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M.S. McCauley

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION
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# IMPORTS OF BENZENOID CHEMICALS AND PRODUCTS

1971

United States General Imports of Intermediates, Dyes, Medicinals, Flavor and Perfume Materials, and Other Finished Benzenoid Products Entered in 1971 Under Schedule 4, Part 1, of The Tariff Schedules of the United States

TC Publication 496
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# IMPORTS OF BENZENOID CHEMICALS AND PRODUCTS, 1971 1/

## Introduction

This report presents statistics on U.S. imports of benzenoid chemicals and products entered in 1971 under the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)--title I of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. The data were obtained by analyzing invoices covering imports through the principal U.S. customs districts.

Items included in this report are referred to as "benzenoid chemicals" and products. The term "benzenoid chemicals" refers to cyclic organic chemicals having a benzenoid, quinoid, or modified benzenoid 2/ structure and to certain cyclic and acyclic chemicals obtained therefrom, provided for in part 1 of schedule 4 of the TSUS. Certain benzenoid chemicals, however, are specifically excluded from part 1 of schedule 4; among these are certain chemicals obtained from animal or vegetable products. 3/ The cyclic chemicals here considered are usually produced in whole or in part either from coal tar or petroleum.

Rates of duty on all imports of the benzenoid products covered by this report are compound rates except for certain colors, dyes and stains, and color lakes and toners which are ad valorem rates. The specific portion of the compound rates of duty is assessed on the actual weight of the imported product, except that, for colors, dyes, and stains which exceed the standards of strength established by the Secretary of the Treasury, the specific rate is computed on the weight of the product as if diluted to the standard strength.

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2/ The term "modified benzenoid" describes a molecular structure having at least one six-membered heterocyclic ring which contains at least four carbon atoms and having an arrangement of molecular bonds as in the benzene ring or in the quinone ring, but does not include any such molecular structure in which one or more pyrimidine rings are the only modified benzenoid rings present.

3/ Additional exceptions are provided in the headnotes to other parts of Schedule 4. For instance, the headnote to part 3 specifically exempts niacin, niacinamide, meso-inositol hexanicotinate, and pyridoxine (vitamin $B_6$).



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Benzenoid products that are "competitive" with similar domestic products, because they accomplish results substantially equal to those accomplished by the similar domestic product when used in substantially the same manner, are subject to a special basis of valuation for customs purposes known as the "American selling price." If "noncompetitive," the benzenoid products are valued for customs purposes on the basis of the "United States value." The essential difference between these two values is that "American selling price" is based on the wholesale price in the United States of the "competitive" domestic product, whereas "United States value" is based on the wholesale price in the United States of the imported product less most of the expenses incurred in bringing the product to the United States and selling it. When neither of these two valuation bases applies, then the "export value," "foreign value," or "constructed value" is used as the valuation basis under section 402 or 402a, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

The statistics in this report are based on an analysis of general imports 1/ through those U.S. customs districts which account for most of the imports of benzenoid chemicals and products. Thus, this report supplements the information given in official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce which summarize imports for consumption, and general imports for a number of specified classes, by tariff classification, through all U.S. customs districts.

In this report, which includes analyses of the "basket" or "all other" categories, the statistics differ in some respects from official Commerce statistics. Factors which

1/ Imported merchandise is reported as "general imports" and "imports for consumption." General imports are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and entries into customs-bonded warehouses. Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption.



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should be considered when using these statistics include the following:

1. As the data reported herein do not cover all importations, the statistical coverage varies from a low of 75% for drugs to 79% for pigments, 85% for intermediates, 89% for flavors and perfume materials, and 94% for dyes in 1971.

2. The analysis given in this report is based on entries after appraisement by the Customs Service, whereas, the Commerce statistics include some entries before appraisement. In general, this procedural difference does not affect the over-all totals; however, appraisement sometimes does affect the statistical classification and/or duty-status of individual items. This report includes the revised figures.

3. Carry-over of year-end entries to the data for the following year also results in some inaccuracies in import statistics. These carry-overs, which occur because of processing and appraisement problems, tend to remain substantially constant for items which are imported on a regular basis. Year-to-year comparisons of such items can be made. For some items, imported on a sporadic basis, carry-overs will distort the statistics for a given year.

Differences resulting from the above-mentioned methods of compiling import data should be taken into consideration when comparing figures in this report with those published by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Statistics 1/ on the value of imports given in this and earlier reports are the invoice values and not necessarily the dutiable values as finally determined by the customs officials or (in the event of litigation) by a customs court. The invoice values given for "noncompetitive" products on the average roughly approximate dutiable values. For "competitive" products, on the other hand, the invoice values usually are lower than the dutiable values, since the duties on these products are assessed on the basis of the "American selling price." The competitive status of the individual chemicals, when available, is shown in a separate column of all pertinent tables. The competitive status is determined by the Customs Service and the tables given herein reflect the latest determinations of the Service available to the Tariff Commission. In some instances the competitive status may not be in accord with the final determinations made by the customs officials or (in the event of litigation) by a customs court.

In 1971 statistics on imports of benzenoid chemicals and products were classified according to the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1971) (TSUSA) 2/. The rates of duty in effect from January 1, 1971 may be ascertained by reference to the TSUSA, as supplemented.

1/ Imports amounting to less than 25 pounds are not shown separately in this report, except medicinals (including alkaloids and antibiotics) and flavor and perfume materials.

