regarding the US-China Board of Trade (the “Board”).

USCBC represents 270 American companies doing business in China. Our membership includes some of the largest and most iconic American brands, as well as small and medium-sized enterprises spanning energy products, manufacturing, agriculture, healthcare, technology, consumer products, financial services, and other sectors. Many of these companies have operated in China for decades, navigating the opportunities and persistent challenges of the market.

USCBC supports the administration’s efforts to create a structured mechanism for addressing commercial issues with China. For many years, the lack of a regular forum means both governments have struggled to resolve commercial differences. The proposed Board should replace episodic negotiations with a predictable process for advancing US economic interests, expanding market access, and enforcing Chinese commitments.

For full effectiveness, the Board should provide tariff relief and support American businesses in China. It should tackle longstanding concerns regarding China’s trade and industrial policies while creating opportunities to grow bilateral trade, reduce tariffs where appropriate, improve market access for competitive US exports, and strengthen the global competitiveness of American companies across sectors. USCBC recommends that the Board focus on getting measurable commercial outcomes for American businesses, workers, farmers, and consumers.

The case for US companies in China

For many American companies, China is not optional. According to USCBC’s 2026 Member Survey, 80% of respondents report that operating and investing in China is important or very important to their global competitiveness. As the world’s second-largest economy with large demand for advanced goods and services, China is a critical market for American companies wanting to grow sales, compete internationally, and maintain technological leadership.

American companies primarily operate in China to serve Chinese customers, meaning the resulting revenues, profits, and market share accrue to American companies rather than Chinese competitors. According to the US Bureau of Economic Analysis, US companies’ subsidiaries in China generate about $640 billion in annual sales. These commercial benefits should be considered alongside traditional trade flows when evaluating the economic relationship.

Those profits are reinvested in ways that directly benefit the United States. Over half of survey respondents say their China operations help fund global expansion, one-third say they support US-based research and development, one-third say they have added US-based jobs, and nearly one-quarter say they have enabled expansion of US manufacturing. These commercial benefits must be considered alongside traditional trade flows when evaluating the overall economic relationship. Excluding them gives a woefully incomplete picture.

Competing in China also makes American companies stronger competitors with Chinese firms worldwide. China is now a dynamic and competitive business environment, where companies are pushed to improve product quality, accelerate innovation cycles, and develop new business models. Those with a China foothold are better positioned to compete in third-country markets and defend American technological and commercial leadership globally.

Expanding bilateral trade also benefits American exporters. The sharp decline in US exports to China following tariff escalations last year resulted in lost sales for American manufacturers, farmers, ranchers, and workers. Many of these exports cannot be redirected to alternative markets. Restoring access to the Chinese market should be a core objective of the Board. Reducing tariffs on non-sensitive products and expanding market access, would bolster American exporters, jobs, and economic growth.

Finally, the Board should not lose sight of the fact that addressing longstanding market access and non-tariff barriers will produce far greater benefits for the US economy than tariff adjustments alone. Alongside tariff cuts where appropriate, the Board should resolve discriminatory procurement policies, sector-specific market access restrictions, export controls and sanctions, intellectual property concerns, and other barriers that prevent American companies from competing on a level playing field in China.

Prioritizing nonsensitive products for tariff relief

USCBC recommends a clear, predictable, and economically grounded framework for distinguishing between sensitive products and non-sensitive products that are candidates for tariff reductions. Many non-sensitive products share characteristics that warrant tariff relief. Some of these products encompass industrial components and manufacturing inputs that are not produced in sufficient quantities or at competitive prices in the United States. Others have a broad consumer impact. Many of these products are retail items with high household use, where tariffs raise prices for American families and small businesses without gaining leverage over China.

The critical role of intermediate goods and manufacturing inputs

As the administration wants to reinvigorate American industry, it must also prioritize tariff reductions on intermediate goods and manufacturing inputs. Put simply, products that companies need to import to build finished products in America should be categorized as non-sensitive and eligible for tariff relief.

