U.S. Imports, Exports and Tariff Data, 1989-2001

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Abstract

This paper describes the updating of the NBER trade dataset, which now provides U.S. import and export values to the year 2001, disaggregated by Harmonized System (HS), Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), and the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) categories. In addition, U.S. tariff data at the HS level have been added for the years 1989-2001. Earlier CD-ROMs distributed by the NBER described data on U.S. imports and exports from 1972-1994, and these values have been slightly modified for 1989-1994 and then updated to 2001. Together with the earlier data, there are now 30 years of disaggregate U.S. trade data available to researchers. These data, along with the tariff information for 1989-2001, are all available over the internet at www.nber.org/data/.

Keywords: Imports; Exports; Harmonized System; Standard Industrial Classification

JEL Classification: F1

1. Introduction

This paper describes the updating of the NBER trade dataset, which now provides U.S. import and export values to the year 2001, disaggregated by Harmonized System (HS), Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), and the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) categories. In addition, U.S. tariff data at the HS level have been added for the years 1989-2001. Earlier CD-ROMs distributed by the NBER (see Feenstra, 1996, 1997) described data on U.S. imports and exports from 1972-1994, and these values have been slightly modified for 1989-1994 and then updated to 2001. Together with the earlier data, there are now 30 years of disaggregate U.S. trade data available to researchers. These data, along with the tariff information for 1989-2001, are all available over the internet at www.nber.org/data/.

This paper has five parts. First, we describe the updating of the U.S. HS imports and exports. The import data for 1989-2001 is now reported as both "general imports" and "imports for consumption," and the distinction between these is discussed in section 2. In section 3, we describe how the HS trade data has been aggregated to the 1987 version 4-digit SIC industries. This aggregation was performed by Peter Schott, using (unpublished) concordances.[1] However, there are 73 (out of 459) 4-digit SIC industries for which we are not able to compute imports or exports at the present time. This will be corrected when updated U.S. production data becomes available.[2] The U.S. tariff data at the HS level for 1989-2001 is described in section 4, and these data have been collected and made available by John Romalis.[3] Finally, in section 5 and the Appendices we provide documentation for all the data.

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[1] We thank Jack Barna and J. Bradford Jensen at the U.S. Census Bureau for their help in securing the concordances used to aggregate from the HS to the U.S. SIC categories. The 1987-based SIC trade data computed by Peter Schott is available at www.som.yale.edu/faculty/pks4/sub_international.htm.

[2] The revised 1987-based SIC trade data, that imputes trade within the "missing" SIC categories, will be made available at a future date at Robert Feenstra's website, www.internationaldata.org .

[3] The tariff data is available at gsbwww.uchicago.edu/fac/john.romalis/research/ .

2. U.S. Imports and Exports

U.S. merchandise imports are collected under two methods. "General imports" are imports as they come off the dock. They reflect the total arrival of merchandise from foreign countries that immediately enter consumption channels, bonded warehouses, or foreign trade zones. In contrast, "imports for consumption" are a combination of entries for immediate consumption, including those coming from U.S. foreign trade zones and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. Since April 1995, the National Trade Databank CD-ROMs that are distributed by the U.S. Department of Commerce have reported "general imports" rather than "imports for consumption." Likewise, recent issues of the *Economic Report of the President* report U.S. "general imports" at the aggregate level.

The earlier U.S. import data distributed by Feenstra (1996) for 1972-1994 was for "imports for consumption," but the updated data for 1989-2001 described herein also includes "general imports." As noted, these data will differ for goods used in foreign trade zones or entering into bonded warehouses. Examples include automobiles and their parts, where in 1993 the volume of automobile trade entering U.S. foreign trade zones was over $12 billion (Swenson, 1997, p. 37). It is expected that the use of "general imports" rather than "imports for consumption" will give a more accurate picture of the import of these goods in the U.S. prior to their further manufacture in the foreign trade zones.

For this update to the U.S. import and export dataset described in Feenstra (1996, 1997), we have recomputed U.S. imports and exports at the HS level for the six years 1989-1994 (which overlap with the earlier 1972-1994 dataset) and then provide new data for six additional years, 1995-2001. Researchers interested in the full 30 years of data will therefore be using the 1972-1988 files from the earlier dataset, and the 1989-2001 files from this updated dataset. As noted

in the introduction, all data are available over the internet at www.nber.org/data/, and also www.internationaldata.org at the University of California, Davis.

In Tables 1 and 2, we report the total values of merchandise imports and exports for the updated years, 1989-2001, and for comparison, we also report the values from the *Economic Report of the President (ERP)*. For imports, "general imports" from the database and the ERP are quite close in all years (Table 1). For exports, the database includes only "domestic exports," but *excludes* re-exports of foreign goods passing through the United States. In 2000, for example, domestic exports were $712,287 million, and the disaggregate HS, SITC and SIC data on these exports are reported in the database. Re-exports in 2000 were $68,131 million, or nearly 10% of domestic exports. These sum to $780,419 million, which is close to the value of total exports reported in the ERP (Table 2).

The disaggregate HS data for both imports and exports include the corresponding SITC code (5-digit, revision 2 and 3), SIC code (4-digit, 1987 version), and the new North American Classification System (NAICS) code (6-digit, 1997 version). The NAICS codes are now being used to classify domestic industry data in the U.S.[4] However, for most statistical work, the U.S. SIC classification will continue to be used rather than the new NAICS classification. Accordingly, in this database we provide the U.S. imports and exports according to the 4-digit SIC classification (1987 basis). In Table 1 and 2 we also report total values of *manufactured* imports and exports (SIC codes starting with 2 or 3) for the updated years, 1989-2001, and for comparison, the values for 1989-1994 from Feenstra (1996, 1997).[5] In these overlapping years, the total value of manufactured imports and exports are quite close in the two datasets.

[4] Information on the NAICS codes are available at http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html.

[5] Feenstra (1996, 1997) reported 1972-revision SIC imports and exports up to 1992, and these were later extended to 1994 and made available on the website www.internationaldata.org.

Table 1: U.S. Merchandise Imports ($ million)

	From Database:			ERP[a]	Manufactured Imports:	
Year	(1) General Imports	(2) Imports for Consumption	(1) – (2) Difference	General Imports	From Database[b]	Feenstra (1996)[c]
1989	473,397	468,012	5,384	473,200	396,108	395,949
1990	495,260	490,553	4,707	495,300	406,068	405,912
1991	487,129	482,083	5,046	488,500	404,828	405,279
1992	532,352	525,091	7,261	532,700	443,951	443,555
1993	580,469	574,863	5,606	580,700	490,289	488,714
1994	663,830	657,885	5,945	663,300	567,052	565,204
1995	743,505	739,660	3,845	743,500	639,728	na
1996	791,315	790,470	845	795,300	679,712	na
1997	869,874	862,426	7,448	869,700	749,333	na
1998	913,885	907,647	6,238	911,900	802,594	na
1999	1,024,766	1,017,435	7,331	1,024,600	894,684	na
2000	1,216,888	1,205,339	11,549	1,218,000	1,040,464	na
2001	1,141,959	1,132,635	9,324	na	972,822	na

Table 2: U.S. Merchandise Exports ($ million)

	(1)	(2)	(1)+(2)	ERP[a]	Manufactured Exports:	
Year	Database Exports	Census Re-exports	Total Exports	Total Exports	From Database[b]	Feenstra (1997)[c]
1989	349,421	14,333	363,754	363,800	279,381	280,820
1990	374,537	18,439	392,976	393,600	320,236	321,717
1991	400,842	21,011	421,854	421,700	348,759	350,444
1992	424,971	22,500	447,471	448,200	371,785	373,877
1993	439,295	25,563	464,858	465,100	388,987	390,566
1994	481,887	30,528	512,416	512,600	428,388	430,071
1995	546,465	36,566	583,031	584,700	481,435	na
1996	582,137	40,690	622,827	625,100	512,975	na
1997	643,222	44,376	687,598	689,200	576,000	na
1998	634,705	45,769	680,474	682,100	573,528	na
1999	642,189	50,632	692,821	695,800	582,698	na
2000	712,287	68,131	780,419	781,900	646,637	na
2001	666,021	65,005	731,026	na	599,140	na

Notes:

a. From *Economic Report of the President, 2002*, Table B-106, Census values.

b. Imports for consumption or exports computed from database with MSIC and XSIC codes starting with 2 or 3, excluding 3XXX.

b. Computed from SIC import and export data at www.internationaldata.org. These values differ slightly from those in Feenstra (1996, Table 1) and (1997, Table 3).

At the disaggregate level, making the transition from the 10-digit HS codes to the 4-digit SIC system is difficult, for the following reasons. The SIC codes commonly reported in the U.S. import and export data do not correspond to the true *domestic-based* SIC codes. Rather, they are so-called *import-based* SIC (MSIC) and *export-based* SIC (XSIC) codes. This distinction is needed because the domestic-based SIC codes often depend on the method of processing for a good, and this information is not available for imports and exports. For example, SIC industry 2011, meat packing plants, and industry 2013, sausages and other prepared meats, produce many of the same products. What distinguishes them is that industry 2011 slaughters while industry 2013 uses purchased carcasses. There is no way to determine the source of materials for imported meat products, and this is also not known for exports, so both imports and exports are classified into the *single* MSIC and XSIC code 2011, with no trade at all in code 2013.[6]

The fact that there is no trade reported in industry 2013 is an artifact of the classification system, of course: there is positive domestic production in that industry, and it faces import competition and also exports some of its output. So in order to measure the import competition and export opportunities, it is necessary to make the transition from the MSIC, XSIC codes to the *domestic* SIC codes. Feenstra (1996, 1997) made this transition for the trade data in 1972-1992 (later updated to 1994), so as to report U.S. imports and export according to the 4-digit SIC (1972 version). Under the new database described in this paper, we shall report U.S. imports and export according to the 4-digit SIC (1987 version), for 1989-2001. These were computed using a new concordance that mapped directly from the HS categories to the 4-digit domestic SIC codes, as described in the next section.

[6] The MSIC and XSIC code 2013 was not used at all between 1989 and 2001, though it was used for a small amount of trade in earlier years. Feenstra (1996, 1997) uses this example to describe the trade flows in 1978, when there was a very small amount of trade in MSIC and XSIC 2013.

