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October 16, 2025

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 Whether Particular Exclusions in the Section 301 Investigation of China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation Warrant Further Extension (90 FR 44749; Docket ID: 2025-17894)

Dear Ambassador Greer:

The Consumer Technology Association (CTA) respectfully submits these comments to the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) in response to its request for comment on the further extension of exclusions regarding China's acts, policies, and practices related to technology transfer, intellectual property, and innovation pursuant to Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974.

CTA represents the more than \$537 billion U.S. consumer technology industry, which supports more than 18 million U.S. jobs. Our members are comprised of over 1200 companies from every facet of the consumer technology industry, including manufacturers, distributors, developers, retailers, and integrators, with 80% of CTA members being start-ups or small and mid-sized companies. CTA also owns and produces CES®, the most powerful technology event in the world – which serves as a forum for discussion of international policies concerning existing and new technologies, international technology trade and investment, and global opportunities and challenges facing the consumer technology industry.

A. CTA Engagement on Section 301 and Exclusions

CTA has consistently engaged with USTR throughout the Section 301 process, including during last year's exclusions review.¹ In this filing, we urged USTR to make exclusions permanent, highlighting the disproportionate burden that tariffs impose on U.S. businesses and consumers and the limited effectiveness of the tariffs in changing China's underlying practices. Our concerns remain unchanged, and the urgency has only grown as tariffs have expanded under the current administration.

¹ Consumer Technology Association, *Re: Extension of Exclusions and Request for Comments: China's Acts, Policies and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property and Innovation (USTR-2024-001)*, (February 21, 2024), [final-cta-comments-to-ustr-on-section-301-tariff-exclusions-20240221.pdf](#)

Over time, USTR has steadily reduced the number of exclusions available, raising costs for U.S. companies and consumers alike. The current review represents a critical opportunity to preserve the remaining 178 exclusions, which serve as a lifeline for U.S. manufacturers, technology developers, and consumers navigating the continued burdens of Section 301 tariffs and now the tariffs imposed by the Administration under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) and Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. These exclusions are particularly important for small and mid-sized companies that lack the leverage, scale, or resources to offset the costs associated with ongoing tariff exposure.

CTA also commented last year on USTR's Proposed Modifications of the Section 301 Tariffs on China.² In September 2024, USTR finalized these modifications,³ raising tariffs on approximately \$18 billion worth of imports⁴, including electric vehicles, lithium-ion batteries, and critical minerals. CTA strongly opposed these final modifications because they exacerbate costs for U.S. companies and consumers while doing little to address the underlying concerns with China's industrial policies. In May 2024, USTR itself acknowledged in its necessity review that China has not fundamentally altered its practices on intellectual property theft, forced technology transfer, or cyber intrusions.⁵ Yet, instead of recognizing this failure as evidence that tariffs are ineffective, USTR characterized incremental supply chain adjustments and isolated policy shifts in China as proof of success.

Maintaining tariffs in the absence of meaningful results does not strengthen U.S. leverage; it undermines it. By signaling a willingness to sustain measures that harm domestic businesses and consumers without securing substantive change from China, USTR risks eroding U.S. credibility and weakening the effectiveness of future trade tools. More, USTR's assertion that tariffs are necessary to reduce U.S. reliance on China disregards the reality that companies were already diversifying supply chains for reasons unrelated to tariffs, including global disruptions and market-driven cost considerations.⁶

Ultimately, Section 301 tariffs, along with wide-ranging tariffs under IEEPA, have demonstrated clear limitations as tools for addressing China's unfair trade practices.

B. Section 301 Tariffs Have Increased Input Costs, Disrupted Supply Chains, and Reduced U.S. Competitiveness

² Consumer Technology Association, *Comments on USTR's Request for Comments on Proposed Modifications of Section 301 Tariffs (USTR-2024-0007)*, (June 28, 2024), www.cta.tech/media/hzvix1ud/cta-final-comments-to-ustr-on-china-section-301-tariff-rate-increases-and-exclusion-process-20240628.pdf

³ USTR, *Notice of Modification: China's Acts, Policies and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property and Innovation*, (September 18, 2024), www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/09/18/2024-21217/notice-of-modification-chinas-acts-policies-and-practices-related-to-technology-transfer

⁴ Wiley Rein, *Administration Releases Details on Planned Increases to Section 301 Duties on Imports of Steel, Aluminum, Electric Vehicles, Semiconductors, Solar Cells, and Other Products from China*, (May 23, 2024), www.wiley.law/alert-Administration-Releases-Details-on-Planned-Increases-to-Section-301-Duties-on-Imports-from-China

⁵ Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, *Four-Year Review of Actions Taken in the Section 301 Investigation: China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation*, (May 14, 2024) ("USTR Report") at 10-15.