By imposing tariffs on intermediate goods from China while maintaining tariffs on the rest of the world, USTR prevents US manufacturers from ensuring supply chain resilience. In USCBC's 2026 Member Survey, 75% of industrial and manufacturing firms are reassessing supply chains, but only 20% plan to relocate certain operations out of China, with the vast majority citing global competitive advantages from China-based supply chains.

Rather than helping reshore the manufacturing of these inputs, which are often not produced in sufficient quantity, quality, or price in the United States, these tariffs create additional costs for US-based manufacturing. For example, a cast iron counterweight or a raw transmission casing used in manufacturing a US tractor does not imperil national security but taxing it through tariffs makes the final tractor less competitive globally due to the increased cost.

USCBC urges USTR to recognize that intermediate goods and manufacturing inputs that support US assembly operations are non-sensitive and must be prioritized for tariff reduction alongside consumer goods.

USTR should develop a mechanism for re-evaluation

The classification of products as sensitive or non-sensitive is not static. Global supply chains, domestic manufacturing capabilities, and technology are in flux. USCBC recommends that the Board use a structured, annual review process to re-evaluate product classifications. This process should include public consultation, allowing US industry to provide updates and data on domestic availability and the economic impact of tariffs. Crucially, any changes to product classifications must incorporate reasonable implementation windows to allow businesses to adjust their supply chains.

US priorities for tariff relief

Tariffs impose heavy costs on US consumers and manufacturers and have not succeeded in changing unfair Chinese economic practices. According to USCBC's 2026 Member Survey, the percentage of respondents impacted by tariffs is now 72%, with 39% of impacted companies losing sales due to US tariffs — the highest level since the first 2018 trade war. Most companies are absorbing those costs (53%) or passing them on to customers (42%), driving inflationary pricing adjustments more than changes to production capacity in the United States.

USCBC urges USTR to prioritize tariff relief for all non-sensitive goods, especially where duties have compressed margins, raised consumer prices, and undermined the competitiveness of US-based manufacturing. Many industries have important cases to highlight for tariff relief:

Heavy machinery and agricultural equipment industry

Industrial components should be considered non-sensitive and receive tariff relief. These components are made in large quantities in China, and producers in the United States or elsewhere cannot supply these components at the volume, quality, or price the market needs. Examples of specific non-sensitive components that should be prioritized for relief include machined cast iron, counterweights, raw transmission/clutch parts, and powered axles. Additional examples include HTS chapters: 63, 39, 84, 42, 82, and 96.

Copper and commoditized electrical components industry

Copper high performance alloys have limited availability in the US market, and tariffs have greatly raised costs for domestically manufactured goods. In addition, commoditized electrical components, such as relays, are low-risk industrial inputs that support downstream US manufacturing. Relays are mature technologies used in industrial equipment, automotive, energy infrastructure, and factory automation, presenting no advanced technology or national security concerns. Tariff relief on copper and copper-containing intermediate goods should be prioritized, as doing so directly supports broader national security objectives relating to grid modernization, AI infrastructure deployment, electrification, and domestic manufacturing competitiveness.

Advanced materials and upstream electronics inputs industry

The Board should reduce tariffs for non-sensitive upstream inputs that support US downstream electronics competitiveness. This includes semiconductor materials, specialty chemicals, thermal-management materials, electromagnetic interface materials, industrial films, high-performance seals, and electrical machinery components. Because these products are intermediate inputs, tariff relief would help lower manufacturing costs and improve supply chain reliability. Tariffs on these semi-finished goods create unintended outcomes: companies may continue producing for the domestic market in the United States but shift production for global markets to overseas locations with lower tariff burdens, inadvertently expanding the US trade deficit.

Retail and consumer goods industry

Tariff relief should prioritize non-sensitive consumer goods that American families buy frequently, are not produced in sufficient quantities domestically, and meaningfully affect affordability for American consumers. USTR should include essential consumer goods, many of which fall on List 4A, such as footwear, office and school supplies, baby products, toys, consumer electronics, small household appliances, home furnishings and cleaning tools, lighting products, and other essentials.

