



June 17, 2019

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PUBLIC DOCUMENT

Ambassador Robert E. Lighthizer
U.S. Trade Representative
Office of the United States Trade Representative
600 17th Street NW
Washington, DC 20006

Re: **Docket No. USTR-2019-0004 – *Request for Comments Concerning Proposed Modification of Action Pursuant to Section 301: China’s Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation*, 84 Fed. Reg. 22,564 (Office of the United States Trade Representative May 17, 2019)**

Dear Ambassador Lighthizer:

CropLife America (“CLA”) and RISE (Responsible Industry for a Sound Environment[®]) (“RISE”) respectfully submit these comments regarding the proposed action, under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, with respect to unfair and burdensome trade practices of the Government of the People’s Republic of China. As indicated in CLA and RISE’s comments on the Administration’s third proposed round of tariffs on Chinese products, CLA and RISE appreciate the Administration’s efforts to counteract practices that unfairly burden or restrict commerce.¹ The proposed imposition of tariffs on chemicals and chemical products used in American crop and turf protection applications, as well as in protecting Americans and their

¹ See Letter from CropLife America and RISE (Responsible Industry for a Sound Environment[®]) to Ambassador Robert E. Lighthizer, re: *USTR-2018-0026 – Proposed Modification of Action Pursuant to Section 301: China’s Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation: Written Comments of CropLife America and RISE (Responsible Industry for a Sound Environment[®])* (Sep. 6, 2018), docketed as USTR-2018-0026-5596.

property from pests like mosquitos, ticks, and termites, will have profound negative effects for American agrochemical businesses, American jobs in the agrochemical industry, American farmers, and professional applicators. Indeed, the increased cost of pesticide products for crop and turf protection products ultimately will be passed on to American growers and businesses. At a time when American farmers are already suffering from adverse factors and conditions, such as catastrophic weather and low commodity prices, they should not have to withstand the additional burden from these tariffs.

Notably, the current proposal includes a number of tariff lines that were originally proposed for inclusion in the Administration's third round of tariffs, but were removed from the finalized scope of those tariffs. The new proposal also includes tariff lines covering additional pesticidal chemicals that were not the subject of prior proposals. As further discussed below, these tariff lines apply to products that not only ensure that American consumers continue to have access to affordable and nutritious food, but also are used to control disease-carrying mosquitos and ticks, control weeds on roads and utility rights-of-way, and reduce risks from pests in and around homes and structures, ensuring the health and safety of Americans.

Importantly, many of the chemicals subject to the new proposal are simply not available from American sources, as shown by their inclusion in the recently-enacted Miscellaneous Tariff Bill ("MTB").² Many others are not reasonably available from sources outside of China in the volumes necessary and within a practicable time period for use in American agricultural,

² Public Law 115-239 (Sep. 13, 2018). MTBs provide for the temporary reduction or suspension of duties on imported goods, typically those required for U.S. manufacturing or processing operations. As a matter of policy, MTB status is not provided for goods that are domestically produced.

industrial, commercial, and residential applications. Finally, these tariffs will not meaningfully advance the Administration's goal of encouraging China to abandon its unfair practices.

As discussed below:

- **The proposal will raise prices significantly for American farmers, nurseries, turf protection businesses, and pest mitigation companies, as well as their customers.**
- **The proposal will negatively impact jobs across the American agrochemical, agricultural, turf protection, and pest mitigation supply chains.**
- **The burdens of the tariffs will be felt disproportionately by American companies, growers, and consumers, inclusive of negative effects for American consumers' health.**
- **The tariffs will not meaningfully affect the unfair acts, practices, and policies that the Administration seeks to change.**

CLA and RISE and their members therefore oppose the imposition of the proposed tariffs on such products, particularly the application of additional duties to agrochemical products imported from China covered by the 28 tariff provisions listed in **Appendix A**.

I. INFORMATION ON CLA, RISE, AND THEIR MEMBERSHIP

CLA and RISE are national trade associations that represent manufacturers, formulators, and distributors of pesticide products.

CLA, established in 1933, represents the developers, manufacturers, formulators and distributors of plant science solutions for agriculture and pest management in the United States. CLA's member companies produce, sell, and distribute virtually all the crop protection products used by American farmers, ranchers, and landowners to ensure healthy crops and strong yields.