3. Concording HS Products to SIC Industries

The US began recording international trade transactions using the ten digit Harmonized System (HS10) in 1989. More recently, both the Census Bureau, which administers the export codes, and the US International Trade Commission (USITC), which manages the import codes, have posted concordances between the HS10 and 1987 version 4-digit SIC (SIC4) industries on their websites.[7,8] Neither agency, however, makes available a comprehensive concordance that includes all product codes which have been used since 1989.[9]

By piecing together data from a variety of sources, Peter Schott created a master HS10 to SIC4 concordance for product trade between 1989 and 2001. This master list is imperfect in two ways. First, it does not cover all HS10 products. Second, all SIC4 industries are not included in the concordance. We outline how each of these problems are dealt with in turn.

3.1 Not All Products Are Assigned an SIC4 Code by Census

Of the 26,277 HS10 product codes used to track US imports and exports between 1989 and 2001, we cannot find an SIC4 code for 1,222.[10] Of these 1,222 product codes, 898 can be assigned to an SIC4 via the HS10 to 1987 Import SIC4 (MSIC4) concordance provided by Feenstra (1996). Though in principle MSIC4 codes differ from SIC4 codes, a number of MSIC

[7] See Feenstra (1996) for an algorithm for concording seven digit Tariff System of the US (TSUSA) product codes to US industries for 1972 through 1988. Feenstra (1996) also contains an alternate aggregation scheme for HS to SIC for 1989 to 1994. The results of that procedure are compared to the results from this paper's procedure in Section 2.3 below.

[8] Technically, import codes use the Harmonized System while export codes use a system referred to as Schedule B. Schedule B codes are based upon the HS, but are typically less detailed than import codes. Though this can complicate a matching of imports and exports at the product level, it does not prevent such a matching at the industry level.

[9] Import and export concordances are available for 1992 at http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/intronet.html . A search engine for looking up a given current product's SIC4 industry is available at http://dataweb.usitc.gov/ . Finally, a subset of past import concordances is available at http://www.eiit.org/ .

[10] The primary reason for this, we believe, is that we have been unable to obtain Census' HS10 to SIC4 concordance for years 1989 to 1991. It is possible that the missing HS10 codes are located in these files.

codes map directly into regular SIC4 codes. This direct mapping can be used to assign SIC4 industries to 898 products.

We assign the remaining 324 products to industries via the following algorithm. First, if other HS10 products within the target's HS8 code are assigned an industry, use that industry for the target. If there are no such neighbors, or the neighbors have not been assigned a code, keep going up levels of aggregation (e.g. HS7, HS6, etc.) until a match can be made.

Of the 1,222 products classified via MSIC4 industries or via the SIC4's of their neighbors, 1,087 are in manufacturing. Schott's version of the master HS10 to SIC4 concordance is contained in HS10_SIC4_8901.ASC.

3.2 Not All SIC4 Industries are Included in Census' HS10 to SIC4 Concordance

Table 3 lists the 73 SIC4 industries that are not captured by Census' HS10 to SIC4 concordance. As noted in Feenstra (1996), some HS10 products cannot be assigned a unique SIC4 industry because industry classifications are based upon the process by which goods are made as well as their end use. Because the process is not known for imports and some exports, the census places questionable goods into one or more alternate SIC4 industries. Table 3 lists the excluded industries as well as the alternate industries into which they are bundled.[11] Products in 64 of the 73 problem industries can be assigned to alternate industries: of these 64 products, 52 map to a unique alternate industry and the remaining 12 map to more than one industry. The first example in Table 3 is industry 2013, sausages and other prepared meats, which produces

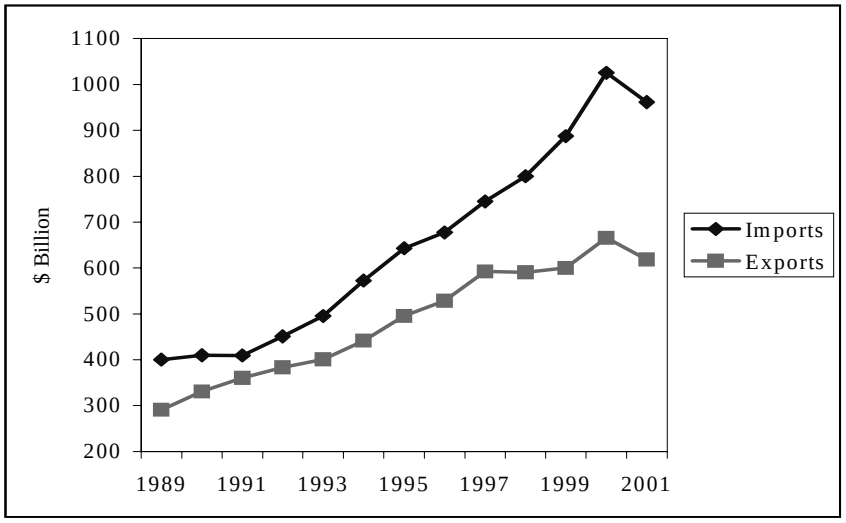
[11] The mapping of excluded to alternate industries detailed in Table 3 is according to Census' internal "Principal Differences" file, provided by Jack Barna of Census. It is very similar to Appendix D of Census' US Commodity Exports and Imports as Related to Output (OEI), available at http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/intronet.html . Appendix D itself is entitled Concordance of the SIC-Based Publication Codes to the Five-Digit SIC Product Codes and is available at http://www.census.gov/epcd/oei/view/appndxd.txt .

Table 3: SIC4 Industries Not Captured by the Census' HS10 to SIC4 Concordance

Excluded Industry	Description	Destination of Products in Excluded Industries	Excluded Industry	Description	Destination of Products in Excluded Industries
2013	Sausages and other prepared meats	2011	3084	Plastics pipe	3084
2038	Frozen specialties, nec	2099	3086	Plastics foam products	3089
2052	Cookies and crackers	2051	3087	Custom compound purchased resins	3089
2053	Frozen bakery products, except bread	2051	3263	Semivitreous table + kitchenware	3269
2061	Raw cane sugar	2062	3316	Cold finishing of steel shapes	3312
2063	Beet sugar	2062	3317	Steel pipe and tubes	3312
2092	Fresh or frozen prepared fish	912 913	3322	Malleable iron foundries	3321
2141	Tobacco stemming and redrying		3324	Steel investment foundries	3321
2251	Women's hosiery, except socks	2252	3325	Steel foundries, nec	3321
2253	Knit outerwear mills	2321 2329 2331 2369	3355	Aluminum rolling and drawing, nec	3334 3354 3357
2254	Knit underwear mills	2322 2341	3363	Aluminum die-castings	3499
2259	Knitting mills, nec	2399	3364	Nonferrous die-casting exc. aluminum	3499
2261	Finishing plants, cotton	2211	3366	Copper foundries	3499
2262	Finishing plants, manmade	2221	3369	Nonferrous foundries, nec	3499
2269	Finishing plants, nec		3398	Metal heat treating	
2282	Throwing and winding mills	2824	3451	Screw machine products	3499
2326	Men's and boys' work clothing	2321 2325	3462	Iron and steel forgings	3499
2361	Girls' + children's dresses, blouses	2331 2335	3463	Nonferrous forgings	3499
2387	Apparel belts	2387 2389	3471	Plating and polishing	
2397	Schiffli machine embroideries	2395	3479	Metal coating and allied services	
2441	Nailed wood boxes and shook	2449	3483	Ammunition, exc. for small arms, nec	3482
2511	Wood household furniture	2599	3491	Industrial valves	3491
2512	Upholstered household furniture	2512	3495	Wire springs	3493 3569
2519	Household furniture, nec	2599	3498	Fabricated pipe and fittings	
2521	Wood office furniture	2599	3549	Metalworking machinery, nec	3542
2531	Public building + related furniture	2599	3575	Computer terminals	3577
2541	Wood partitions and fixtures	2599	3582	Commercial laundry equipment	3633
2671	Paper coated + laminated, packaging	2621 2671	3592	Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves	3714
2732	Book printing	2731	3645	Residential lighting fixtures	3645
2754	Commercial printing, gravure	2721 2741 2752	3646	Commercial lighting fixtures	3648
2759	Commercial printing, nec	2721 2741 2752	3716	Motor homes	3716
2789	Bookbinding and related work		3731	Ship building and repairing	
2791	Typesetting	2796	3769	Space vehicle equipment, nec	3769
2875	Fertilizers, mixing only	2874	3821	Laboratory apparatus and furniture	3829 3499
2992	Lubricating oils and greases	2911	3953	Marking devices	
3061	Mechanical rubber goods	3069	3995	Burial caskets	2499
3083	Laminated plastics plate + sheet	2671			

Notes: The Census' HS10 to SIC4 concordance excludes 73 SIC4 industries for reasons noted in the text. Products in these excluded industries are allocated to one of the noted industries according to the Census Bureaus' internal "Principal Differences" file. Source: Jack Barna, US Census Bureau.

Figure 1: US Manufacturing Imports and Exports, 1989 to 2001



many of the same products as industry 2011, meat packing plants, and industry. As noted above, what distinguishes these industries is that 2011 slaughters while 2013 uses purchased carcasses. There is no way to determine the source of materials for imported meat products, and this is also not known for exports, so both imports and exports are classified into the *single* SIC and SIC code 2011, with no trade at all in code 2013.

Feenstra (1996, 1997) solved this problem of "missing" trade in SIC industries by taking the *combined* industry (e.g. 2011), computing the ratio of imports or exports to U.S. domestic production in this combined industry, and then using this ratio to impute trade in the "missing" industries (i.e. as equal to U.S. production in that industry times the import or export ratio for the combined industry). In other words, imports or exports in any combined industry is allocated its separate industries *using the same proportions as U.S. domestic production.* We have not yet been able to make this calculation for the 1987-based SIC import and export data, however, because the domestic U.S. production is not known for years after 1996. So the 1987-based SIC trade data included in the database has missing values for 73 (out of 459) SIC industries. This will be corrected when the updated U.S. production data becomes available.[12]

Despite these "missing" trade values, it is possible to compare the trade values with other industry data by suming up the industry-level to match "super SIC4" trade categories (i.e. those for which trade values are available), with the help of Table 3. Bernard *et al* (2002a and 2002b), for example, aggregate plant-level US manufacturing data in excluded industries to match the "super SIC4" trade data created by the HS10 to SIC4 concordance detailed above.