Consumer audio and electronics industry

USTR should reduce tariffs on low-tech, low-value consumer audio devices, such as portable speakers. Tariffs are squeezing margins for these product lines, where there is intense global competition, and where products must meet stringent quality and safety standards. These layered costs plus inflation make it difficult for US companies to be globally competitive in this industry. The elimination of the de minimis exemption has made it more difficult for low-value goods from China to enter the US market duty-free. Despite efforts to make these items in the United States, quality issues and a lack of cost competitiveness have often forced production back to Southeast Asia and China.

Equipment for protection of American workers

USTR should reduce tariffs on imported components used in the manufacture of fall protection equipment. These inputs support US manufacturing jobs and are used to produce critical worker safety products for domestic and global markets. Fall protection equipment is essential for workers in construction, energy, mining, and infrastructure projects. Tariffs on key inputs increase production costs, reduce competitiveness, and ultimately hinder US manufacturing and exports. Continued access to these specialized components is necessary to support American jobs, worker safety, and US industrial competitiveness.

Toy industry

USCBC urges USTR to lower tariffs on toys, a non-sensitive sector for which China remains the primary source of imports. Toy manufacturing is complex and labor-intensive, requiring specialized expertise, experienced workers, and strict adherence to rigorous safety and production procedures, which is why China remains central to the supply chain, accounting for approximately 76 percent of all toys sold in the United States. This figure reflects China’s mature manufacturing infrastructure, as well as its strong capacity for safety compliance and testing (including under ASTM F963). Toys have traditionally been afforded duty-free treatment, and additional duties would fall disproportionately on American families while pushing consumers toward unsafe counterfeit products.

E-commerce and secondary markets industry

Unlike newly manufactured products, used or second-hand goods are not a primary driver of supply chain concerns. They also have a lower same risk profile than new merchandise. In most cases, older items are resold through secondary markets by individuals and small businesses. Tariffs on used goods create disproportionate costs for consumers and small businesses while generating little leverage due to their lower prices. USCBC encourages USTR to work with interagency partners to distinguish low-risk used goods from newly manufactured imports. For instance, USTR could establish a dedicated HTS code for used goods to exempt those entries.

China priorities for tariff reduction

To promote US exports to China, the United States must secure corresponding Chinese tariff reductions on key US products. USCBC recommends the following priority sectors where Chinese tariff relief would significantly benefit the US economy:

Agriculture and food industry

China remains a crucial and irreplaceable market for US agriculture. High-volume exports like soybeans and other row crops and meat and poultry, should receive immediate and permanent tariff relief. The Board should also prioritize relief for food, beverage, and consumer products from the United States, including tree nuts, dairy, fruits, vegetables, and wines and spirits. USCBC encourages USTR to negotiate a reduction in all Chinese retaliatory agricultural tariffs.

Energy and commodities industry

Commodities such as crude oil, petroleum products, LNG, agricultural products, forestry/lumber, and common minerals like copper concentrates are not technology-intensive and compete primarily on price, making them particularly sensitive to tariffs. The United States has a competitive advantage in oil and LNG production that can help reduce the US-China goods trade deficit. Yet crude oil exports to China have declined significantly, in part due to additional Chinese tariffs above MFN, with an average annual US export value to China of around $7 billion (2022–2024). Similarly, LNG averages $2.2 billion annually. In 2024, prior to tariffs, China imported 195 thousand barrels per day of US crude oil ($6 billion) and 4.15 million tons of US LNG ($2.4 billion), representing a large market. USCBC recommends USTR push for commodities trade tariff reductions in China, particularly in hard and soft commodities.

Civil aviation industry

The US aerospace sector sustains thousands of high-skilled US manufacturing, engineering, and supply chain jobs nationwide. The sector remains one of America's largest net exporters to China, and a strong civil aviation trade balance provides strategic leverage in broader economic negotiations. Continued participation in China's commercial aviation ecosystem helps ensure China's reliance on US aircraft systems and services.