RISE is a national not-for-profit trade association representing more than 220 producers and suppliers of specialty pesticide and fertilizer products to both the professional and consumer

markets. RISE member companies manufacture more than 90 percent of domestically-produced and -formulated specialty pesticides used in the United States, including a wide range of products used on lawns, gardens, sport fields, and golf courses to protect public health. Together with their individual members, CLA and RISE work to ensure that their member companies can provide the agricultural products that support the United States' safe food supply, as well as the beautiful public and private spaces that characterize our country, reducing the risks posed by destructive pests and plant diseases.

II. THE PROPOSED TARIFFS WILL NEGATIVELY IMPACT CLA AND RISE MEMBERS, AMERICAN FARMERS AND AMERICAN CONSUMERS

Pesticidal chemicals are crucial to many American industries. American farmers depend on them to grow healthy and safe row crops, fruits, and vegetables that are used as food, as well as other farm products, including fibers, lumber, and fuel for Americans and consumers around the world. Without modern crop protection technology, insect pests, weeds, and crop diseases would reduce crop yields and quality and substantially reduce the availability of American-grown farm and food products. Similarly, without crop products, American plant nurseries would suffer, as would turf protection for areas such as sports fields, golf courses, and even everyday Americans' lawns. Further, pesticidal chemicals prevent public health problems by controlling harmful insects such as mosquitos and ticks.

As noted above, a number of the tariff lines subject to the new proposal were removed from the final scope of the Administration's third round of Section 301 tariffs. These tariff lines cover many agrochemicals that are simply not available in the United States.³ Even where U.S.

³ Many of these chemicals, classifiable in covered tariff lines, were included in the recently-enacted MTB.³ See Public Law 115-239 (Sep. 13, 2018) at §§ 134, 218, 219, 220, 239, 360, 425, 431, 435, 437, 544-548, 550-551. As a general matter, products manufactured in the United States are not eligible for inclusion in the MTB.

production exists, the new proposal covers tariff provisions that CLA and RISE members have identified as used to import manufacturing intermediates used in U.S. production of such chemicals, as well as inert ingredients used in U.S.-based formulation operations.⁴

A survey of CLA and RISE's members identified 28 ten-digit tariff provisions covered by the Administration's proposal under which active, intermediate, and inert pesticidal chemicals and formulated products were imported from China in 2018.⁵ In 2018, Chinese products accounted for more than three quarters of the volume of U.S. imports under these tariff lines.⁶ According to official import statistics for the individual codes provided by CLA and RISE members, Chinese imports accounted for almost 90% of 2018 imports under tariff code 2933.69.6021, the code that includes triazine herbicides, commonly used on wheat, corn, potatoes, soybeans and fruit crops. None of the triazine chemicals classified under that tariff code are produced domestically. Likewise, China was the source of 97% of 2018 U.S. imports of fungicidal technical chemicals under tariff code 2926.90.2100, also not produced domestically.⁷ For certain important chemicals used in U.S. production of pesticidal active ingredients, China was the sole import source in 2018.⁸

Importantly, the proposal covers glyphosate and 2,4-D, identified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as two of the most commonly used pesticide chemicals

⁴ These tariff lines include 2903.99.08, 2903.99.80, 2908.99.25, 2914.79.40, 2915.39.35, 2917.19.70, 2921.42.65, 2924.21.18, 2926.90.80, 2926.90.19, and 2933.69.60.

⁵ See Appendix A (Covered Provisions Identified by CLA/RISE and Their Members). This list is based on members' responses to a survey regarding the tariff lines subject to the current proposal. This list is not exhaustive list of all tariff provisions under which crop protection products could be classified, but is meant to illustrate the potential effects of the Administration's proposal.

⁶ See Appendix B (Tariff Provision-Specific Import Data).

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ See *id.* with respect to 2903.99.0800, 2908.99.2500, 2924.21.1800, 2926.90.0800, and 2926.90.1900.

in American agricultural, residential, and industrial/commercial applications.⁹ The proposal also covers other pesticidal chemicals identified by EPA as among the “top ten” chemicals needed for use for specific crops, plants, and pest-eradication programs.¹⁰ Based on only a partial review of the active ingredients classifiable under covered tariff provisions, CLA has identified the following as registered for use with important crops such as apples, corn, cotton, oranges, potatoes, and soybeans.¹¹