2/ U.S. Tariff Commission Publication 344.



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Table 3.--Benzenoid intermediates: U. S. general imports entered under Schedule 4, Part 1B, TSUS, showing competitive status 1/, 1971--Continued

| Competitive status | Intermediate | Quantity (pounds) |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | 4-Bromo-3,5-resorcylamide | 50 |
| 1 | 2-Bromo-α-resorcylic acid | 1,000 |
| 4 | p-Bromo-α,α,α-trifluorotoluene | 110 |
| 4 | n-Butylaniline | 6,000 |
| 1 | p-Butylaniline | 3,077 |
| 2 | 3-(N-Butylanilino)propionitrile | 1,570 |
| 2 | N-Butylbenzenesulfonamide | 167,815 |
| 1 | 4-tert-Butylcatechol | 190,083 |
| 1 | 2-tert-Butyl-p-cresol | 150,000 |
| 1, 2 | p-tert-Butylcyclohexanol | 3,075 |
| 1 | p-tert-Butylperoxybenzoate | 1,543 |
| 1 | p-tert-Butylphenol | 185,250 |
| 1, 2 | 4-tert-Butylphenylsalicylate | 27,720 |
| 1 | tert-Butylsalicylate | 64,020 |
| 2 | Byketol-OK | 7,129 |
| 4 | Camphorsulfonic acid | 110 |
| 1 | Caprolactam (Hexahydro-2H-azepin-2-one) | 7,556,263 |
| 1, 2 | Carbazole 2/ | 995,641 |
| 3 | Catalyst A | 79 |
| 1 | Cellulose acetate phthalate | 2,205 |
| 2 | Chloranil | 327,576 |
| 1, 2, 3 | Chlorinatedbiphenyls (PCB) | 640,610 |
| 1 | 2'-Chloroacetoacetanilide | 55,434 |
| 2 | 4'-Chloroacetoacetanilide | 17,615 |
| 1 | 2-Chloroacetophenone | 1,984 |
| 1 | m-Chloroaniline | 2,204 |
| 1 | o-Chloroaniline | 212,601 |
| 1 | p-Chloroaniline | 275,340 |
| 1, 2 | 5-Chloro-o-anisidine [$NH_2$=1] | 169,272 |
| 1 | 1-Chloroanthraquinone | 23,545 |
| 1 | o-Chlorobenzaldehyde | 20,914 |
| 1 | o-Chlorobenzoic acid | 4,762 |
| 2 | o-Chlorobenzonitrile | 749 |
| 4 | o-(p-Chlorobenzoyl)benzoic acid | 40,040 |
| 1 | p-Chlorobenzoyl chloride | 26,460 |
| 1 | p-Chlorobenzyl chloride | 22,046 |
| 3 | p-Chloro-2-benzylpyridine | 3,086 |
| 3 | 4'-Chlorochalcone | 3,031 |
| 2 | p-Chloro-m-cresol | 37,236 |
| 1 | 2-Chloro-1,4-dibutoxy-5-nitrobenzene | 1,543 |
| 1 | 2-Chloro-1,4-diethoxy-5-nitrobenzene | 5,725 |
| 4 | 2-Chloro-p-diisopropoxybenzene | 7,848 |
| 1 | 4'-Chloro-2,5'-dimethoxyacetoacetanilide | 22,640 |
| 2 | 4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyaniline | 519,003 |

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Table 3.--Benzenoid intermediates: U. S. general imports entered under Schedule 4, Part 1B, TSUS, showing competitive status 1/, 1971—Continued

| Competitive status | Intermediate | Quantity (pounds) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Triphenylphosphine | 24,861 |
| 1 | 2,3,5-Triphenyltetrazolium chloride | 44 |
| 2 | Triphenyltin fluoride | 3,086 |
| 2 | DL Tryptophane | 661 |
| 3 | U.V. Absorber | 55 |
| 2 | Ultramid activator | 4,004 |
| 1, 2 | Ultramid catalyst | 4,004 |
| 1 | 7,7'-Ureylenebis[4-hydroxy-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid] (Urea J acid) | 236,758 |
| 1, 2 | Ursol A, D, EG, NZ, O, P | 891 |
| 2 | Vulcabond TX | 550 |
| 2, 3 | Vulkadur T | 2,877 |
| 2 | Wevo wax assorted blocks | 593 |
| 3 | 2,5-Xylenol | 4,409 |
| 1 | 2,4-Xylidine (m-Xylidine) | 145,867 |
| 2, 3 | 2,5-Xylidine (p-Xylidine) | 46,615 |
| 2 | 2,6-Xylidine | 441 |
| 1, 2 | Xylidine mixtures | 21,610 |
| 3 | Xylylenediisocyanate | 1,982 |
| 2 | Zupin | 95,900 |
| 1, 2, 3, 4 | All other intermediates | 742,048 |
| | Total----------quantity--- | 125,088,668 |
| | Total----------invoice value- | $65,334,718 |

1/ Competitive status of imports valued for duty purposes.

1. Competitive - duty based on American Selling Price.
2. Noncompetitive - duty based on U.S. value.
3. Noncompetitive - duty based on export value or foreign value.
4. Not available.

2/ Statistics on imports for consumption by quantity, value, and country of origin of this item, which is specifically named in the TSUSA, are published by the U.S. Department of Commerce. For additional information on the statistics in this report, see the Introduction.



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