Unilateral restrictions on US civil aviation exports have shifted market share to foreign competitors, particularly European suppliers that have deep footprints in China and operate without comparable licensing constraints. Ceding this market would erode established US influence, diminish the global competitiveness of US companies, and accelerate Chinese efforts to localize production. USCBC encourages China to lower aerospace-related tariffs.

Heavy machinery exports

China should prioritize purchasing finished whole goods from the United States. This will encourage manufacturing in the United States and increase exports to China, lowering the trade deficit. Agricultural machinery is an example of a finished whole goods category. For instance, agricultural tractors, sprayers, wheel tractors, and combined tillage equipment made in the United States provide tangible benefits to Chinese farms and support US jobs. USCBC encourages China to lower finished whole goods tariffs.

Advanced materials and differentiated semi-finished goods industry

China should prioritize tariff relief for US-manufactured, non-sensitive, semi-finished goods that serve as vital inputs for everyday consumer electronics in Chinese and global markets. These include advanced materials like high-performance films and perfluoroelastomer sealing products (illustrative HTS chapters 39 and 90). These products are uniquely produced and highly differentiated in the US market but face significant price pressure due to retaliatory tariffs. USTR should prioritize these uniquely American-made inputs to ensure US companies do not cede their technological lead and unique positioning in global industrial supply chains to rapidly advancing local competitors.

Medical device industry

China should prioritize tariff relief and additional purchases of American medical devices and advanced industrial equipment. Expanding market access for these sophisticated yet non-sensitive US exports will significantly strengthen bilateral trade while directly supporting high-value manufacturing jobs in the United States.

Many advanced medical technologies support the diagnosis, treatment, monitoring, and management of a wide range of acute and chronic conditions. These products help improve patient outcomes, enhance quality of care, reduce long-term healthcare costs, and enable healthcare providers to deliver timely and effective treatment. Tariff relief for non-sensitive medical technologies would promote patient access to innovative healthcare solutions while supporting the resilience and efficiency of healthcare systems.

The Board should therefore prioritize tariff reductions for sophisticated yet non-sensitive US medical technology exports to China. Doing so would support high-value US manufacturing, research and development, and skilled employment, while also reinforcing broader public policy objectives related to healthcare innovation, patient access, and improved health outcomes.

Addressing non-tariff barriers

While tariff reductions are the primary focus for the Board, non-tariff barriers (NTBs) and policy and regulatory barriers are equally critical. USCBC sees the following NTBs as areas for USTR to address in Board negotiations.

Agricultural biotechnology and innovation

A review of pending biotech traits and their time in the Chinese system should be a standing Board topic. This could be accomplished through the creation of a Biotechnology and Agricultural Innovation Working Group. Seed biotechnology (e.g., GMOs and gene editing) is not merely a sanitary and phytosanitary issue; it is a matter of technology leadership, supply chain resilience, and food security. Advocacy should focus on securing timely biotech food and feed approval outcomes rather than seeking process reforms. USCBC encourages USTR to use the Board to achieve the enforcement of the 24-month approval timeline China agreed to in Phase One for biotechnology traits and the establishment of predictable pathways for gene-edited products.

Agricultural commodity non-tariff barriers

As a part of the Phase One deal, China agreed to complete an assessment of the safety of the food additive ractopamine. USCBC encourages USTR to push China to release the findings of their study so they can move forward with a determination on market access. Additionally, for beef, China needs to clarify its standards for melengestrol acetate (MGA) and medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA) tolerance. USCBC recommends USTR encourage China to increase the tolerance it allows for MGA and MPA from the current 1 parts per billion (ppb) to the 18ppb to significantly reduce cost and complexity for US companies.

Electronic payment services (EPS)

USTR should prioritize enforcement of China's Phase One Agreement commitment in Article 4.4 related to EPS. While China has granted two Bank Card Clearing Institution licenses, it has failed to act on a third, long-pending application from a US EPS provider. Full implementation of these commitments would allow US EPS suppliers to compete and do business in China's domestic market on equal terms with Chinese and other global competitors.