[12] The 1987-based SIC trade data computed by Peter Schott, with the "missing" values, is available at www.som.yale.edu/faculty/pks4/sub_international.htm . The revised 1987-based SIC trade data, that imputes trade within the "missing" SIC categories, will be made available at a future date at Robert Feenstra's website, www.internationaldata.org .

3.3 U.S. Manufacturing Trade, 1989 to 2001

Figure 1 summarizes total US manufacturing imports (general value) and exports for 1989 to 2001. Imports grow from $401 billion to $961 billion in this period, while exports grow from $291 to $619 billion.[13] Schott's estimates of manufacturing trade via the SIC87 concordance described here are quite similar to those derived by Feenstra (1996, 1997).[14] Tables 4 and 5 provide a reconciliation of the two methods for both imports and exports. The second column of each table reports the sum of manufacturing value in the database across products whose MSIC or XSIC is between 2000 and 3999. The values in this column exclude products falling into the category 3XXX, for which an exact match to a more disaggregate industry was unknown. The value of these 3XXX products are reported in the third column of the table. The fourth and fifth columns report the value of products classified by only one of the two systems, e.g. the value of products classified as manufacturing via MSIC/XSIC but not the new SIC87 concordance discussed above. The sixth column reconciles the MSIC/XSIC system with Schott's: it is the sum of columns 2 through 4, less the values in column 5. Feenstra's (1996, 1997) estimates are provided for comparison in the final column.

4. U.S. Tariffs, 1989-2001

The U.S. Tariff database is based on the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) for the years 1989 to 2001. It includes *ad valorem*, specific and estimated *ad valorem* equivalent (AVE) tariffs based on the most favored nation (MFN) rate of the HTS. The file also indicates products that are eligible for tariff preferences under free trade agreements such as with

[13] Note that manufacturing exports, like all other merchandise exports in the database, *do not* include re-exports from the United States.

[14] Feenstra (1996) describes this aggregation in great detail. For imports, it boils down to the following chain of concordances: HS10 to 1987 MSIC4 to 1972 MSIC4 to 1972 SIC4.

Table 4: U.S. Manufacturing General Imports ($ million)

Year	(1) Database[a] (Using MSIC)	(2) MSIC = 3XXX[b]	(3) SIC87 but not MSIC[c]	(4) MSIC but not SIC87[d]	(1)+(2)+(3)-(4) Database[e] (Using SIC87)	Feenstra (1996)[f]
1989	400,695	2,761	0	2,854	400,601	395,949
1990	409,953	3,442	0	3,442	409,953	405,912
1991	409,350	3,424	0	3,424	409,350	405,279
1992	450,852	3,947	0	3,947	450,852	443,555
1993	495,636	4,250	0	4,250	495,636	488,714
1994	572,610	4,568	0	4,568	572,610	565,204
1995	642,869	5,157	1	5,157	642,870	na
1996	676,405	5,453	934	5,490	677,303	na
1997	743,903	5,968	918	6,013	744,776	na
1998	799,075	8,526	841	8,579	799,863	na
1999	886,224	11,788	1,024	11,843	887,193	na
2000	1,024,557	13,818	1,021	13,872	1,025,524	na
2001	960,716	13,237	821	13,283	961,492	na

Table 5: U.S. Manufacturing Exports ($ million)

Year	(1) Database[a] (Using XSIC)	(2) XSIC = 3XXX[b]	(3) SIC87 but not MSIC[c]	(4) MSIC but not SIC87[d]	(1)+(2)+(3)-(4) Database[e] (Using SIC87)	Feenstra (1997)[f]
1989	279,381	11,443	41	11	290,854	280,820
1990	320,236	10,608	59	16	330,887	321,717
1991	348,759	11,543	42	19	360,326	350,444
1992	371,785	11,717	33	24	383,512	373,877
1993	388,987	11,748	32	25	400,742	390,566
1994	428,388	12,927	26	29	441,311	430,071
1995	481,435	14,048	36	26	495,493	na
1996	512,975	15,256	319	47	528,504	na
1997	576,000	16,164	120	48	592,236	na
1998	573,528	16,710	145	30	590,353	na
1999	582,698	17,102	139	30	599,910	na
2000	646,637	19,004	157	29	665,768	na
2001	599,140	19,338	113	27	618,563	na

Notes:

a. General imports and exports computed from the database with MSIC and XSIC codes starting with 2 or 3, excluding 3XXX.

b. Sum of products in database with MSIC or XSIC equal to 3XXX.

c. Sum of products that are manufacturing according SIC87 but not MSIC or XSIC.

d. Sum of products that are manufacturing according to MSIC or XSIC but not SIC87.

e. Computed from Database using new HS to SIC87 concordance.

f. Computed from SIC import and export data at www.internationaldata.org. These values differ slightly from those in Feenstra (1996, Table 1) and (1997, Table 3).

Canada, Mexico and Israel, and indicates products eligible for any preferential programs such as the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) and the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). The database provides details of the applicable tariffs under all of these agreements and programs. Tariffs can of course be inferred using data on actual tariffs paid and the value of trade. The main information contained in the tariff schedule that is not available elsewhere is information on applicable tariffs where no trade is observed. While the MFN tariff can almost always be observed in this way the same is not true for many preferential tariffs, because in many cases trade in the product between with the relevant country simply does not take place. The other potential advantage is that the tariff database provides information separately on specific versus ad valorem tariffs.

There are a number of limitations of the tariff database (Romalis, 2002). One big limitation is that it does not include information on quotas, such as quotas under the Multi-Fibre Agreement or special quotas under NAFTA. The database does not include anti-dumping duties or special duties such as those imposed on certain European Union goods. Information on rules of origin which impact on eligibility for tariff programs is also absent. The chief difficulty is in mapping all this additional information on quotas and rules of origin into the HTS. The database also excludes information on almost all “production sharing” arrangements under which tariffs are only levied on foreign value added. The data is also based on the first edition of the US tariff schedule for each year, and any changes within the year will not be captured until the following year. For all these reasons the tariffs in this database often do not coincide with actual tariffs paid.

The database has been organized in two different ways. The format of one set of files (USHTSxx.TXT) is kept as closely as possible to the format now used by the US International Trade Commission (USITC) for summarizing tariff schedules. This allows users to easily update

the database as new information is posted by the USITC.[15] These files are organized by tariff program such as MFN, free trade agreements, GSP, or CBI. Another set of files (USTARxx.ASC) has been created in a format more easily merged with the US trade data described in this paper. These files list the lowest potential applicable AVE tariff for each 8-digit HTS product and each country of origin. For example, the estimated AVE tariff for a product from a country that is potentially eligible for the GSP will be 0 even though not all exports of this product from that country may meet the requirements of the GSP program.

5. Documentation

Links to all the data are available at www.nber.org/data/. In addition, the data are available at three sites: www.internationaldata.org (for the HS and SITC import and export data), www.som.yale.edu/faculty/pks4/sub_international.htm (for the 1987-based SIC trade data) and gsbwww.uchicago.edu/fac/john.romalis/research/ (for the U.S. tariff data choose **Tariff.ZIP**). Documentation for the files available at each of these sites is provided in the following pages.

5.1 Harmonized System Imports

In 1989 and later years, the Harmonized System of commodity classification has been used to measure disaggregate U.S. imports and exports. The particular application of the Harmonized System to U.S. imports is called the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS). These datafiles contains the U.S. import data according to HTS number, distinguished by source country, and including both quantitative information about imports and descriptive information about each commodity.

The files IMPYR_1.ASC, IMPYR_2.ASC AND IMPYR_3.ASC contain U.S. import data for 1989-2001, sorted by HTS numbers, with YR = {a two digit number in the range 89-01}. The first of these files, IMPYR_1.ASC, includes commodities with a HTS number beginning with the digits 0-4; the second, IMPYR_2.ASC, contains those includes commodities with an HTS number beginning with 5-7; and the third, IMPYR_3.ASC, includes those commodities with a HTS number beginning with 8 or 9.

[15] Updates, including the 2002 HTS, are available at http://reportweb.usitc.gov/tariff/tariff_form.jsp .

Record Layout:

The variables included in IMP*.ASC are:

columns 1-10	- Harmonized Tariff System (HTS) number
columns 12-17	- Source country code United Nations country codes are used (See COUNTRY.TXT)
columns 19-26	- Country name
column 28	- Country Sub-Code 0 = Country of Origin 1 = Country of Shipment 4 = Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) Item 9 = Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) Item B = Automotive Products Trade Act (APTA) C = Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft D = Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (from 2001) I = US-Israel Free Trade Agreement J = Andean Trade Preference Act (ATPA) (from 1992) K = Agreement on Trade in Pharmaceutical Products (from 1995) L = Uruguay Round Concessions on Chemicals for Dyes (from 1995) N = Israeli-Jordanian Qualifying Industrial Zones (from 1999) R = US-Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (from 2000) W = CBI Item (occurs very rarely, may be a misclassification) X = Canada-US Free Trade Agreement (1989-1993) Y = North America Free Trade Agreement (from 1994) Z = Compact of Free Association Act
columns 30-33	- 1987 version import-based SIC number (4-digit)
columns 35-39	- Revision 2 SITC number (5 digit)
columns 41-45	- Revision 3 SITC number (5 digit)
columns 47-52	- North American Classification System (NAICS) code (6-digit)
columns 54-56	- Units of quantity (see UNIT8901.TXT)
columns 58-69	- Quantity, Imports for Consumption
columns 71-82	- Quantity, General Imports
columns 84-95	- Customs Value, Imports for Consumption (dollars) (Customs value and Imports for Consumption are defined below)
columns 97-108	- Customs Value, General Imports (dollars) (Customs value and General Imports are defined below)
columns 110-121	- Dutiable Value (dollars)
columns 123-133	- Calculated Duties (dollars) (The dutiable value and calculated duties are defined below)
columns 135-145	- Import Charges, Imports for Consumption (dollars) (Import charges equal freight plus insurance, as defined below)
columns 147-196	- Commodity description (50 character short description from CONIMP89_01.ASC)
columns 198-200	- Year (89 – 101)

Missing Values:

Missing values for any alphabetic variable are indicated by a blank field, as occurs especially for the Units of quantity, indicating that either the units could not be measured, or were simply missing. When the units could not be measured, there will be a zero value for Quantity, but positive entries for consumption or general value. In other cases, a zero value for Quantity and also for the consumption and general values indicates that the commodity was not imported from that country in that year.