⁶ Goldman Sachs, *Supply Chains and US Inflation: Short-Term Gains, Long-Term Pains?* (Nov. 21, 2022).

Despite years of implementation, the Section 301 tariffs have not compelled meaningful changes in China's industrial policies or intellectual property practices. Instead, the tariffs have contributed to rising input costs, supply chain disruptions, and reduced U.S. competitiveness. USTR acknowledged that higher input prices and retaliatory tariffs during the 2018-2019 Section 301 rounds led to a net loss in manufacturing employment that outweighed any minor gains from import protection.⁷ Independent research reinforces these findings: the Federal Reserve Board reported no net increase in U.S. manufacturing activity,⁸ and the Tax Foundation estimated a long-run reduction in GDP of 0.21 percent and a loss of 166,000 full-time equivalent jobs.⁹

The cost of these tariffs has been directly absorbed by U.S. producers and consumers. Trade-weighted tariff rates nearly doubled between 2017 and 2022¹⁰ and in 2025 have reached their highest level since 1935.¹¹ Studies further show that domestic producers and non-Chinese exporters raised prices, compounding the burden.¹² Far from protecting U.S. industries, tariffs have depressed investment, created competitive disadvantages, and forced costly supply chain shifts without viable alternatives – particularly for critical inputs like lithium-ion batteries that remain concentrated in China.

In fact, tariffs often impede diversification by diverting resources away from investment in alternative sourcing and innovation, leaving firms less prepared to reduce reliance on China. As firms grapple with the new IEEPA and Section 232 tariffs, instead of shifting supply chains out of China, many have decided that the risk of sourcing from other markets amid higher tariffs and widespread and increasing tariff uncertainty is just too great. Instead, they are returning to China. Imposing tariffs on imports from U.S. allies and other trading partners is counterproductive to the Administration's goal of moving supply chains out of China. In practice, tariffs of all kinds have raised costs for U.S. businesses and consumers while failing to achieve their stated goals of changing China's policies.

C. Exclusions Must be Extended Permanently

Given that the 178 exclusions under review in the September 16, 2025, Federal Register Notice have already been extended multiple times, CTA urges that they now be made permanent.¹³ Doing so would lower costs for U.S. manufacturers, preserve domestic innovation, and strengthen the

⁷ "Four Year Review" at 74.

⁸ Aaron Flaaen and Justin Pierce, *Disentangling the Effects of the 2018-2019 Tariffs on a Globally Connected U.S. Manufacturing Sector*, U.S. FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD OF GOVERNORS (Dec. 2019) ("Federal Reserve Board Report") at 20- 21.

⁹ Erica York, *Tracking the Economic Impact of U.S. Tariffs and Retaliatory Actions*, TAX FOUNDATION (July 7, 2023).

¹⁰ Tori Smith and Tom Lee, *Section 301 (China) Tariffs Causing a Fourfold Increase in Tariff Rates*, AMERICAN ACTION FORUM (July 18, 2022).

¹¹ CNBC, *From bananas to toys, these 5 charts show how much costs have risen since Trump's tariffs went into effect*, (September 13, 2025), www.cnbc.com/2025/09/13/charts-how-much-costs-have-risen-since-trump-tariffs-went-into-effect.html?msockid=2a5d0e561dec6c96280c18561cfe6de5.

¹² *The Effect of Tariffs on Government Revenue, Growth, and Inflation: Lessons From the Last Trade War*, GOLDMAN SACHS (Apr. 6, 2024) at 7.

¹³ USTR, *Request for Comments on Whether Particular Exclusions in the Section 301 Investigation of China's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property, and Innovation Warrant Further Extension*, (September 16, 2025), <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/09/17/2025-18010/request-for-public-comments-and-notice-of-public-hearing-relating-to-the-operation-of-the-agreement>.

competitiveness of firms operating in the United States, particularly smaller companies that cannot otherwise offset tariff costs. These exclusions have consistently provided targeted relief, enabling companies to manage input costs, sustain production, and invest in research and development.