Tax enforcement

According to USCBC's Member Survey, nearly three-quarters of companies reported that tax enforcement in China has either worsened or remained unchanged over the past year. A growing concern among US companies is the increasingly aggressive reassessment of previously accepted tax arrangements. Chinese tax authorities are reopening prior tax determinations using opaque and inconsistently applied criteria, resulting in tax assessments totaling millions of dollars for several companies.

These actions are creating significant uncertainty for US businesses and discouraging the repatriation of earnings to the United States. As a result, earnings that could otherwise be returned to the United States to support research and development, capital investment, and American jobs are instead trapped in China.

Procurement discrimination and subsidies

Forty-four percent of respondents to USCBC's Member Survey cite nonpublic directives or secret policy documents requiring the use of Chinese products in public procurement as a challenge, up 14 percentage points from last year. While Chinese state-owned enterprises (SOEs) do not explicitly discriminate against foreign-made equipment, in practice they have purchase preferences for domestic equipment. These discriminatory preferences extend to domestically made equipment produced by foreign-owned companies.

Additionally, China offers a two-year subsidy for new equipment that incorporates new technology, but these subsidies are not made available to equipment made in China by foreign companies. These subsidies should be extended to all equipment that incorporates new technology, regardless of the company's domicile.

Expedited dispute resolution and customs predictability

The Board should establish a dedicated workstream on non-tariff barriers that addresses customs classification consistency, export-control predictability, and equal treatment for multinational enterprises. This workstream should also facilitate an expedited dispute resolution process to address customs, licensing, and permitting issues before they escalate into broader trade disputes. Furthermore, the Board must ensure reliable access to Chinese critical minerals, rare earth elements (REEs) and magnets, and foundational manufacturing inputs necessary to support US industrial production.

Structure of the Board of Trade

The Board should have pathways for regular, recurring industry engagement. The focus must be on practical solutions, not just high-level policy discussions. USCBC urges the Board to prioritize long-lasting, predictable, transparent compliance frameworks that remain effective as trade policies evolve.

Meeting frequency and interagency participation

To ensure the Board delivers measurable commercial outcomes, it should establish a forward-looking meeting schedule until at least the end of 2028 with clear milestones. We recommend quarterly meetings at the leadership (ministerial) level led by USTR and the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM), supported by monthly, in-person meetings at the staff (Director General) level to build mutual trust and de-escalate issues. On the US side, participation should be robust and broadened to include the Departments of Treasury, Commerce, State, Agriculture and Energy, alongside Customs authorities. On the Chinese side, the Ministry of Finance (MOF), National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, and relevant customs and regulatory authorities should be fully integrated into the framework.

Permanent technical working groups and industry engagement

Lessons from previous mechanisms demonstrate that communication channels must have sustained implementation and follow-up. The Board should establish permanent technical working groups, such as one explicitly focused on semiconductor materials and advanced electronics inputs, to provide data-driven recommendations on sector-specific issues. Crucially, business leaders must be consistently involved in these dialogues through a structured, confidential industry-input channel. USCBC recommends a regularized public comment mechanism, facilitated quarterly through USTR, to ensure policy decisions reflect commercial realities and supply chain needs. Even when the bilateral relationship faces difficulties, these dialogues must continue.

Energy sector engagement

The US-China Oil and Gas Industry Forum (OGIF) should be revived as a platform within the Board's framework. OGIF previously functioned as an effective government-industry public-private platform between the United States and China on oil and natural gas cooperation between 1998 and 2018. Reinstating OGIF could provide a structured, sector-specific platform to support constructive dialogue, enhance transparency, and facilitate commercially driven energy trade. In addition, consideration should be given to establishing a regularized bilateral communication mechanism between the relevant energy authorities (DOE and NEA) to support both ministerial-level engagement and ongoing working-level exchanges.

USCBC appreciates the opportunity to comment and looks forward to working with USTR as it operationalizes the US-China Board of Trade.