The variable *dutiable value* is missing for 1989, which is indicated by a period.

Variable Definitions:

1. *Customs Import Value*. The Customs value reflects the value of imports as appraised by the U.S. Customs Service. This value is generally defined as the price actually paid or payable for merchandise when sold for exportation to the United States, excluding U.S. import duties, freight, insurance and other charges incurred in bringing the merchandise to the United States.

2. *Imports for Consumption*. Imports for Consumption measure the total of merchandise that has physically cleared through Customs either entering consumption channels immediately or entering after withdrawal for consumption from bonded warehouses under Customs custody or from Foreign Trade Zones. Many countries use the term "special imports" to designate statistics compiled on this basis.

3. *General Imports*. General Imports measure the total physical arrivals of merchandise from foreign countries, whether such merchandise enters consumption channels immediately or is entered into bonded warehouses or Foreign Trade Zones under Customs custody.

4. *Dutiable Value of Imports and Calculated Duty*. The dutiable value represents in general, the Customs value of foreign merchandise imported into the United States which is subject to duty. The calculated duty represents the estimated duty collected. Estimated data are calculated by the Census based on the applicable rate(s) of duty as shown in the HTS.

5. *Import Charges*. The import charges represent the aggregate cost of all freight, insurance and other charges (excluding import duties) incurred in bringing the merchandise from alongside the carrier at the port of exportation and placing it alongside the carrier at the first port of entry in the United States. The sum of the Customs value and the charges is the c.i.f. (cost, insurance and freight) value.

6. The *import-based* SIC (MSIC) codes reported in these files differ from the true *domestic based* SIC numbers, as discussed in the main text of the documentation.

7. The NAICS codes were reported by the U.S. Census beginning in 2000. For earlier years, these codes have been imputed based on the commodities with similar descriptions, or SIC, SITC, or End use classifications.

Related Files:

1. A complete list of the commodities, including the HTS number for each, 1987 import-based SIC numbers (4-digit), Rev. 3 SITC number (5-digit), ENDUSE classification, NAICS classification, units of quantity, and the first and last years that the HTS number is used for that commodity, is contained in the concordance CONIMP89_01.ASC, which is described in CONIMP89_01.TXT.

2. The source country for each imported commodity is identified by a name and United Nations (UN) code. The complete list of names and UN codes, along with a correspondence to the country codes used by the U.S. Census, is provided in COUNTRY.TXT.

3. There is a cross-reference between the Harmonized Tariff System (HTS) numbers that are used in the 1989-1994 import files, and the Tariff Schedule of the United States Annotated (TSUSA) codes that are used in the 1972-1988 import files. This cross-reference is contained in HS_TSUSA.ASC and described in HS_TSUSA.TXT.

Size: Each file IMP*.ASC is between 11 and 20 megabytes.

Sources:

The data for 1989 was obtained from:

National Archives and Record Administration, *Annual Import Databank*, IA245, Record group 29, Washington, D.C. [magnetic tape], 1989.

U.S. Exports History and U.S. Imports History, Historical Summary 1989-1992, on CD-ROM [machine-readable data file], prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor], 1993.

Data for 1990 and later years were obtained from:

U.S. Exports and Imports of Merchandise on CD-ROM [machine-readable data file], prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor], 1990-2001.

The same data in printed form are reported in:

U.S. Imports for Consumption, HTSUSA Commodity by Country of Origin, FT247, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., 1989-2001.

Additional information on the variables listed above can be obtained from:

Guide to Foreign Trade Statistics, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., 1991.

Web: http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/www/index.html
http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/www/schedules.html#C
http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/guide/index.html

5.2 Harmonized System Import Concordance

In 1989 and later years, the Harmonized System (HS) of commodity classification has been used to measure disaggregate U.S. imports and exports. The HS contains approximately 5000 headings and subheadings covering all articles in trade. The particular application of the Harmonized System to U.S. imports is called the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS).

The file CONIMP89_01.ASC is a concordance that contains a complete list of the HTS numbers used identify U.S. imports over 1989-2001, along with various information about each of these commodities.

Record Layout:

columns 1-10	- Harmonized Tariff System (HTS) number
columns 12-15	- 1987 version import-based SIC code (4-digits)
columns 17-21	- Revision 2 SITC code (5-digits)
columns 23-27	- Revision 3 SITC code (5-digits)
columns 29-33	- End-Use Classification
columns 35-40	- North American Classification System (NAICS) code (1997 version, 6-digit)
columns 42-44	- First year that this HTS number was used (89 – 101)
columns 46-48	- Last year that this HTS number was used (89 – 101)
columns 50-52	- Units of quantity (see UNIT8901.ASC)
columns 54-103	- Short HTS commodity description
columns 105-254	- Long HTS commodity description
column 256	- End of record indicator (the number 1)

Missing Values:

Some units of quantity are missing, which are indicated by a blank.

Special Considerations:

1. The HTS number can be repeated due to differing commodity descriptions in various years, or changing units of quantity. For example, the file CONIMP89_01.ASC contains the two lines:

```
0301920000 0273 03411 01000 112511 1989 1992        EELS (ANGUILLA SPP.), LIVE
0301920000 0273 03411 01000 112511 1993 2001 KG  EELS (ANGUILLA SPP.), LIVE
```

This is an example of a repeated HTS number due to a changing unit of quantity. Note, however, that the range of years over which each HTS number/description/units of quantity applies is non-overlapping (so that the HTS number and first year used is a unique identifier).

2. The "first year" is computed as the first year that an HTS number is actually used for imports, while the "last year" is computed as the last year that this HTS number appears in a concordance from the source below. There are a small number of commodities that are never actually imported over 1989 - 2001, their HTS numbers do not appear in this concordance.

3. The *import-based* SIC (MSIC) codes reported in these files differ from the true *domestic-based* SIC numbers, as discussed in the main text of the documentation.

4. In the files IMP*.ASC for 1989-2001 and the concordance CON89_01.ASC, the SITC Rev. 3 category 95000 has been introduced for "Gold coin and other coin." These are distinguished separately from "Gold numismatic (collector's) coins," which has the SITC Rev. 3 number 89650, and the SITC Rev. 2 number 89605. Accordingly, the SITC Rev. 3 number 95000 has been introduced, with the corresponding SITC Rev. 2 number of 89605.

5. The NAICS codes were reported by the U.S. Census beginning in 2000. For earlier years, these codes have been imputed based on the commodities with similar descriptions, or SIC, SITC, or End use classifications.

Related Files:

1. The HTS description, SIC, SITC, NAICS numbers, and units of quantity in this concordance are identical to those used in the files IMPYR_1.ASC, IMPYR_2.ASC, and IMPYR_3.ASC, for the years YR=89,90,...,00,01.

2. For years before 1989, imported commodities are identified by the Tariff Schedule of the United States Annotated (TSUSA) numbers. A concordance of these numbers is contained in

CONIMP72_88.ASC, as described in CONIMP72_88.TXT. A cross-reference between the TSUSA and HTS numbers is contained in HS_TSUSA.ASC, as described in HS_TSUSA.TXT.

3. The units of quantity are described in UNIT8901.ASC.

Size: CONIMP89_94.ASC contains 23,234 records.

Sources:

Constructed from concordances for 1989-2001 found in:

U.S. Exports History and U.S. Imports History, Historical Summary 1989-1992, on CD-ROM [machine-readable data file], prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor], 1993.

U.S. Exports and Imports of Merchandise on CD-ROM [machine-readable data file], prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor], 1990-2000.

The most recent concordance is also available at:
http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/www/schedules.html#C

5.3 Harmonized System Exports

For 1989-2001, exports to the United States at a disaggregate level were measured according to the Harmonized System (HS) classification. These datafiles contain U.S. export data according to their HS number, distinguished by destination country, and including both quantitative information about exports and descriptive information about each commodity.

The files EXPYR_1.ASC, EXPYR_2.ASC, and EXPYR_3.ASC contain U.S. export data for 1989-2001, sorted by HS number, with YR = {a two digit number in the range 89-01}. The first of these files, EXPYR_1.ASC, includes commodities with a HS number beginning with 0-3; the second, EXPYR_2.ASC, contains those commodities with a HS number beginning with 4-7; and the third, EXPYR_3.ASC, contains those commodities with a HS number beginning with 8 or 9.

Record Layout:

The variables included in EXP*.ASC are:

columns 1-10	- Harmonized System (HS) number
columns 12-17	- Country code United Nations codes are used (see COUNTRY.TXT)
columns 19-26	- Country name
columns 28-31	- 1987 version export-based SIC number (4-digit)
columns 33-37	- Revision 2 SITC number (5 digit)
columns 39-43	- Revision 3 SITC number (5 digit)
columns 45-50	- North American Classification System (NAICS) code (6-digit)
columns 52-54	- Units of quantity (see UNIT8901.TXT)
columns 56-67	- Quantity
columns 69-80	- Value of exports (dollars) (The value does not include re-exports, as discussed below)
columns 82-131	- Description of HS commodity (50 character short description from CONEXP89_01.ASC)
columns 133-135	- Year (89 – 101)

Missing Values:

Missing values for any alphabetic variable are indicated by a blank field, as occurs especially for the Units of quantity, indicating that either the units could not be measured, or were simply missing. When the units could not be measured, there will be a zero value for Quantity, but positive entries for Value.

Variable Definitions:

1. Export statistics are compiled by the Census according to two types: D (Domestic) or F (Foreign). Domestic exports are defined as merchandise grown, produced, or manufactured (including imported merchandise which has been enhanced in value) in the United States Foreign exports are defined as merchandise that has entered the United States and is being re-exported in the same condition as when imported. Only the *Domestic exports* are included in this data; foreign exports, i.e. re-exports, are not included.

2. The *export value* is the selling price or cost if not sold, including inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the U.S. port of export, but excluding unconditional discounts and commissions. This value is called the F.a.s. (free alongside ship) value.

3. The 1987 *export-based* SIC numbers are not the same as the SIC numbers used to identify U.S. industries. This is because industries in the United States are sometimes defined in terms of the processing that occurs in them, whereas the method of processing may not be known to the exporter. As a result, a condensed set of SIC numbers called *export based* SIC are used, as discussed further in the main documentation.