Active Ingredient	Classification	Crop Registrations
Atrazine	2933.69.6021	Corn, Wheat
Bromoxynil	2926.90.2300	Barley, Corn, Cotton, Wheat
Chlorothalonil	2926.90.2100	Cabbage, Peanut, Potato, Soybean,
Dicamba	2918.99.2050	Barley, Corn, Cotton, Soybean, Wheat
Ethephon	2931.90.9051	Apple, Barley, Cotton, Wheat
Glufosinate-ammonium	2931.39.0015	Apple, Corn, Potato, Rice,
Glyphosate	2931.90.9051	Apple, Barley, Cabbage, Corn, Cotton, Oranges, Peanut, Potato, Rice, Soybean, Wheat
Metribuzin	2933.69.6021	Barley, Corn, Potato, Soybean, Wheat
Oxyfluorfen	2909.30.3000	Apple, Cabbage, Corn, Cotton, Soybean
Simazine	2933.69.6021	Apple, Corn, Oranges,
2,4-D	2918.99.2010	Apple, Barley, Corn, Cotton, Oranges, Potato, Rice, Soybean, Wheat

The pesticidal chemicals named above and those that CLA and RISE members identified are just a subset of those that are covered by the current proposal.

As previously indicated, key chemicals subject to the proposal are not available from the United States and China is the sole or major supplier. But even where an agrochemical is

⁹ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Pesticides Industry Sales and Usage: 2008-2012 Market Estimates (2017) at pp. 14-16. Glyphosate and 2,4-D are classifiable in tariff provisions 2931.90.9051 and 2918.99.2010. Glyphosate is included in the recently-enacted MTB, Public Law 115-239 (Sep. 13, 2018) at Sec. 435, indicating that there is no significant U.S. production of this important chemical. While 2,4-D is not included in the recently-enacted MTB, CLA, RISE, and their members understand that non-Chinese production of this chemical is insufficient to fulfill demand.

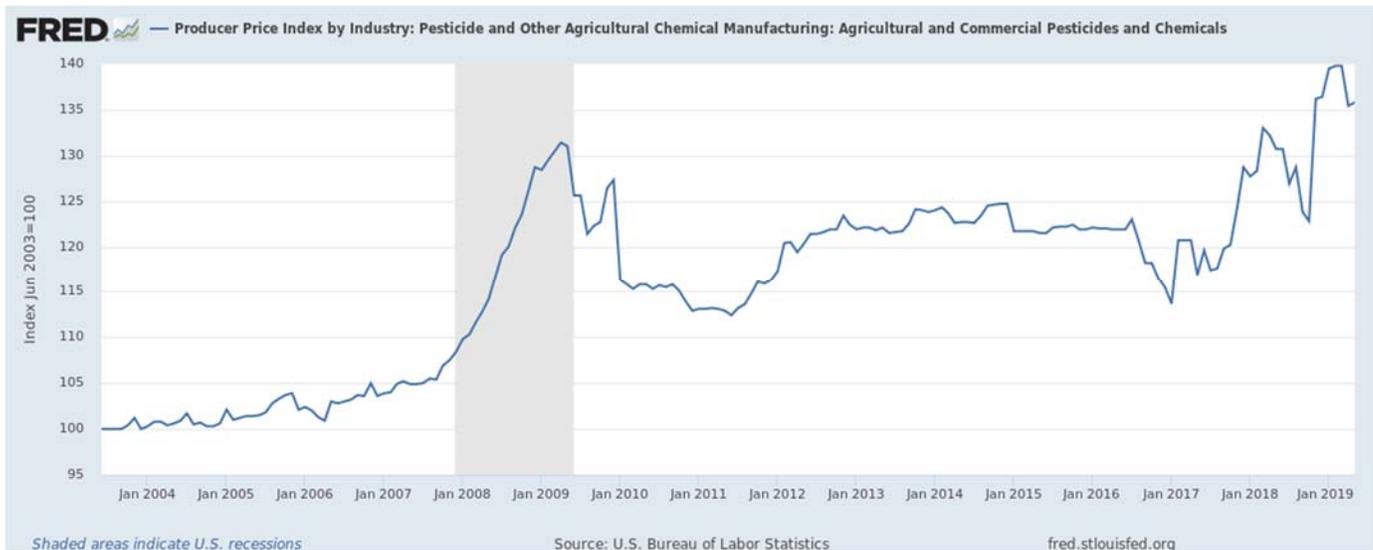
¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ *See* Appendix C (Crop Identification for Selected Active Ingredients).

manufactured in other countries, it should not be assumed that global capacity elsewhere is sufficient to fill the gap, or that such manufacturing capacity could become available quickly to CLA and RISE members. Importantly, CLA and RISE primarily import technical active ingredients from China for further processing in the United States into end-use products for sale to farmers and professional applicators. The sourcing process for these chemicals is highly regulated and time-intensive. In fact, the process of developing and approving substitute sources for chemicals generally takes between two to five years, sometimes more. This process includes, but is not limited to, identifying manufacturing capacity or constructing new manufacturing facilities, product testing, and obtaining EPA registrations.