US Tariff Reductions — Imports from China

HTS Codes Identified by USCBC for Tariff Relief

#	Product Category / Description	HTS Codes	#	Product Category / Description	HTS Codes
1	Machines for reception, conversion, transmission of data	8517620090	29	Playing cards	9504400000
2	Vacuum cleaners (≤1500W) & parts	8508110000	30	Cartons, boxes, and cases of cardboard or paperboard	4819100040
3	Copper high performance alloys (copper-tin [bronze], copper-nickel-silicon)	7409310000, 7409315000, 7409319000, 74097400000	31	Dog/cat food, retail	2309100090
4	Copper derivatives (telecommunication cable and insulated cables assemblies less than 1000V)	8544429090, 8544422000, 8544429090	32	Cotton socks	6115959000
5	Printed circuit board connectors	8536904040, 8536904000	33	Dog/cat food, retail	2309100090
6	Other connector apparatus (busbars, etc.)	8536908585	34	Multiple loudspeakers in enclosure	85182200
7	Molded parts of connectors	8538906000	35	Audio-frequency amplifiers	85184020
8	Other connector parts	8538908180, 8538908181	36	Electrical Apparatus NESOI	85437045
9	Connector relay parts not exceeding 60V, Electromechnical with contacts less than 10A	8536490050, 8536410020, 853641000, 8536490065	37	LED Lighting Fixtures	94054260
10	Connector relay parts not exceeding 60V, contactors	8536410045	38	Digital audio recording/reproduction equipment	85198130
11	Connector relay parts not exceeding 60V, Electromechnical with contact at 10A or more	8536410050	39	Single loudspeaker in enclosure	85182100
12	Connector relay parts exceeding 60V, Electromechnical with contacts at 10A or more	853649075	40	Microphones	85181080
13	Connector relay exceeding 60V, contactors	8536490065	41	Parts of Microphones	85189081
14	Aromatic polycarboxylic acid and their derivatives	2917397000, 2917393000	42	Loudspeakers (not mounted)	85182980
15	Aromatic carboxylic acid with additional oxygen function	2918994300	43	Automotive radio/audio systems	85272140
16	Powders of non-lamellar structure	7603100000	44	Dust cloths, mop cloths, polishing cloths and similar cleaning cloths, of cotton	6307102030
17	Other self-adhesive sheets (thermal interface materials, EMI reflection or absorption materials)	3919905000	45	Other floor-cloths, dish-cloths, dusters and similar cleaning cloths, not of cotton	6307101090
18	Polyimide film (not exceeding 0.03mm thickness)	3920999001	46	Other made-up textile articles, n.e.s.o.i.	6307909887
19	Other plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics (not reinforced, laminated, supported)	3920999090	47	Scissors, tailors' shears and similar shears, and blades and other parts thereof, valued over $1.75/dozen	8213009000
20	Perfluoroelastomer rubber seals	3926901000	48	Knives having other than fixed blades (e.g., folding/pocket knives), with cases or sheaths	8211930060
21	Electrical parts of machinery or apparatus	8548000000	49	Other handtools not elsewhere specified	8205595560
22	Electrothermic appliances (household heating, hairdressing, etc.)	8516790000	50	Adjustable hand-operated wrenches and spanners (and parts)	8204120000
23	Machined cast iron components	73251000	51	Non-adjustable hand-operated wrenches and spanners (and parts) – socket wrenches, with or without handles/drives/extensions	8204110030
24	Machined parts and fittings (motor vehicle parts)	87089968, 87089997	52	Screwdrivers and parts thereof	8205400000
25	Counterweights (parts and accessories of motor vehicles)	87089981	53	Pliers (including cutting pliers), pincers, tweezers and similar tools, and parts thereof – other pliers	8203206030
26	Rollers (continuous action elevators) and conveyers	84283900	54	Socket wrenches, with or without handles, drives or extensions, and parts thereof	8204200000
27	Axles	87085071, 87085099	55	Non-adjustable hand-operated wrenches and spanners (and parts) – other than socket wrenches	8204110060
28	Transmissions and parts (gearboxes)	87084010, 87084050, 87084075	56	Pliers (including cutting pliers) and parts thereof, valued not over $1.35 per dozen	8203202000