4. It should be noted that the *HS commodity* numbers for any commodity change over time, so the only sure way to keep track of a given commodity is by its full alphabetic description.

Related Files:

1. A complete list of the commodities, including the HS number for each, 1987 export-based SIC numbers (4-digit), Rev. 3 SITC number (5-digit), ENDUSE classification, NAICS classification, units of quantity, and the first and last years that the HS number is used for that commodity, is contained in the concordance CONEXP89_01.ASC, which is described in CONEXP89_01.TXT.

2. The source country for each exported commodity is identified by the name and United Nations (UN) code. The complete list of names and UN codes, along with a correspondence to the country codes used by the U.S. Census, is provided in COUNTRY.TXT.

3. For years before 1989, exported commodities are identified by the Schedule B numbers. A concordance of these numbers is contained in CONEXP78_88.ASC, as described in CONEXP78_88.TXT. A cross-reference between the Schedule B and HS numbers is contained in HS_SCH_B.ASC, as described in HS_SCH_B.TXT.

Size: Each file EXP*.ASC is between 9 and 20 megabytes.

Sources:

The data for 1989 was obtained from:

National Archives and Record Administration, *Annual Import Databank*, IA245, Record group 29, Washington, D.C. [magnetic tape], 1989.

U.S. Exports History and U.S. Imports History, Historical Summary 1989-1992, on CD-ROM [machine-readable data file], prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor], 1993.

Data for 1990 and later years were obtained from:

U.S. Exports and Imports of Merchandise on CD-ROM [machine-readable data file], prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor], 1990-2001.

The same data in printed form are reported in:

U.S. Exports, Harmonized System, Commodity by Country, FT447, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., 1989-2001.

Additional information on the variables listed above can be obtained from:

Guide to Foreign Trade Statistics, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., 1991.
Web: http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/www/index.html
http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/www/schedules.html#C
http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/guide/index.html

5.4 Harmonized System Export Concordance

In 1989 and later years, the Harmonized System (HS) of commodity classification has been used to measure disaggregate U.S. imports and exports. The HS contains approximately 5000 headings and subheadings covering all articles in trade. It replaces the Schedule B system used in earlier years for exports.

The file CONEXP89_01.ASC is a concordance that contains a complete list of the HS numbers used identify U.S. exports over 1989-2001, along with various information about each of these commodities.

Record Layout:

columns 1-10	- Harmonized System (HS) number
columns 12-15	- 1987 version export-based SIC code (4-digits)
columns 17-21	- Revision 2 SITC code (5-digits)
columns 23-27	- Revision 3 SITC code (5-digits)
columns 29-33	- End-Use Classification
columns 35-40	- North American Classification System (NAICS) code (1997 version, 6-digit)
columns 42-44	- First year that this HS number was used (89 – 101)
columns 46-48	- Last year that this HS number was used (89 – 101)
columns 50-52	- Units of quantity (see UNIT8901.ASC)
columns 54-103	- Short HS commodity description
columns 105-254	- Long HS commodity description
column 256	- End of record indicator (the number 1)

Missing Values:

Some units of quantity are missing, which are indicated by a blank.

Special Considerations:

1. The HS number can be repeated due to differing commodity descriptions in various years, or changing units of quantity. For example, the file CONEXP89_01.ASC contains the two lines:

0301920000 0273 03410 03411 01000 112511 1989 1992 EELS (ANGUILLA SPP.), LIVE
0301920000 0273 03410 03411 01000 112511 1993 2001 KG EELS (ANGUILLA SPP.), LIVE

This is an example of a repeated HS number due to a changing unit of quantity. Note, however, that the range of years over which each HS number/description/units of quantity applies is non-overlapping (so that the HS number and first year used is a unique identifier).

2. The *first year* is computed as the first year that an HS number is actually used for exports, while the *last year* is computed as the last year that this HS number appears in a concordance from the source below. There are a small number of commodities that are never actually exported over 1989 - 2001, their HS numbers do not appear in this concordance. An important example is fertilizer, where the concordance includes the line:

3100000000 2874 56200 56200 12510 325312 1989 2001 FERTILIZERS A FERT MATERIALS

However, the concordance does NOT include the following lines, which are particular types of fertilizers, but these HS codes are never used 1989-2001:

3101000000 1989 2001 TON ANIMAL/VEG FERTILIZER, MIXED/NT/CHEMICALLY TREATED
3102100000 1989 2001 TON UREA, WHETHER OR NOT IN AQUEOUS SOLUTION
3102210000 1989 2001 TON AMMONIUM SULFATE
3102290000 1989 2001 TON DOUBLE SALTS & MIXTURES OF AMMONIUM SULFATE, NESOI
3102300000 1989 2001 TON AMMONIUM NITRATE, WHETHER/NOT IN AQUEOUS SOLUTION
3102400000 1989 2001 TON MIXTURES OF AMMONIUM NITRATE W/ CALCIUM CARBONATE
3102500000 1989 2001 TON SODIUM NITRATE
3102600000 1989 2001 TON DOUBLE SALTS & MIXTURES CALCIUM & AMMONIUM NITRATE
3102700000 1989 2001 TON CALCIUM CYANAMIDE
3102800000 1989 2001 TON MIXTURES OF UREA AND AMMONIUM NITRATE IN SOLUTION
3102900000 1989 2001 TON MINERAL/CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS, NITROGENOUS, NESOI
3103100010 1989 2001 TON ENRICH SUPERPHOSPHATES, < 40% PHOSPHORUS PENTOXIDE
3103100020 1989 2001 TON SUPERPHOSPHATES, >=40% PHOSPHORUS PENTOXIDE
3103200000 1989 2001 TON BASIC SLAG
3103900000 1989 2001 TON MINERAL OR CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS, PHOSPHATIC, NESOI
3104100000 1989 2001 TON CARNALLITE & OTHER CRUDE NATURAL POTASSIUM SALTS
3104200000 1989 2001 TON POTASSIUM CHLORIDE
3104300000 1989 2001 TON POTASSIUM SULFATE
3104900000 1989 2001 TON MINERAL OR CHEMICAL FERTILIZER, POTASSIC, NESOI
3105100000 1989 2001 TON PRODUCT OF CHPT 31 IN TABLET/IN PACKAGES <=10 KG
3105200000 1989 2001 TON FERTILERS CONTAIN NITROGEN, PHOSPHORUS & POTASSIUM
3105300000 1989 2001 TON DIAMMONIUM HYDROGENORTHOPHOSPHATE (DAP)
3105400000 1989 2001 TON AMMONIUM DIHYDROGENORTHOPHOSPHATE
3105510000 1989 2001 TON FERTILIZERS CONTAIN NITRATES AND PHOSPHATES
3105590000 1989 2001 TON FERTILIZERS CONTAIN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHORUS, NESOI
3105600000 1989 2001 TON FERTILIZERS CONTAIN PHOSPHORUS & POTASSIUM, NESOI
3105900000 1989 2001 TON FERTILIZERS, NESOI

The above HS codes are included in the concordances from Census, but since they have no exports, they are not included in CONEXP89_01.ASC.

3. The *export-based* SIC (XSIC) codes reported in these files differ from the true *domestic based* SIC numbers, as discussed in the main text of the documentation.

4. The NAICS codes were reported by the U.S. Census beginning in 2000. For earlier years, these codes have been imputed based on the commodities with similar descriptions, or SIC, SITC, or End use classifications.

Related Files:

1. The HS description, SIC, SITC, NAICS numbers, and units of quantity in this concordance are identical to those used in the files EXPYR_1.ASC, EXPYR_2.ASC, and EXPYR_3.ASC, for the years YR=89,90,...,00,01.

2. For years before 1989, exported commodities are identified by the Schedule B classification. A concordance of these numbers is contained in CONEXP78_88.ASC, as described in CONEXP78_88.TXT. A cross-reference between the Schedule B and HS numbers is contained in HS_SCH_B.ASC, as described in HS_SCH_B.TXT.

3. The units of quantity are described in UNIT8901.ASC.

Size: CONEXP89_00.ASC contains 10,740 records.

Sources:
Constructed from concordances for 1989-2001 found in:

U.S. Exports History and U.S. Imports History, Historical Summary 1989-1992, on CD-ROM [machine-readable data file], prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor], 1993.

U.S. Exports and Imports of Merchandise on CD-ROM [machine-readable data file], prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor], 1990-2000.

The most recent concordance is also available at:
http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/www/schedules.html#C

5.5 SITC Import and Export Data

Using the files IMP*.ASC and EXP*.ASC for 1972-2001, the import and export data are summed according to the 5-digit Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) codes. The results are stored in IMP_SITC72.ASC,....,IMP_SITC01.ASC and EXP_SITC72.ASC,...., EXP_SITC01.ASC. Here we describe the features of the 1989-2001 data.

Record Layout for 1989 – 2001 import data, IMP_SITC??.ASC:

columns 1-5	- SITC Rev. 2 number (5-digit)
columns 7-11	- SITC Rev. 3 number A 5-digit Revision 3 number for 1989-2001
columns 13-18	- Country code (UN codes are used, as listed in COUNTRY.TXT)
columns 20-27	- Source country name
columns 29-40	- Customs value, Imports for Consumption (dollars)
columns 42-53	- Customs value, General Imports (dollars)
columns 55-66	- CIF value (dollars)
columns 68-79	- Duties paid (dollars)
columns 81-83	- Year

Record Layout for 1989 – 2001 export data, EXP_SITC??.ASC:

columns 1-5	- SITC Rev. 2 number (5-digit)
columns 7-11	- SITC Rev. 3 number A 5-digit Revision 3 number for 1989-2001
columns 13-18	- Country code (UN codes are used, as listed in COUNTRY.TXT)
columns 20-27	- Source country name
columns 29-40	- Value (dollars)
columns 42-44	- Year

Special Considerations:

1. See the file IMP89_01.TXT and EXP89_01.TXT for a detailed definition of all variables. CIF import value is computed as the sum of Customs Value, Imports for Consumption, and Import Charges (import charges equal freight plus insurance).

2. For 1989-2001, the data are initially organized on a 5-digit SITC Rev. 3 basis. In this case the concordance SITCR3_2.ASC gives a unique 5-digit SITC Rev. 2 code for each of the Rev. 3 codes. So these Rev. 2 codes were added into the file for each year, and then the records were re-sorted according to the Rev. 2 codes. As is apparent by inspection, each 5-digit Rev. 2 code can appear more than once. Thus, to compute the value of imports by 5-digit Rev. 2 code, it would be necessary to sum over all records for each such code.