The imposition of these tariffs would cause immediate harm to American interests. The burden of the proposed tariffs would be staggering and felt not only by CLA and RISE members, but by American farmers, nurseries, turf protection companies, and American consumers. Disrupting the supply of critical crop protection, turf protection, and pest control chemicals will increase costs to farmers and consumers and ultimately impact the U.S. food supply and our environment. Indeed, based on 2018 imports from China under the tariff codes identified by CLA and RISE members, the crop protection industry and its downstream users would face increased costs of more than \$393 million per year if the current proposal goes into effect at 25%.¹² Indeed, in the wake of the Administration's third round of Section 301 tariffs, which covered a large number of tariff lines applicable to agrochemicals, the producer price index for pesticide and agricultural chemicals skyrocketed to its highest point since the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics began tracking such prices.

¹² See Appendix B (Tariff Provision-Specific Import Data).



While individual companies will make their own decisions about how best to respond to the tariffs, such increased costs could negatively impact jobs at U.S.-based formulation operations, and may result in cost increases to downstream consumers, most particularly American farmers and professional applicators. In turn, farmers, nursery-owners, professional applicators, and others will be forced to make tough choices regarding the cost of crop and turf protection inputs, the expected return on investment, and the hit they could take on plant yields and health, given reduced inputs. Ultimately, the burden of the tariffs will be felt in the quality, quantity and cost of the products that American farmers, nurseries, and turf protection companies are able to offer to American consumers, as well as to consumers around the world.

III. THE PROPOSED TARIFFS WILL DISPROPORTIONATELY BURDEN U.S. INTERESTS

The burdens of the tariffs felt by Americans will be disproportionate to the burdens felt by the Chinese Government, whose trade practices and policies the proposed tariffs are meant to affect. While the United States is undoubtedly a significant market for China's exports of pesticide chemicals for the crop, nursery, and turf protection markets, the United States is less

important in the context of China’s global exports than Chinese imports are in the context of the American agrochemical supply chain. In 2018, China exported more than four hundred thousand metric tons of technical chemicals under the six-digit tariff provisions corresponding to the 28 ten-digit provisions identified in **Appendix A**.¹³ Less than a fifth of these exports were destined for the United States.¹⁴ Meanwhile, official data for U.S. imports under these same six-digit subheadings shows that Chinese imports accounted for a much greater share of U.S. import trade — 60% in 2018. And, as previously indicated, China accounted for more than three quarters of U.S. import volume in 2018 under the 28, ten-digit tariff provisions identified in **Appendix A**.¹⁵

These data indicate that the burden of the proposed tariffs will not primarily fall on the Chinese Government or on Chinese companies. Rather, that burden will mostly be shouldered by American importers, manufacturers, and distributors, including CLA and RISE members, downstream users, and consumers in the United States, including American farmers.

¹³ See Appendix D (Export/Import Comparison). The Harmonized Tariff System, which has been adopted by the United States and the majority of other countries is, as the name suggests, an international, harmonized system for customs classification, created by the World Customs Organization (“WCO”). This system divides goods into chapters based on industry/materials, and further divides each chapter into four-digit “headings” that describe certain merchandise, and each heading into further six-digit “subheadings.” Pursuant to the HTS, formulated crop protection products are classified in Chapter 38, and more particularly in Heading 3808, while organic technical chemicals are spread throughout the headings and subheadings of Chapter 29, depending on their molecular structure.

The customs classifications adopted by those countries that use the HTS are identical to the six-digit subheading level. The Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States reflects this six-digit harmonization, but further subdivides each six-digit provision into eight-digit and ten-digit codes. While China has not formally adopted the HTS, its tariff schedule nonetheless mirrors the HTS at the six-digit level. It is thus possible to compare Chinese export data against U.S. import data at the six-digit level.

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ See Appendix A (Covered Provisions Identified by CLA/RISE and Their Members) and Appendix B (Tariff Provision-Specific Import Data).

IV. THE PROPOSED TARIFFS WILL NOT BE EFFECTIVE IN ADDRESSING UNFAIR CHINESE TRADE PRACTICES

In the final report issued by the United States Trade Representative (“USTR”) in its Section 301 investigation into unfair Chinese trade practices and policies, the agency focused on the deleterious effect of acts, policies, and practices of the Government of China related to technology transfer, intellectual property, and innovation.¹⁶ The report focused particularly on Chinese policies that force foreign companies, including American companies, to transfer their technology to China, encourage the theft of American intellectual property, and the “Made in China 2025” policy.