Permanent exclusions would also advance the Trump administration's goal of strengthening U.S. manufacturing. By keeping critical inputs and spare parts affordable and accessible, exclusions allow U.S. firms to expand production at home, invest in facilities and equipment, and sustain high-quality jobs. Without them, companies face higher costs that make it harder to maintain domestic operations and easier for foreign competitors to gain market share. At the same time, CTA emphasizes that exclusions are not a substitute for broader tariff relief. We continue to believe the Section 301 tariffs have failed to achieve their stated objectives and impose unnecessary burdens on U.S. businesses, workers, and consumers. Until comprehensive relief is enacted, however, maintaining and making permanent the existing exclusions is a necessary step to reduce harm and help U.S. manufacturers remain globally competitive.

D. Considerations on USTR's Questions

The availability of products covered by the exclusion(s) from sources outside China.

For many of the products currently subject to exclusions, alternative sources outside of China remain constrained. While companies continue to diversify supply chains, global capacity for critical inputs and specialized components is still heavily concentrated in China. Where third-country options exist, firms often face higher costs, inconsistent supply, or longer lead times, making rapid substitution impractical. For example, China dominates the production of printed circuit boards (PCBs), originating nearly two-thirds of global exports for this essential part of nearly all electronic goods. In 2024, although the value of PCB shipments from Vietnam to the United States totaled \$78 million, 20% of these shipments contained Chinese sub-components. Similarly, India relies even more heavily on China; in 2024, more than 61% of India's \$23 million U.S.-bound PCB shipments included Chinese sub-components.¹⁴

Efforts undertaken to source the product from the United States or third countries.

CTA members have actively explored sourcing from the United States and allied markets. Many have invested in new supplier relationships, but building reliable capacity in these markets requires significant time and resources. Smaller firms face even greater hurdles given their limited bargaining power in global supply chains and the high costs of qualifying new suppliers.

Why additional time is needed to shift sourcing from China and whether further extending the exclusion(s) will likely contribute to a shift in sourcing of the product outside of China.

Additional time is therefore essential to enable gradual and sustainable diversification. Extending exclusions allows companies to continue operations while investing in new sourcing strategies. Without such relief, tariff costs consume resources that would otherwise support supplier development and innovation, leaving firms less – not more – able to reduce reliance on China.

¹⁴ Altana, *Altana Reveals U.S. Electronics Supply Chain's Deep Dependence on Chinese Sub-Components*, <https://altana.ai/resources/electronics-resilience-tariffs>.

Whether further extending the exclusion(s) is consistent with the Administration's priorities and U.S. interests.

As previously mentioned, extending exclusions aligns with the Administration's goal of putting America First. In order to strengthen U.S. manufacturing and support domestic jobs, critical inputs and spare parts must stay affordable. Removing exclusions at this stage would undermine these objectives by raising input costs and limiting the ability of U.S. companies to compete globally.

By maintaining the exclusions, U.S. firms can have a longer runway to increase domestic production without passing on immediate cost spikes to American consumers. Beyond boosting manufacturing, lowered input costs also ensure that U.S. firms can invest more heavily in the innovation that sets American technology apart from the rest of the world. Currently, our members devote resources to responding to the recurring Section 301 exclusion process, so a permanent extension would enable U.S. firms to pour their resources into research and development, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises that operate leanly. Finally, extending the exclusions demonstrates the Administration's responsiveness to industry concerns while maintaining a tough stance on China.

E. Conclusion

The Section 301 tariffs have proven ineffective in achieving their stated goals. They have neither compelled China to change its unfair practices nor strengthened the competitiveness of U.S. companies. Instead, they have raised costs for U.S. manufacturers and consumers, discouraged investment, and undermined innovation. As tariffs continue to expand under the current administration, their economic burden only grows, placing U.S. firms at a disadvantage relative to foreign competitors while delivering little in terms of strategic leverage over China.