3. Also included in these files are the variables listed above summed over all source countries, in which case the Country name is listed as WORLD, and the Country code is 100000.

Size: Each file IMP_SITC*.ASC and EXP_SITC*.ASC is between 2 and 10 megabytes.

Related Files:

1. The commodity names corresponding to each SITC code, for each revision of the SITC, are found in SITCREV1.ASC, SITCREV2.ASC, and SITCREV3.ASC.
2. Concordances between the various revisions of the SITC are found in SITCR2_1.ASC, SITCR2_3.ASC and SITCR3_2.ASC.

5.6 1987-based SIC Import and Export Data

Using the files IMP*.ASC and EXP*.ASC for 1972-2001, the import and export data are summed according to the 4-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes.

For the years 1972-1994, the bilateral data have been summed according to the 1972 version of the SIC by Robert Feenstra, at www.internationaldata.org . For the years 1989-2001, the bilateral data have been summed according to the 1987 version of the SIC by Peter Schott, as documented below and available at at www.som.yale.edu/faculty/pks4/sub_international.htm. Schott's master HS10 to SIC4 concordance is contained in HS10_SIC4_8901.ASC.

(1) Record Layout for HS10_SIC4_8901:

The variables included in HS10_SIC4_8901.ASC are listed below, by column. This file is a space-delimited ASCII file. A STATA version is named HS10_SIC4_8901.DTA.

column 1 - 10 digit Harmonized Tariff System (HTS) number, leading zeros suppressed
column 2 - 4 digit SIC code (1987 revision), leading zeros suppressed

(2) Record Layout for MULTILATERAL_8901:

The variables included in MULTILATERAL_8901.ASC are listed below, by column. This file is a space-delimited ASCII file. A STATA version is named MULTILATERAL _8901.DTA.

column 1 - Year
column 2 - 4 digit SIC code (1987 revision), leading zeros suppressed
column 3 - Value of exports (dollars)
(The value does not include re-exports, as discussed below)

column 4 - Customs Value, Imports for Consumption (dollars)
(Customs value and Imports for Consumption are defined below)
column 5 - Customs Value, General Imports (dollars)
(Customs value and General Imports are defined below)
column 6 - Dutiable Value (dollars)
column 7 - Calculated Duties (dollars)
(The dutiable value and calculated duties are defined below)
column 8 - Import Charges (dollars)
(Import charges equal freight plus insurance, as defined below)

Variable Definitions:

1. The *export value* is the selling price or cost if not sold, including inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the U.S. port of export, but excluding unconditional discounts and commissions. This value is called the F.a.s. (free alongside ship) value.

2. *Customs Import Value*. The Customs value reflects the value of imports as appraised by the U.S. Customs Service. This value is generally defined as the price actually paid or payable for merchandise when sold for exportation to the United States, excluding U.S. import duties, freight, insurance and other charges incurred in bringing the merchandise to the United States.

3. *Imports for Consumption*. Imports for Consumption measure the total of merchandise that has physically cleared through Customs either entering consumption channels immediately or entering after withdrawal for consumption from bonded warehouses under Customs custody or from Foreign Trade Zones. Many countries use the term “special imports” to designate statistics compiled on this basis.

4. *General Imports*. General Imports measure the total physical arrivals of merchandise from foreign countries, whether such merchandise enters consumption channels immediately or is entered into bonded warehouses or Foreign Trade Zones under Customs custody.

5. *Dutiable Value of Imports and Calculated Duty*. The dutiable value represents in general, the Customs value of foreign merchandise imported into the United States which is subject to duty. The calculated duty represents the estimated duty collected. Estimated data are calculated by the Census based on the applicable rate(s) of duty as shown in the HTS.

6. *Import Charges*. The import charges represent the aggregate cost of all freight, insurance and other charges (excluding import duties) incurred in bringing the merchandise from alongside the carrier at the port of exportation and placing it alongside the carrier at the first port of entry in the United States. The sum of the Customs value and the charges is the c.i.f. (cost, insurance and freight) value.

(3) Record Layout for BILATERAL_8901_????:

The variables included in BILATERAL_8901_????.ASC are listed below, by column. This file is a space-delimited ascii file containing the bilateral data for year ????. A STATA version of this file is named BILATERAL _8901_????.DTA.

column 1 - UN Country Code (see COUNTRY.TXT)
column 2 - Year
column 3 - 4 digit SIC code (1987 revision), leading zeros suppressed
column 4 - Value of exports (dollars)
(The value does not include re-exports, as discussed below)
column 5 - Customs Value, Imports for Consumption (dollars)
(Customs value and Imports for Consumption are defined below)
column 6 - Customs Value, General Imports (dollars)
(Customs value and General Imports are defined below)
column 7 - Dutiable Value (dollars)
column 8 - Calculated Duties (dollars)
(The dutiable value and calculated duties are defined below)
column 9 - Import Charges (dollars)
(Import charges equal freight plus insurance, as defined below)

Variable Definitions:

Same as for MULTILATERAL_8901, as described above.

5.7 U.S. Tariff Database

The tab-delimited text files USHTS89.TXT to USHTS01.TXT contain the items listed in the record layout. Not all items are present in every year. For example, the special rates of duty for Mexico under NAFTA will of course not appear before 1994. The “MFN_OTHER_RATE” and “COL2_OTHER_RATE” are missing for Chapter 91 of the HTS (watches and clocks) due to the complexity of the tariff lines for most of these items. These two rates are missing for all other products prior to 1997 due to the difficulty of extracting the data from the original tariff files. A small number of additional products are affected in these years; only a dozen such tariffs apply in the year 2001.

Record Layout for USHTS??.TXT:

Variable	*Description*
HTS8	8-digit HTS number (the legal tariff line)

YEAR	Year
BRIEF_DESCRIPTION	Abbreviated product description
QUANTITY_1_CODE	Abbreviation of first unit of quantity. Units of Quantity are described in Appendix B.
QUANTITY_2_CODE	Abbreviation of second unit of quantity
WTO_BINDING_CODE	B=Bound U=Unbound
MFN_RATE_TYPE_CODE	Code for tariff calculation. See Equations below.
MFN_AVE	Estimated ad valorem equivalent of complete MFN rate
MFN_AD_VAL_RATE	Ad valorem portion of the MFN duty rate (.05 = 5%)
MFN_SPECIFIC_RATE	Specific portion of the MFN duty rate (.05 = $.05 per unit of quantity)
MFN_OTHER_RATE	Additional portion of the MFN duty rate (.05 =$.05 per unit of quantity)
GSP_INDICATOR	A= regular GSP, A*= certain countries excluded from GSP, A+=GSP for imports from least-developed beneficiary countries (duty-free). A list of GSP eligible countries is contained in the file GSP.TXT. A list of least-developed beneficiary countries is contained in GSP_LDBC.TXT
GSP_CTRY_EXCLUDED	Code for country excluded from GSP for that item. See GSPEXCLU.TXT for an explanation of codes
GSP_AVE	Estimated ad valorem equivalent of tariffs for countries eligible for GSP treatment
APTA_INDICATOR	B= eligible for Automotive Products Trade Act (APTA) tariff preferences (duty-free)
CIVIL_AIR_INDICATOR	C= eligible for tariff preferences under the Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft (duty-free)
NAFTA_CANADA_IND	CA=eligible for NAFTA_CANADA tariff preferences (duty-free)
CANADA_RATE_TYPE_CODE	Code for tariff calculation-- see beneath for equations
CANADA_AVE	Estimated ad valorem equivalent of complete Canada rate
CANADA_AD_VAL_RATE	Ad valorem portion of the NAFTA-Canada duty rate (.05 = 5%)
CANADA_SPECIFIC_RATE	Specific portion of the NAFTA-Canada duty rate (.05 = $.05 per unit of quantity)
NAFTA_MEXICO_IND	MX= eligible for NAFTA_MEXICO tariff preferences
MEXICO_RATE_TYPE_CODE	Code for tariff calculation-- see beneath for equations
MEXICO_AVE	Estimated ad valorem equivalent of complete Mexico rate
MEXICO_AD_VAL_RATE	Ad valorem portion of the NAFTA-Mexico duty rate (.05 = 5%)
MEXICO_SPECIFIC_RATE	Specific portion of the NAFTA-Mexico duty rate (.05 = $.05 per unit of quantity)
CBI_INDICATOR	E= eligible for Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) tariff preferences, E*= certain products OR certain countries excluded from CBI on this item. Countries eligible for CBI preferences are listed in the file CBI.TXT. Some CBI

	countries also eligible for enhanced CBTPA preferences (below).
CBI_AVE	Estimated ad valorem equivalent of complete CBI rate
CBI_AD_VAL_RATE	Ad valorem portion of the CBI duty rate (.05 = 5%)
CBI_SPECIFIC_RATE	Specific portion of the CBI duty rate (.05 = $.05 per unit of quantity)
AGOA_INDICATOR	D= eligible for African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) tariff preferences (duty-free). Countries eligible for AGOA preferences are listed in the file AGOA.TXT.
CBTPA_INDICATOR	R= eligible for Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA) tariff preferences. Current beneficiary countries: Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama
CBTPA_AD_VAL_RATE	Ad valorem portion of the CBTPA duty rate (.05 = 5%)
CBTPA_SPECIFIC_RATE	Specific portion of the CBTPA duty rate (.05 = $.05 per unit of quantity)
ISRAEL_FTA_INDICATOR	IL=eligible for Israel-United States Free Trade Agreement tariff preference
ISRAEL_AVE	Estimated ad valorem equivalent of complete Israel rate
ISRAEL_AD_VAL_RATE	Ad valorem portion of the Israel duty rate (.05 = 5%)
ISRAEL_SPECIFIC_RATE	Specific portion of the Israel duty rate (.05 = $.05 per unit of quantity)
ATPA_INDICATOR	J=eligible for Andean Trade Preference Act (ATPA) tariff preference, J*= certain products excluded. Applies to products originating in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru
ATPA_AVE	Estimated ad valorem equivalent of complete ATPA rate
ATPA_AD_VAL_RATE	Ad valorem portion of the ATPA duty rate (.05 = 5%)
ATPA_SPECIFIC_RATE	Specific portion of the ATPA duty rate (.05 = $.05 per unit of quantity)
PHARMACEUTICAL_IND	K=eligible for tariff preferences under the Agreement on Trade in Pharmaceutical Products (duty-free)
DYES_INDICATOR	L=eligible for tariff preferences under the Uruguay Round concessions on Intermediate Chemicals for Dyes (duty-free)
COL2_RATE_TYPE_CODE	Code for Column 2 tariff calculation-- see beneath for equations
COL2_AVE	Estimated ad valorem equivalent of complete Column 2 rate. Countries subjected to Column 2 tariffs are listed in the file Column2*TXT*
COL2_AD_VAL_RATE	Ad valorem portion of the Column 2 duty rate (.05 = 5%)
COL2_SPECIFIC_RATE	Specific portion of the Column 2 duty rate (.05 = $.05 per unit of quantity)
COL2_OTHER_RATE	Additional portion of the Column 2 duty rate (.05 = $.05 per unit of quantity)
BEGIN_EFFECT_DATE	Beginning effective date for every element shown for this item

END_EFFECTIVE_DATE	Ending effective date for at least one element for this item. There is a new "beginning effective date" whenever a data element for an HTS tariff item is changed. Ending effective dates of 12/31/2100 are tariff items that as of 2001 are not expected to change in the foreseeable future.
UNITVALUE	Customs value of imports divided the number of Quantity_1 units imported into the country

Size: Each file is approximately 3 MB.