US Tariff Reductions — Imports from China

HTS Codes Identified by USCBC for Tariff Relief

#	Product Category / Description	HTS Codes	#	Product Category / Description	HTS Codes
57	Frame, support, fuel tank, muffler	87089910, 87089200	85	Other machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions from Chapter 84	8479899590
58	Water coolers / radiators	87089150	86	Gears and gearing, ball or roller screws, gear boxes and other speed changers (other than toothed wheels/chain sprockets sold separately)	8483409000
59	Wholegoods and attachments	84314990	87	Gears and gearing (other than bevel, worm gears etc.)	8483405050
60	Toys (various, for different age groups)	95030000	88	Cold isostatic presses	8479830000
61	Christmas ornaments	9505102500	89	Other machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions, n.e.s.o.i.	8479899560
62	Swimming pools and wading pools	9506995500	90	Other ball or roller bearings	8482800080
63	Fishing/hunting tackle & accessories	9507908000	91	Spray guns and similar appliances	8424201000
64	Outdoor seating / furniture	9401790015	92	Flywheels and pulleys, including pulley blocks	8483509040
65	Quilts, eiderdowns, and comforters (manmade fiber outer shell)	9404409022	93	Parts of machinery for working rubber or plastics or for manufacturing products from these materials	8477908601
66	Toilet & kitchen linen, towels, blankets, rugs	6301400020	94	Other taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats or the like	8481805060
67	Made-up textile articles	6307909891	95	Parts and accessories for machine tools of headings	8466939685
68	Plastic tableware/kitchenware/household articles	3924104000, 3924905650	96	Flywheels and pulleys, including pulley blocks – other	8483509080
69	Plastic pneumatic mattresses/inflatable articles	3926907500	97	Parts of machinery for sorting, screening, mixing or kneading earth, stone, ores or other mineral substances	8474900020
70	Stainless steel cookware/kitchenware	7323930060	98	Input or output units for automatic data processing machines	8471602000
71	Aluminum cookware, non-enameled (bakeware)	7615107155	99	Filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus for gases, other than for specific listed uses	8421390115
72	Household articles of iron/steel, NSPF	7323999080, 7326908688	100	Spray guns and similar appliances, other	8424209000
73	Opthalmic equipment, accessories, and consumables	90185000	101	Parts and accessories for automatic data processing machines	8473305100
74	Intraocular Lens	90213900	102	Parts of mechanical appliances for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders	8424909080
75	Contact lens care	33079000	103	Machinery and apparatus for filtering or purifying water	8421210000
76	Hat-racks, hat pegs & parts	8302500000	104	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with machinery (lifting, handling, loading machinery)	8431100090
77	Cooking appliance (gas/other fuels)	7321116000	105	Machinery for filling, closing, sealing, capsuling or labelling bottles, cans, boxes etc.	8422309186
78	Cleaning wipes	3401199000	106	Parts and accessories of printing machinery and machines for uses ancillary to printing	8443999000
79	Kitchen grease cleaner	340250	107	Other units of automatic data processing machines	8471801000
80	Dryer sheets	38249999	108	Machinery for filling, closing, sealing, capsuling or labelling bottles, cans, boxes etc. – other	8422309191
81	Cat litter	2302500000	109	Parts and accessories for other office machines	8473408600
82	Toilet tissue	48181000	110	Parts of calendering or other rolling machines and cylinders	8420999000
83	Kitchen paper (paper towels, tissues, napkins, household/sanitary)	48189000	111	Parts of dishwashing, bottle/container cleaning, filling, closing, labelling machinery	8422909160
84	Beauty/make-up preparations	3304995000	112	Parts of other machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions, n.e.s.o.i.	8479909596