In this context, exclusions remain a necessary – though not sufficient – tool to mitigate the harm of tariffs. CTA strongly urges USTR to make the current exclusions permanent to provide U.S. companies with the certainty and relief they need to maintain production, invest in new technologies, and create jobs in the United States. While broader tariff relief remains the most effective path forward, permanent exclusions are a critical step to limit ongoing damage. CTA appreciates the opportunity to provide these comments and thanks USTR for considering the perspective of the U.S. consumer technology industry in this important review.

Sincerely,



Ed Brzytwa
Vice President of International Trade
Consumer Technology Association



Michael Petricone
Senior Vice President of Government Affairs
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Annex I

CTA members identified the following HTSUS subheadings of concern from USTR's Index of Current Exclusions. CTA requests that USTR refrain from imposing Section 301 duties on these items for the reasons discussed in the comments above.

Reinstatement Note (89 FR 46948)	CTA Member HTS Code	Exclusion Product Description
20(vv)(iii)(8)	3923.21.0095	Sacks And Bags (including Cones) Of Polymers Of Ethylene, Others
20(vv)(iv)(10)	3926.90.9985	Coverings, of plastics, designed to fit over wound sites or casts thereby forming a protective seal for keeping the covered area dry and debris free while showering or bathing (described in statistical reporting number 3926.90.9990 prior to July 1, 2020; described in statistical reporting number 3926.90.9985 effective July 1, 2020)
20(vv)(iii)(29)	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)
20(vv)(iv)(15)	6302.31.9040	Protective covers of cotton for pillows, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, not napped or printed, each with full encasement construction and zipper opening (described in statistical reporting number 6302.31.9040)
20(vv)(iv)(18)	6506.10.6045	Athletic, recreational and sporting headgear comprising shells of polyvinyl chloride, polycarbonate plastic or acrylonitrile butadiene styrene, each with an inner liner of expanded polypropylene or expanded polystyrene, designed for use with bicycles (described in statistical reporting number 6506.10.6045)
20(vv)(iii)(36)	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)
20(vv)(iii)(42)	8205.51.3030	Kitchen and table implements of iron or steel, non-electric, including but not limited to peelers, graters and whisks (described in statistical reporting number 8205.51.3030)
20(vv)(iii)(43)	8413.30.9090	Cooling medium pumps for internal combustion piston engines of the motor vehicles of headings 8703 or 8704 (described in statistical reporting number 8413.30.9090)
20(vv)(iii)(46)	8418.50.0080	Electric display cases incorporating refrigerating equipment designed for commercial use, each with a glass front to display the food or drink being stored (described in statistical reporting number 8418.50.0080)
20(vv)(i)(9)	8419.90.3000	Heat exchanger plates, cores, finned tubes, cones, shells, bonnets, flanges and baffles (described in statistical reporting number 8419.90.3000)
20(vv)(i)(12)	8421.21.0000	Machinery for filtering water, submersible, powered by batteries, manually operated, such machinery designed for use in pools, basins, aquariums, spas or similar contained bodies of water (described in statistical reporting number 8421.21.0000)
20(vv)(i)(13)	8421.39.0115	Air purification equipment, electrically powered, weighing less than 36 kg (described in statistical reporting number 8421.39.8015 prior to January 27, 2022; described in statistical reporting number 8421.39.0115 effective January 27, 2022)