CLA and RISE members understand the threat posed by China, particularly with respect to the theft of intellectual property in products such as genetically-engineered seeds designed to withstand pests, stand up to adverse weather conditions, and increase yields. But the Administration’s proposed tariffs are not likely to be effective in addressing such practices, as they focus on China’s production of chemical goods that have largely not been the subject of intellectual property theft or forced technology transfer. In fact, a substantial portion of the Chinese agrochemicals that form part of the American crop protection supply chain, and which stand to be affected by the Administration’s proposal are off-patent such that issues of intellectual property theft and forced technology transfer do not arise.

Chinese industrial policies that concern or involve agricultural production and output, such as “Made in China 2025,” tend to focus on machinery and biotechnology (such as genetic

¹⁶ Office of the United States Trade Representative, “Findings of the Investigation into China’s Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (Mar. 22, 2018) (“Section 301 Report”).

engineering of seeds),¹⁷ rather than further developing China’s already-significant ability to produce crop protection chemicals. For example, the agricultural aspects of the “Made in China 2025” policy focus primarily on increasing China’s production and use of agricultural machinery.¹⁸ While China also is making efforts to increase its own crop yields, including through more efficient use of crop protection products,¹⁹ CLA and RISE do not believe that the imposition of the proposed tariffs on Chinese crop protection products will meaningfully affect China’s efforts in these matters. Indeed, imposition of such tariffs may have the paradoxical effect of increasing supply and lowering prices for crop protection products within China, promoting their adoption and use.

Finally, while CLA and RISE members share the Administration’s frustration with Chinese policies and practices that limit American manufacturers’ ability to export and market agrochemicals in China, the effects of expected retaliatory tariffs by the Government of China must be taken into account in evaluating the likelihood that the Administration’s proposal will prove effective in altering the Chinese Government’s behavior. In response to prior rounds of tariffs, the Chinese Government has imposed its own tariffs on American-sourced and manufactured products, including crop protection chemicals, fruits and vegetables, and food commodities. Rather than opening China’s market, the imposition of tariffs has instead reduced the competitiveness of American products in China.

¹⁷ *Id.* at 125-129.

¹⁸ *See, e.g.*, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, “Made in China: Global Ambitions Built on Local Protections” (2017) at 10, 20, 77-78, *available at* https://www.uschamber.com/sites/default/files/final_made_in_china_2025_report_full.pdf (“Chamber Report”).

¹⁹ *Id.* at 77-78.

V. CONCLUSION

CLA and RISE appreciate the Administration's willingness to undertake tough measures to discourage the continuation of China's acts, policies, and practices that disadvantage American companies and American products. However, the proposed tariffs are unlikely to substantially advance this laudable goal, and they will have immediate negative effects for agrochemical production and distribution in the United States, with downstream effects for agrochemical users, particularly farmers and professional applicators. These negative effects include potential job losses and reduction of work hours in American formulation operations, increased costs for crop protection products, and reduced yields and profitability for American farmers. In the wake of catastrophic weather events and low commodity prices, American farmers cannot afford to face either higher prices or a potential supply disruption with respect to the crop protection products they require to grow safe and abundant food for the American people. Accordingly, CLA and RISE oppose the imposition of the proposed tariffs on Chinese agrochemical products and ask that these be removed from the finalized list.

Respectfully submitted,



Christopher Novak
President and CEO, CropLife America

Submitted on behalf of CropLife America
and RISE (Responsible Industry for a
Sound Environment®)