US Tariff Reductions — Imports from China

HTS Codes Identified by USCBC for Tariff Relief

#	Product Category / Description	HTS Codes	#	Product Category / Description	HTS Codes
113	Postcards	4909002000	125	Filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus for liquids, other than for oil/petrol or beverages	8421290065
114	Children's picture, drawing, or coloring books	4903000000	126	Other packing or wrapping machinery	8422409170
115	Printed books, magazines, pictures, etc.	4911914040, 491998000, 4911914020	127	Calendering or other rolling machines, other than for metal or glass	8420109040
116	Ammonium chloride	28271000	128	Parts of centrifuges, including centrifugal dryers, and filtering/purifying machinery	8421990140
117	Vitamin E	30045030	129	Parts of taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats	8481909085
118	Potassium sorbate	29161910	130	Automatic data processing machines comprising in the same housing at least a CPU and input/output unit	8471410150
119	Acetanilide;N-Acetylsulfanilyl chloride; Aspartame; and 2-Methoxy-5-acetamino-N,N- bis(2-acetoxyethyl)aniline	2924291000	131	Synthetic silica gel	2811221000
120	Carboxyamide-function compounds; amide-function compounds of carbonic acid: Acyclic amides (including acyclic carbamates) and their derivatives; salts thereof	2924191150	132	amino-naphthols and other amino-phenols	29222910
121	Xylitol	29054930	133	D-Xylose	2940006000
122	Petrolium resin	39111000	134	L-Cystiene Hydrocholoride Monohydrate Bag	29309092
123	Vitamin C (Ascorbic acid) and its derivatives	29362700	135	Polysaccharides and their derivatives	39139020
124	Vitamin B1 (Thiamine) and its derivatives	29362200	136	Konjac Flour	1302390090

China Tariff Reductions — US Exports to China

HS Codes Identified by USCBC for Tariff Relief

#	Product Category / Description	HS Codes
1	Soybeans	1201
2	Corn (Maize)	1005
3	Wheat	1001
4	Beef, fresh or chilled — bone-in	0201, 2012000
5	Beef, fresh or chilled, frozen — boneless	0202, 2013000
6	Pork, fresh, chilled or frozen	0203, 2032900
7	Fresh or dried oranges	8051000
8	Fresh apples	8081000
9	Frozen mixed vegetables	7109000
10	Fresh unripened or uncured cheese (incl. whey cheese and curd)	4061000
11	Grated or powdered cheese of all kinds	4062000
12	Canned diced tomatoes (whole or in pieces)	20021010
13	Chickpeas	20059999
14	Peanut butter (ground-nut butter)	20081130
15	Roasted pistachios	20081130
16	Frozen sweet potato fries	20089990
17	Ice cream	21050000
18	Pepper sauce / condiments and seasonings	21039090
19	Fruit-filled yogurt-flavored candies	17049000
20	Chocolate products (not exceeding 2 kg)	18069000
21	Puffed food, biscuits, cakes, frozen flour products	19059000
22	Wine	22042100; 22041000
23	Gin	22085000
24	Vodka	22086000
25	Rum, liqueurs and cordials	22087000
26	Crude oil (petroleum oils)	27090000
27	Liquefied natural gas (LNG)	27111100
28	Copper ores and concentrates	26030000
29	Civil aircraft and parts	8802
30	Wheel tractors (engine power > 130 kW)	87019510
31	Tracked tractors	87013000
32	Sprayers	84244900
33	Combined tillage equipment	84328090
34	Agricultural equipment parts (cone, chopper body, roof, etc.)	84339010
35	Walnut lumber and logs	4407
36	Semiconductors and electronic integrated circuits	8542
37	Navigational, measuring, and precision instruments	9015, 9025, 9026
38	Pharmaceutical products (medicaments)	3004
39	Medical equipment and supplies (diagnostic, electro-cardiographs)	9018, 9019, 9021
40	Basic chemicals (organic / inorganic)	2801-2942
41	Resins and synthetic fibers (polyethylene to tubing)	3901-3917