20(vvv)(i)(15)	8421.99.0140	Filter housings, covers, or couplings, the foregoing of steel and comprising parts of machinery or apparatus for filtering liquids (described in statistical reporting number 8421.99.0040 prior to January 27, 2022; described in statistical reporting number 8421.99.0140 effective January 27, 2022)
20(vvv)(iii)(12)	8424.90.9080	Parts Of Mechanical Appliances For Projecting, Dispersing, Spraying Liquid/powder; Spray Guns And Similar Appliances, Other
20(vvv)(ii)(9)	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)
20(vvv)(iii)(13)	8425.31.0100	Winches; capstans: Powered by electric motor
20(vvv)(i)(17)	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)
20(vvv)(i)(18)	8436.80.0090	Animal feeding machinery (described in statistical reporting number 8436.80.0090)
20(vvv)(i)(19)	8436.99.0090	Parts of animal feeding machinery (described in statistical reporting number 8436.99.0090)
20(vvv)(iii)(47)	8473.30.1180	Printed circuit assemblies for rendering images onto computer screens ("graphics processing modules") (described in statistical reporting number 8473.30.1180)
20(vvv)(iii)(48)	8473.30.1180	Printed circuit assemblies to enhance the graphics performance of automatic data processing (ADP) machines ("accelerator modules") (described in statistical reporting number 8473.30.1180)
20(vvv)(iii)(49)	8473.30.1180	Printed circuit assemblies, constituting unfinished logic boards (described in statistical reporting number 8473.30.1180)
20(vvv)(iii)(50)	8473.30.5100	Parts and accessories of machines of heading 8471, whether or not incorporating fan hubs or LEDs but not incorporating other goods of heading 8541 or 8542 (described in statistical reporting number 8473.30.5100)
20(vvv)(i)(1)	8483.50.9040	Grooved Pulleys, Others (8483.50.9040)
20(vvv)(iii)(55)	8516.29.0090	Electric fireplaces, weighing not more than 55 kg (described in statistical reporting number 8516.29.0090)
20(vvv)(iii)(56)	8534.00.0020	Printed circuit boards, each with a base wholly of plastics impregnated glass, not flexible, with 4 layers of copper (described in statistical reporting number 8534.00.0020)
20(vvv)(i)(31)	8536.90.4000	Ring terminals, for a voltage not exceeding 1,000 V (described in statistical reporting number 8536.90.4000)
20(vvv)(iii)(59)	8543.70.9100	Digital sound processing apparatus capable of connecting to a wired or wireless network for the mixing of sound, each capable of mixing 16, 24, 32 or 64 channel, each measuring not more than 17 cm in height, not more than 60 cm in depth, and not more than 83 cm in width (described in statistical reporting number 8543.70.9100)
20(vvv)(iii)(60)	8544.42.2000	Insulated electric conductors for a voltage not exceeding 1,000 V, fitted with connectors of a kind used for telecommunications, each valued over \$0.35 but not over \$2 (described in statistical reporting number 8544.42.2000)
20(vvv)(iv)(22)	9004.90.0000	Protective articles (described in statistical reporting number 9004.90.0000)
20(vvv)(iv)(22)	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)
20(vvv)(i)(37)	9018.19.9550	Fingertip pulse oximeters

20(vvv)(ii)(1)	9025.19.8010	9025.19.8010
20(vvv)(ii)(2)	9025.19.8020	Clinical Thermometers, Other Than Infrared
20(vvv)(ii)(3)	9025.19.8085	9025.19.8085
20(vvv)(i)(47)	9032.10.0030	Thermostats designed for air conditioning or heating systems, not designed to connect to the internet, the foregoing designed for wall mounting (described in statistical reporting number 9032.10.0030)
20(vvv)(iii)(66)	9401.61.6011	Upholstered seats with wooden frames other than chairs, not of cane, osier, bamboo or similar materials, each measuring at least 144 cm but no more than 214 cm in width, at least 81 cm but no more than 89 cm in height and at least 81 cm but not more than 163 cm in depth (described in statistical reporting number 9401.61.6011)
20(vvv)(iv)(25)	9404.90.1000	Pillow shells of cotton, each filled with goose or duck down (described in statistical reporting number 9404.90.1000)
20(vvv)(iv)(24)	9401.90.1085	Parts of child safety seats incorporating springs (described in statistical reporting number 9401.90.1085)

Annex II

CTA members have identified the following HTSUS subheadings of concern from USTR’s 2024 Index of Exclusions.¹⁵ These exclusions were previously granted but have since expired. CTA urges USTR to reinstate these exclusions and provide greater transparency regarding the criteria and rationale for their non-renewal.