Appendix A -- Covered Tariff Provisions Identified by CLA/RISE and Their Members

10-Digit Provision	Description
2903.99.0800	p-Chlorobenzotrifluoride; and 3,4-Dichlorobenzotrifluoride
2903.99.8001	Other halogenated derivatives of aromatic hydrocarbons, nesoi
2905.44.0000	D-glucitol (Sorbitol)
2908.99.2500	Nitrophenols, except p-nitrophenol
2909.30.3000	Pesticides, of aromatic ethers and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives
2914.79.4000	Other halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated, etc derivatives of aromatic ketones and quinones whether or not with other oxygen function
2915.39.3500	Aromatic esters of acetic acid, nesoi
2917.19.7050	Acyclic polycarboxylic acids and derivative (excluding plasticizers)
2918.99.2010	2,4-D Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, its salts and esters
2918.99.2050	Aromatic pesticides, derived from carboxylic acids with additional oxygen function, and their derivatives, nesoi
2918.99.5000	Nonaromatic carboxylic acids with additional oxygen function, and their derivatives, nesoi
2920.90.5100	Nonaromatic esters of inorganic acids of nonmetals and their salts and derivatives, excluding esters of hydrogen halides, nesoi
2921.42.1800	o-Aminobenzenesulfonic acid; 6-chlorometanilic acid; 2-chloro-5-nitroaniline; 4-chloro-3-nitroaniline; dichloroanilines; and other specified
2921.42.6500	Aniline derivatives and their salts of products in additional U.S. note 3 to section VI
2924.21.1800	sym-Diethyldiphenylurea
2926.90.0800	Benzonitrile
2926.90.1900	N,N-Bis(2-cyanoethyl)aniline; and 2,6-difluorobenzonitrile
2926.90.2100	Aromatic fungicides of nitrile-function compounds
2926.90.2300	3,5-Dibromo-4-hydroxybenzonitrile (Bromoxynil)
2930.20.7000	S-(2,3,3-trichloroallyl)diisopropylthiocarbamate
2931.39.0012	Other organo-phosphorous derivatives, containing a phosphorus atom to which is bonded one methyl, ethyl, n-propyl or isopropyl group, but no other carbon atoms
2931.39.0015	2-Amino-4-[hydroxy(methyl)phosphonyl] butanoic acid (glufosinate) and its salts and esters
2931.39.0018	Other organo-phosphorous derivatives, nesoi
2931.90.2600	Pesticides of aromatic organo-inorganic (except organo-sulfur) compounds
2931.90.9051	non-aromatic organo-inorganic compounds, not otherwise specified
2933.69.6021	Pesticides other than sodium dichloroisocyanurate and trichloroisocyanuric acid, containing an unfused triazine ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in the structure
2933.69.6050	Other compounds containing an unfused triazine ring (whether or not hydrogenated) in the structure
3808.59.1000	Pesticides containing any aromatic or modified aromatic specified in note 1 to chapter 38

Appendix B - 2018 Imports Under Codes Identified by CLA/RISE Membership

10 Digit Provision	Total 2018 Import Quantity (kg)	2018 Import Quantity from China (kg)	% of Total	Total 2018 Import Value	Total 2018 Import Value from China	% of Total
2903.99.0800	21,604,433	21,498,304	100%	\$57,117,733	\$56,748,180	99%
2903.99.8001	5,148,917	4,026,917	78%	\$37,969,455	\$29,843,507	79%
2905.44.0000	9,091,866	732,464	8%	\$11,180,544	\$800,569	7%
2908.99.2500	468,989	467,506	100%	\$1,892,718	\$1,860,055	98%
2909.30.3000	865,717	795,000	92%	\$26,878,138	\$20,797,674	77%
2914.79.4000	172,340	137,526	80%	\$4,415,605	\$3,310,844	75%
2915.39.3500	794,916	764,412	96%	\$2,845,739	\$2,573,560	90%
2917.19.7050	22,117,081	19,694,254	89%	\$101,989,933	\$89,202,890	87%
2918.99.2010	14,479,726	9,663,780	67%	\$65,228,393	\$41,028,686	63%
2918.99.2050	17,992,680	9,260,909	51%	\$262,419,586	\$137,149,487	52%
2918.99.5000	11,823,391	9,632,373	81%	\$155,156,123	\$126,126,532	81%
2920.90.5100	68,828,794	24,991,834	36%	\$133,580,832	\$40,694,067	30%
2921.42.1800	688,144	488,391	71%	\$2,848,302	\$1,600,135	56%
2921.42.6500	3,864,793	260,013	7%	\$26,038,326	\$8,896,654	34%
2924.21.1800	96,000	96,000	100%	\$895,680	\$895,680	100%
2926.90.0800	40,140	20,000	50%	\$140,740	\$63,000	45%
2926.90.1900	147,045	147,045	100%	\$4,042,399	\$4,042,399	100%
2926.90.2100	9,203,170	8,925,670	97%	\$60,971,994	\$58,584,857	96%
2926.90.2300	805,203	618,070	77%	\$10,612,874	\$6,984,248	66%
2930.20.7000	200,000	200,000	100%	\$1,552,000	\$1,552,000	100%
2931.39.0012	3,842,808	256,011	7%	\$23,336,257	\$690,239	3%
2931.39.0015	8,989,849	5,014,665	56%	\$118,054,591	\$75,601,699	64%
2931.39.0018	85,238,913	83,057,086	97%	\$303,908,809	\$286,220,649	94%
2931.90.2600	556,400	543,400	98%	\$15,538,659	\$15,135,279	97%
2931.90.9051	118,955,742	98,266,158	83%	\$520,346,622	\$391,910,559	75%
2933.69.6021	20,202,672	17,952,869	89%	\$119,466,579	\$77,852,650	65%
2933.69.6050	56,217,254	47,357,937	84%	\$146,451,821	\$92,762,964	63%
3808.59.1000	297,016	186,374	63%	\$1,279,620	\$1,009,644	79%
Grand Total	482,733,999	365,054,968	76%	\$2,216,160,072	\$1,573,938,707	71%