Tariff Computation Codes:

In each of the following formulas, "Q1" indicates quantity of 1st unit of measure and "Q2" indicates quantity of 2nd unit of measure

Duty Code	Duty Equation
0	0.00
1	Specific rate*Q1
2	Specific rate*Q2
3	(Specific rate*Q1) + ("Other" rate*Q2)
4	(Specific rate*Q1) + (Ad Valorem rate*Value)
5	(Specific rate*Q2) + (Ad Valorem rate*Value)
6	(Specific rate*Q1) + ("Other" rate*Q2) + (Ad Valorem rate*Value)
7	Ad Valorem rate*Value
9	Ad Valorem rate*Derived Duty. Refer to HTS for duty computation.

Record Layout USTAR??.ASC:

The ASCII files USTAR89.ASC to USTAR01.ASC include the following variables:

columns 1-10	- 8-digit Harmonized System (HS) number
columns 11-20	- Country code United Nations codes are used (see COUNTRY.ASC)
columns 21-31	- Country name
columns 32-41	- Estimated Ad Valorem Equivalent tariff

Size: Each file is between 57MB and 116MB.

Sources:

Files from 1997 onwards have been sourced directly from the USITC at www.usitc.gov. The main modification has been the calculation of Ad Valorem Equivalent (AVE) tariffs under a number of import programs using observed unit import values also sourced from the USITC.

Files prior to 1997 have been extracted from WordPerfect files of the HTS that were at one time, but are no longer, posted on the USITC's website. The major additional change that had to be made to these was for the 1994 file, which did not include tariff preferences for Mexican goods under NAFTA because NAFTA had not been approved when the first edition of the1994 HTS was written. This information was inferred from the NAFTA staging categories kindly provided by Antoni Estevadeordal of the Inter-American Development Bank.

Missing Values

Missing values occur where there is a specific tariff, but no observable unit price in that year to enable estimation of the AVE tariff. Missing Values are coded ".".

Related Files

GSP.TXT	List of countries eligible for regular GSP benefits
GSP_LDBC.TXT	List of least-developed beneficiary countries
GSPEXCLU.TXT	Country codes for GSP Exclusions
CBI.TXT	List of countries eligible for CBI benefits
AGOA.TXT	List of countries eligible for AGOA benefits
COLUMN2.TXT	List of countries subjected to Column2 tariff rates
TAR_PROG.TXT	Summary of applicable tariff program for each country

References

Bernard, Andrew B., J. Bradford Jensen and Peter K. Schott, 2002a, "Survival of the Best-Fit: Competition from Low Wage Countries and the (Uneven) Growth of US Manufacturing Plants," NBER Working Paper 9170.

Bernard, Andrew B., J. Bradford Jensen and Peter K. Schott, 2002b, "Falling Trade Costs, Heterogeneous Firms, and Industry Dynamics," Yale School of Management, mimeo.

Feenstra, Robert C., 1996, "U.S. Imports, 1972-1994: Data and Concordances," NBER Working Paper 5515.

Feenstra, Robert C., 1997, "U.S. Exports, 1972-1994: With State Exports and Other U.S. Data," NBER Working Paper 5990.

Romalis, John, 2002, "NAFTA's and CUSFTA's Impact on North American Trade," University of Chicago Graduate School of Business, mimeo.

Swenson, Deborah, 1997, "Explaining Domestic Content: Evidence from Japanese and U.S. Automobile Production in the United States," in Robert C. Feenstra, ed. *The Effects of U.S. Trade Protection and Promotion Policies.* Chicago: University of Chicago and NBER, 33-53.

Census Publications

U.S. Exports and Imports of Merchandise on CD-ROM [machine-readable data file] / prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor], various years.

Appendix A: Country Codes and Names (United Nations Basis)

The U.S. import data collected by the Bureau of the Census keeps track of the source country by certain Census codes. For the import database, the United Nations (UN) country codes and names are used instead. The file COUNTRY.ASC gives a complete list of the UN codes, UN country abbreviations, the corresponding Census codes, and the full name of the Census country. This file is printed on the following two pages.

Record Layout:

columns 1-6 - United Nations (UN) code
columns 8-15 - Abbreviated UN country name
columns 17-20 - U.S. Census country code
columns 22-50 - Full Census country name

The records are sorted by the six-digit UN codes. The first two-digits of that code are a regional identifier, the next three-digits are a specific country code, and the last digit is a special modifier than equals zero in nearly all cases.

Special considerations: There are more Census country codes than UN codes. This means that a given UN code may appear on several subsequent records, followed by the same abbreviated UN country name; on each of these records, a different Census country code and Census county name will appear. For example, South Africa is treated as one country in the UN codes, but is broken down into several smaller regions in the Census codes and names.

Related Files: The UN codes and abbreviated country names included in COUNTRY.ASC are identical to those used in the files IMP*.ASC for 1972-2001.

Size: COUNTRY.ASC has 250 records (including its header).

Sources: The UN codes are the six digit Standard Classification of Customs Areas and Territories, and are the same as that used by Statistics Canada in their World Trade Database. The Census codes and country names are taken from the file COUNTRY.DBF contained on:

U.S. Exports and Imports of Merchandise on CD-ROM [machine-readable data file] / prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor], various years.

UN code	Country	US code	Description
117100	S_AFRICA	7910	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
117100	S_AFRICA	7920	NAMIBIA
117100	S_AFRICA	7930	BOTSWANA
117100	S_AFRICA	7950	SWAZILAND
117100	S_AFRICA	7990	LESOTHO
130120	ALGERIA	7210	ALGERIA
134340	LIBYA	7250	LIBYA
135040	MOROCCO	7140	MOROCCO
135040	MOROCCO	7370	WESTERN SAHARA
137360	SUDAN	7320	SUDAN
137880	TUNISIA	7230	TUNISIA
138180	EGYPT	7290	EGYPT
141200	CAMEROON	7420	CAMEROON
141400	C_AFRICA	7540	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
141480	CHAD	7560	CHAD
141780	CONGO	7630	CONGO
142660	GABON	7550	GABON
160240	ANGOLA	7620	ANGOLA
161080	BURUNDI	7670	BURUNDI
161800	ZAIRE	7660	ZAIRE
162040	BENIN	7610	BENIN
162260	EQ_GNEA	7380	EQUATORIAL GUINEA
162300	ETHIOPIA	7740	ETHIOPIA
162300	ETHIOPIA	7741	ERITREA
162300	ETHIOPIA	7749	ETHIOPIA
162620	DJIBOUTI	7770	DJIBOUTI
162700	GAMBIA	7500	THE GAMBIA
162880	GHANA	7490	GHANA
163240	GUINEA	7460	GUINEA
163840	IVY_CST	7480	IVORY COAST
164040	KENYA	7790	KENYA
164300	LIBERIA	7650	LIBERIA
164500	MADAGAS	7880	MADAGASCAR
164500	MADAGAS	7881	MAYOTTE
164540	MALAWI	7970	MALAWI
164660	MALI	7450	MALI
164780	MAURITN	7410	MAURITANIA
164800	MRITIUS	7850	MAURITIUS
165080	MOZAMBQ	7870	MOZAMBIQUE
165620	NIGER	7510	NIGER
165660	NIGERIA	7530	NIGERIA
166240	G_BISAU	7642	GUINEA-BISSAU
166240	G_BISAU	7643	CAPE VERDE
166240	G_BISAU	7644	SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE
166380	FR_IND_O	7890	COMOROS
166380	FR_IND_O	7904	REUNION
166380	FR_IND_O	7905	FR SOUTHERN-ANTARTIC LANDS
166460	RWANDA	7690	RWANDA
166540	S_HELNA	7580	ST. HELENA
166860	SENEGAL	7440	SENEGAL
166900	SEYCHEL	7800	SEYCHELLES
166900	SEYCHEL	7810	BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERR.
166940	SIER_LN	7470	SIERRA LEONE
167060	SOMALIA	7700	SOMALIA
167160	ZIMBABWE	7960	ZIMBABWE
167680	TOGO	7520	TOGO
168000	UGANDA	7780	UGANDA
168340	TANZANIA	7830	TANZANIA
168540	BURKINA	7600	BURKINA
168940	ZAMBIA	7940	ZAMBIA
211240	CANADA	1220	CANADA
220600	BERMUDA	2320	BERMUDA
223040	GREENLD	1010	GREENLAND
226660	SP_MQEL	1610	ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON
330320	ARGENT	3570	ARGENTINA
330680	BOLIVIA	3350	BOLIVIA
330760	BRAZIL	3510	BRAZIL
331520	CHILE	3370	CHILE
331700	COLOMBIA	3010	COLOMBIA
332180	ECUADOR	3310	ECUADOR
334840	MEXICO	2010	MEXICO
336000	PARAGUA	3530	PARAGUAY
336040	PERU	3330	PERU
338580	URUGUAY	3550	URUGUAY
338620	VENEZ	3070	VENEZUELA
341880	COS_RICA	2230	COSTA RICA
342220	SALVADR	2110	EL SALVADOR
343200	GUATMALA	2050	GUATEMALA
343400	HONDURA	2150	HONDURAS
345580	NICARAGA	2190	NICARAGUA
350440	BAHAMAS	2360	BAHAMAS
350520	BARBADO	2720	BARBADOS
351920	CUBA	2390	CUBA
352140	DOM_REP	2470	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
353120	GUADLPE	2831	GUADELOUPE
353120	GUADLPE	2839	MARTINIQUE
353320	HAITI	2450	HAITI
353880	JAMAICA	2410	JAMAICA
353880	JAMAICA	2430	TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS
353880	JAMAICA	2440	CAYMAN ISLANDS
355320	N_ANTIL	2771	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
355320	N_ANTIL	2779	ARUBA
356580	ST_K_NEV	2481	ANGUILLA
356580	ST_K_NEV	2482	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS
356580	ST_K_NEV	2483	ST. KITTS-NEVIS
356580	ST_K_NEV	2484	ANTIGUA
356580	ST_K_NEV	2485	MONTSERRAT
356580	ST_K_NEV	2486	DOMINICA
356580	ST_K_NEV	2487	ST. LUCIA
356580	ST_K_NEV	2488	ST. VINCENT
356580	ST_K_NEV	2489	GRENADA
357800	TRINIDAD	2740	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
360840	BELIZE	2080	BELIZE
362380	FALK_IS	3720	FALKLAND ISLANDS
362540	FR_GUIAN	3170	FRENCH GUIANA
363280	GUYANA	3120	GUYANA
365900	PANAMA	2250	PANAMA
367400	SURINAM	3150	SURINAME
368960	US_NES	6810	MARSHALL ISLANDS
368960	US_NES	6820	FEDRATED STATES OF MICRONESIA
368960	US_NES	6830	PALAU
368960	US_NES	9350	GUAM
368960	US_NES	9800	US OUTLYING ISLDS
368961	PRT_RICO	9000	PUERTO RICO
368961	PRT_RICO	9030	PUERTO RICO
368962	VGN_ISL	9110	VIRGIN ISLANDS
413760	ISRAEL	5080	ISRAEL
413760	ISRAEL	5081	ISRAEL
413760	ISRAEL	5082	GAZA STRIP ADMNSTD BY ISRAEL
413760	ISRAEL	5083	WEST BANK ADMNSTD BY ISRAEL
413920	JAPAN	5880	JAPAN
440480	BAHRAIN	5250	BAHRAIN
441960	CYPRUS	4910	CYPRUS
443640	IRAN	5070	IRAN
443680	IRAQ	5050	IRAQ
444000	JORDON	5110	JORDAN
444140	KUWAIT	5130	KUWAIT
444220	LEBANON	5040	LEBANON
445120	OMAN	5230	OMAN