Reinstatement Note (89 FR 46948)	CTA Member HTS Code	Exclusion Product Description
20(ttt)(ii)(2)	3919.10.2020	Electrical tape of polyvinyl chloride, in rolls, measuring not more than 2 cm in width, not more than 20.2 m in length, and not more than 0.18 mm in thickness (described in statistical reporting number 3919.10.2020)
20(ttt)(ii)(3)	3919.10.2030	Transparent tape of plastics with an acrylic emulsion adhesive, in rolls measuring not over 4.8 cm in width, valued not over \$.25 per square meter (described in statistical reporting number 3919.10.2030)
20(uuu)(iii)(16)	3923.10.9000	Container units of plastics, each comprising a tub and lid therefore, configured or fitted for the conveyance, packing, or dispensing of wet wipes (described in statistical reporting number 3923.10.9000)
20(ttt)(iv)(10)	3924.90.5650	Shower heads of plastics, designed to be fixed, hand-held, height-adjustable or combinations thereof, and parts of such shower heads (described in statistical reporting number 3924.90.5650)
20(ttt)(iii)(47)	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)
20(ttt)(iii)(48)	4202.92.0400	Backpacks with hydration system, each measuring not more than 51 cm by 28 cm by 9 cm, weighing not more than 1 kg (described in statistical reporting number 4202.92.0400)
20(ttt)(iii)(91)	8302.50.0000	Stamped and formed brackets of steel (described in statistical reporting number 8302.50.0000)
20(ttt)(iii)(93)	8409.91.92	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with spark-ignition internal combustion piston engines of heading 8407 for marine propulsion (other than cast-iron parts, not advanced beyond cleaning, and machined only for the removal of fins, gates, sprues and risers or to permit location in finishing machinery or connecting rods) (described in statistical reporting number 8409.91.9290)
20(ttt)(i)(8)	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)
20(ttt)(i)(29)	8421.99.0040	Parts of swimming pool vacuum cleaners (described in statistical reporting number 8421.99.0040)
20(ttt)(i)(31)	8428.90.0290	Garage door opener/closers (described in statistical reporting number 8428.90.0290)
20(ttt)(ii)(12)	8432.29.0060	Walk behind rotary tillers, electric powered, individually weighing less than 14 kg (described in statistical reporting number 8432.29.0060)
20(ttt)(i)(39)	8471.70.6000	Automated data processing storage units (other than magnetic disk drive units), not assembled in cabinets for placing on a table or similar place, not presented with any other unit of a system (described in statistical reporting number 8471.70.6000)
20(ttt)(i)(2)	8481.10.0090	Pressure-reducing Valves, Others (8481.10.0090)

¹⁵ <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/05/30/2024-11904/notice-of-extension-of-certain-exclusions-chinas-acts-policies-and-practices-related-to-technology>

20(ttt)(iii)(122)	8508.11.0000	Robotic vacuum cleaners designed for residential use, each with a self-contained electric motor of a power not exceeding 50 W and dust bag/receptacle capacity not exceeding 1 L, whether or not shipped with accessories (described in statistical reporting number 8508.11.0000)
20(ttt)(iii)(130)	8516.60.4070	Portable countertop air fryers of a kind used for domestic purposes (described in statistical reporting number 8516.60.4070)
20(ttt)(iii)(131)	8516.80.8000	Tubular electric heating resistors (described in statistical reporting number 8516.80.8000)
20(ttt)(iv)(35)	8517.62.0090	Tracking devices, each device measuring not more than 86 mm on a side (if rectangular) or 28 mm in diameter (if circular) and not more than 7.5 mm in thickness, not weighing more than 15 g, designed to be attached to another article and to establish a Bluetooth connection with another device for the purposes of providing relative location information (described in statistical reporting number 8517.62.0090)
20(ttt)(iv)(36)	8518.22.0000	Wireless communication apparatus that can receive audio data to be distributed to wireless speakers (described in statistical reporting number 8518.22.0000)
20(ttt)(i)(67)	8536.50.9065	Switches designed for use in motor vehicles, driver or passenger activated (described in statistical reporting number 8536.50.9065)
20(ttt)(i)(73)	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)
20(uuu)(i)(12)	9018.90.2000	Otosopes
20(ttt)(i)(89)	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)
20(ttt)(iii)(173)	9401.79.0050	Unassembled non-upholstered chairs with metal frames (other than household chairs) with seats and backs having a shell of plastics or wood and measuring at least 48 cm but not more than 61 cm in width (described in statistical reporting number 9401.79.0050)
20(ttt)(iii)(177)	9401.90.5081	Foot assemblies of base metal and rubber, designed for folding chairs (described in statistical reporting number 9401.90.5081)
20(ttt)(iii)(179)	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 cm 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)
20(ttt)(iii)(184)	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)
20(ttt)(iii)(185)	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)
20(ttt)(iii)(187)	9405.99.4090	Lamp shades of fabric over metal frame (described in statistical reporting number 9405.99.4090)