Source: ITC Dataweb

Appendix C - Crop Identification for Selected Active Ingredients

Active Ingredient	Crop	Eight-Digit Tariff Line (or, where applicable, Ten-Digit Provision 2931.90.9051)
2,4-D	Apple	2918.99.20
Ethephon	Apple	2931.90.9051
Glufosinate-ammonium	Apple	2931.39.00
Glyphosate	Apple	2931.90.9051
Oxyfluorfen	Apple	2909.30.30
Simazine	Apple	2933.69.60
2,4-D	Barley	2918.99.20
Bromoxynil	Barley	2926.90.23
Dicamba	Barley	2918.99.20
Ethephon	Barley	2931.90.9051
Glyphosate	Barley	2931.90.9051
MCPA	Barley	2918.99.20
Metribuzin	Barley	2933.69.60
Chlorothalonil	Cabbage	2926.90.21
Glyphosate	Cabbage	2931.90.9051
Oxyfluorfen	Cabbage	2909.30.30
2,4-D	Corn	2918.99.20
Atrazine	Corn	2933.69.60
Bromoxynil	Corn	2926.90.23
Dicamba	Corn	2918.99.20
Glufosinate-ammonium	Corn	2931.39.00
Glyphosate	Corn	2931.90.9051
Metribuzin	Corn	2933.69.60
Oxyfluorfen	Corn	2909.30.30
Simazine	Corn	2933.69.60
2,4-D	Cottonseed	2918.99.20
Bromoxynil	Cottonseed	2926.90.23
Dicamba	Cottonseed	2918.99.20

Ethephon	Cottonseed	2931.90.9051
Glufosinate-ammonium	Cottonseed	2931.39.00
Glyphosate	Cottonseed	2931.90.9051
Oxyfluorfen	Cottonseed	2909.30.30
2,4-D	Oranges	2918.99.20
Glufosinate-ammonium	Oranges	2931.39.00
Glyphosate	Oranges	2931.90.9051
Simazine	Oranges	2933.69.60
Chlorothalonil	Peanut	2926.90.21
Glyphosate	Peanut	2931.90.9051
2,4-D	Potato	2918.99.20
Chlorothalonil	Potato	2926.90.21
Glufosinate-ammonium	Potato	2931.39.00
Glyphosate	Potato	2931.90.9051
Metribuzin	Potato	2933.69.60
2,4-D	Rice	2918.99.20
Glufosinate-ammonium	Rice	2931.39.00
Glyphosate	Rice	2931.90.9051
2,4-D	Soybean	2918.99.20
Chlorothalonil	Soybean	2926.90.21
Dicamba	Soybean	2918.99.20
Glufosinate-ammonium	Soybean	2931.39.00
Glyphosate	Soybean	2931.90.9051
Metribuzin	Soybean	2933.69.60
Oxyfluorfen	Soybean	2909.30.30
2,4-D	Wheat	2918.99.20
Atrazine	Wheat	2933.69.60
Bromoxynil	Wheat	2926.90.23
Dicamba	Wheat	2918.99.20
Ethephon	Wheat	2931.90.9051
Glyphosate	Wheat	2931.90.9051
MCPA	Wheat	2918.99.20
Metribuzin	Wheat	2933.69.60