446340	QATAR	5180	QATAR
446820	SD_ARAB	5160	IRAQ-SAUDI AR. NZ
446820	SD_ARAB	5170	SAUDI ARABIA
447200	YEMEN_S	5220	SOUTH YEMEN
447600	SYRIA	5020	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
447840	ARAB_EM	5200	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
447920	TURKEY	4890	TURKEY
448860	YEMEN_N	5210	YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC
450000	ASIA_NES	5610	BRUNEI
450000	ASIA_NES	5682	BHUTAN
450040	AFGHAN	5310	AFGANISTAN
450500	BNGLDSH	5380	BANGLADESH
451040	BURMA	5460	BURMA
451160	CAMBOD	5550	CAMBODIA
451440	SRI_LKA	5420	SRI LANKA
453440	HONGKONG	5820	HONG KONG
453560	INDIA	5330	INDIA
453600	INDONES	5600	INDONESIA
453600	INDONES	5601	EAST TIMOR (from 2001)
453600	INDONES	5683	MALDIVE ISLANDS
454100	KOREA_S	5800	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
454180	LAO	5530	LAOS
454460	MACAU	5660	MACAO
454580	MALAYSIA	5570	MALAYSIA
455240	NEPAL	5360	NEPAL
455860	PAKISTAN	5350	PAKISTAN
456080	PHIL	5650	PHILIPPINES
457020	SINGAPR	5590	SINGAPORE
457640	THAILAND	5490	THAILAND
458960	TAIWAN	5830	CHINA (TAIWAN)
460310	AZERBAIJ	4632	AZERBAIJAN
460510	ARMENIA	4631	ARMENIA
462680	GEORGIA	4633	GEORGIA
463980	KAZAKHST	4634	KAZAKHSTAN
464170	KYRGYZST	4635	KYRGYZSTAN
467620	TAJIKIST	4642	TAJIKISTAN
467950	TURKMENI	4643	TURKMENISTAN
468600	UZBEKIST	4644	UZBEKISTAN
481560	CHINA	5700	CHINA (MAINLAND)
484080	KOREA_N	5790	NORTH KOREA
484960	MONGOLA	5740	MONGOLIA
487040	VIETNAM	5520	VIETNAM
530560	BEL_LUX	4231	BELGIUM
530560	BEL_LUX	4239	LUXEMBOURG
532080	DENMARK	4091	FAROE ISLAND
532080	DENMARK	4099	DENMARK
532500	FRANCE	4271	ANDORRA
532500	FRANCE	4272	MONACO
532500	FRANCE	4279	FRANCE
532800	GERMAN	4280	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
533000	GREECE	4840	GREECE
533720	IRELAND	4190	IRELAND
533800	ITALY	4751	SAN MARINO
533800	ITALY	4752	VATICAN CITY
533800	ITALY	4759	ITALY
535280	NETHLDS	4210	NETHERLANDS
536200	PORTUGAL	4710	PORTUGAL
537240	SPAIN	4700	SPAIN
538260	UKINGDOM	4120	UNITED KINGDOM
550400	AUSTRIA	4330	AUSTRIA
552460	FINLAND	4050	FINLAND
553520	ICELAND	4000	ICELAND
555780	NORWAY	4031	SVALBARD, JAN MAYEN IS
555780	NORWAY	4039	NORWAY
557520	SWEDEN	4010	SWEDEN
557560	SWITZLD	4411	LIECHTENSTEIN
557560	SWITZLD	4419	SWITZERLAND
572920	GILBRALT	4720	GIBRALTAR
574700	MALTA	4730	MALTA AND GOZO
580080	ALBANIA	4810	ALBANIA
581000	BULGARIA	4870	BULGARIA
581120	BELARUS	4622	BELARUS
582000	CZECHO	4350	FM CZECHOSLOVAKIA
582030	CZECHREP	4351	CZECH REPUBLIC
582330	ESTONIA	4470	ESTONIA
582780	GERMAN_E	4290	FM EAST GERMANY
583480	HUNGARY	4370	HUNGARY
584280	LATVIA	4490	LATVIA
584400	LITHUANI	4510	LITHUANIA
584980	MOLDOVA	4641	REP MOLDOVA
586160	POLAND	4550	POLAND
586420	ROMANIA	4850	ROMANIA
586430	RUSSIA	4621	RUSSIA
587030	SLOVAKIA	4359	SLOVAKIA
588040	UKRAINE	4623	UKRAINE
590700	BOSNIA-H	4793	BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
591910	CROATIA	4791	CROATIA
597050	SLOVENIA	4792	SLOVENIA
598070	MACEDONI	4794	MACEDONIA
598900	YUGOSLAV	4790	FORMER YUGOSLAVIA
598910	YUGOSLAV	4799	YUGOSLAVIA
688100	USSR	4610	FORMER USSR
710360	AUSTRAL	6021	AUSTRALIA
710360	AUSTRAL	6022	NORFOLK ISLAND
710360	AUSTRAL	6023	COCOS ISLANDS
710360	AUSTRAL	6024	CHRISTMAS ISLAND
710360	AUSTRAL	6029	HEARD AND MCDONALD ISLANDS
715540	NEW_ZEAL	6141	NEW ZEALAND
715540	NEW_ZEAL	6142	COOK ISLANDS
715540	NEW_ZEAL	6143	TOKELAU ISLANDS
715540	NEW_ZEAL	6144	NIUE
722420	FIJI	6862	NAURU
722420	FIJI	6863	FIJI
722420	FIJI	6864	TONGA
722960	KIRIBATI	6223	SOLOMON ISLANDS
722960	KIRIBATI	6224	VANUATU
722960	KIRIBATI	6225	PITCAIRN ISLAND
722960	KIRIBATI	6226	KIRIBATI
722960	KIRIBATI	6227	TUVALU ISLANDS
725400	NEW_CALE	6412	NEW CALEDONIA
725400	NEW_CALE	6413	WALLIS AND FUTUNA
725400	NEW_CALE	6414	FRENCH POLYNESIA
725980	NEW_GUIN	6040	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
728882	SAMOA	6150	WESTERN SAMOA
728882	SAMOA	9510	AMERICAN SAMOA
999999	UNKNOWN	8220	UNIDENTIFIED
999999	UNKNOWN	8500	UNIDENTIFIED
999999	UNKNOWN	9610	NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
999999	UNKNOWN	9980	UNIDENTIFIED

Appendix B: Units for Quantity

The following units for quantity are used in EXP*.ASC and IMP*.ASC for 1989-2001:

BBL Barrel
CAR Carat
CBM Cubic Meters
CKG Content Kilogram
CTN Content Metric Ton
CUR Curie
CYK Clean Yield Kilogram
DOZ Dozen
DPC Dozen Pieces
DPR Dozen Pair
FBM Fiber Meter
GCN Gross Containers
GKG Kilogram (gross)
GM Gram
GRS Gross
HUN Hundred
KG Kilograms
KGS Kilogram Total Sugars
KWH Kilowatt-hours
LTR Liters
M2 Square Meters
MC Milli-Curie
MCU Micro-Curie
MTR Meter
NO Number
ODE Ozone Depletion Equivalent
PCS Pieces
PFL Proof Liter
PKS Packs
PRS Pairs
RBA Running Bales
SCM Square Centimeters
SET Sets
SQ Square
SQM Square meters
TBE Thousand Standard Brick Equivalent
TCM Thousand Cubic Meter
THS Thousands
TON Metric Ton
(blank) Unknown (or mixed units)