Appendix D - Export/Import Comparison

2018 Chinese Exports Under Relevant Six-Digit Tariff Subheadings

Total Chinese Exports 2018

HS Code	Quantity (KG)	Value(USD)
290399	67,431,318	\$ 401,853,776
290544	82,920,089	\$ 60,704,613
290899	5,887,774	\$ 43,108,079
290930	27,299,907	\$ 310,154,209
291479	12,194,433	\$ 182,019,377
291539	324,087,926	\$ 538,363,695
291719	91,510,128	\$ 327,168,189
291899	78,720,599	\$ 668,943,368
292090	114,223,304	\$ 224,349,174
292142	73,683,770	\$ 194,226,087
292421	993,751	\$ 12,070,702
292690	101,935,026	\$ 803,420,268
293020	29,349,914	\$ 144,960,308
293139	610,882,890	\$ 2,130,252,712
293190	144,412,670	\$ 906,819,699
293369	451,960,535	\$ 1,214,012,942
2,217,494,034	\$ 8,162,427,198	

Chinese Exports to United States 2018

HS Code	Quantity (KG)	Value(USD)
290399	32,010,206	\$ 105,433,422
290544	684,676	\$ 737,699
290899	1,194,817	\$ 4,681,158
290930	4,877,248	\$ 45,359,551
291479	905,157	\$ 17,388,063
291539	16,080,235	\$ 46,369,019
291719	23,843,358	\$ 97,142,542
291899	29,026,260	\$ 307,215,943
292090	23,023,102	\$ 48,719,409
292142	1,191,834	\$ 11,956,271
292421	290,871	\$ 2,956,315
292690	18,866,790	\$ 167,522,004
293020	1,011,646	\$ 4,618,993
293139	172,012,692	\$ 661,316,263
293190	22,122,144	\$ 155,025,120
293369	66,504,661	\$ 193,644,322
413,645,697	\$ 1,870,086,094	

United States as a Percent of Total

HS Code	Quantity (KG)	Value(USD)
290399	47.5%	26.2%
290544	0.8%	1.2%
290899	20.3%	10.9%
290930	17.9%	14.6%
291479	7.4%	9.6%
291539	5.0%	8.6%
291719	26.1%	29.7%
291899	36.9%	45.9%
292090	20.2%	21.7%
292142	1.6%	6.2%
292421	29.3%	24.5%
292690	18.5%	20.9%
293020	3.4%	3.2%
293139	28.2%	31.0%
293190	15.3%	17.1%
293369	14.7%	16.0%
18.7%	22.9%	

Source: Trade Data Monitor

2018 U.S. Imports Under Relevant Six-Digit Tariff Subheadings

Total U.S. Imports 2018

HS Code	Quantity (KG)	Value(USD)
290399	46,063,599	\$120,161,422
290544	9,091,866	\$11,180,544
290899	2,447,291	\$10,170,265
290930	5,132,945	\$59,272,369
291479	2,366,764	\$51,739,495
291539	31,231,079	\$94,137,698
291719	39,876,161	\$147,041,971
291899	53,965,873	\$615,378,677
292090	79,472,704	\$171,786,719
292142	12,408,333	\$65,426,776
292421	5,377,766	\$38,827,281
292690	38,284,243	\$316,583,096
293020	5,905,362	\$28,362,602
293139	98,071,570	\$445,299,657
293190	194,251,548	\$914,165,047
293369	102,935,573	\$320,591,164
726,882,677	\$3,410,124,783	

U.S. Imports from China 2018

HS Code	Quantity (KG)	Value(USD)
290399	30,889,379	\$93,271,971
290544	732,464	\$800,569
290899	528,723	\$2,827,185
290930	3,440,693	\$37,400,313
291479	351,327	\$6,029,260
291539	14,375,833	\$43,023,045
291719	22,038,560	\$100,448,631
291899	29,765,497	\$330,260,611
292090	27,773,863	\$50,976,225
292142	1,796,163	\$20,088,362
292421	1,698,141	\$14,109,554
292690	19,875,393	\$162,774,666
293020	2,393,846	\$10,123,207
293139	88,327,762	\$362,512,587
293190	117,434,663	\$528,319,138
293369	74,480,320	\$194,074,910
435,902,627	\$1,957,040,234	

China as a Percent of Total

HS Code	Quantity (KG)	Value(USD)
290399	67.1%	77.6%
290544	8.1%	7.2%
290899	21.6%	27.8%
290930	67.0%	63.1%
291479	14.8%	11.7%
291539	46.0%	45.7%
291719	55.3%	68.3%
291899	55.2%	53.7%
292090	34.9%	29.7%
292142	14.5%	30.7%
292421	31.6%	36.3%
292690	51.9%	51.4%
293020	40.5%	35.7%
293139	90.1%	81.4%
293190	60.5%	57.8%
293369	72.4%	60.5%
60.0%	57.4%	

Source: ITC Dataweb