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## Analysis of U.S. Trade with China, 2022

### Summary

#### Imports and exports reported by U.S. Census Bureau<sup>1</sup>

In 2022, both U.S. exports to China and imports from China continued to grow. U.S. exports totaled \$154.0 billion, an increase of 1.7% (\$2.6 billion), and U.S. imports totaled \$536.3 billion, an increase of 6.3% (\$32.0 billion). The trade deficit was \$382.3 billion, increasing 8.3% (\$29.4 billion) from 2021.

In 2022, 7.5% of total U.S. global exports of \$2.1 trillion were exported to China and 16.5% of total U.S. imports of \$3.2 trillion from all countries were imported from China.

In 2022, \$35.5 billion of U.S. exports of agricultural products to China represented 18.4% of U.S. global exports of those commodities.

In 2022, \$69.3 billion of U.S. imports of miscellaneous manufactured items (Chapter 94-96) from China constituted 50.7% of the total U.S. imports of those commodities.

#### BIS export data<sup>2</sup>

In 2022, U.S. exports to China made under a BIS license exception totaled \$318.2 million, a decrease of 2.3% from \$325.7 million in 2021. \$1.1 billion, or 0.7% of the total value, were exported under a BIS license, a decrease of 6.3% from 2021.

In 2022, the top license exception utilized under the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) was Encryption Commodities, Software, and Technology (ENC). Exports made with an ENC license exception totaled \$259.3 million, accounting for 81.5% of exports to China made under license exceptions. This was followed by Servicing and Replacement of Parts and Equipment (RPL) (\$42.8 million; 13.5%), and Temporary imports, Exports, Reexports, and Transfers (TMP) (\$6.3 million; 2.0%).

#### BIS licensing data<sup>3</sup>

In 2022, the number of export license applications for China, excluding applications for deemed exports and reexports, amounted to 11.7% of total applications worldwide.

In 2022, for applications involving commodities, software, and technology (excluding deemed exports of technology and source code to Chinese nationals in the U.S. or in a third country), BIS reviewed 4,555 export/re-export license applications valued at \$204.8 billion for China. Of these, BIS approved 3,251

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<sup>1</sup> Export data in this section refers to trade in “goods” as defined by the U.S. Census: “Merchandise, supplies, raw materials, and products or any other item identified by a Harmonized System (HS) code.” Such data does not capture trade in technologies (e.g., exports made as transmissions or transfers); nor does it capture reexports of US-origin goods or technologies from another country. Nor does it include deemed exports or reexports. <https://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/reference/definitions/index.html#goods>.

<sup>2</sup> Export data in this section is derived from Automated Export System (AES) filings. Data in this section refers to the export of commodities, software, and technology subject to the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) and regulated as “items.” The data includes exports whether made under a license or a license exception. Such data does not capture trade in technologies (e.g., exports made as transmissions or transfers), nor does it capture reexports of US-origin goods from a third country. Nor does it include deemed exports or deemed reexports.

<sup>3</sup> Licensing data in this section is drawn from BIS internal systems. Data pertains to applications for export and/or reexport licenses and their associated outcomes. Reexport and export licenses and applications are not differentiated in this report; therefore, references to export licenses or applications should be interpreted as inclusive of reexport licenses and applications as well. All licensing figures include cases of deemed export and/or deemed reexport, unless otherwise noted.



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applications valued at \$113.6 billion with an approval rate of 71.4%. BIS denied 324 license applications and returned 980 applications without action (RWA).

In 2022, BIS reviewed 479 applications for deemed exports or reexports involving Chinese nationals, representing 32.9% of total deemed export or reexport applications worldwide. BIS approved 447 of these applications and returned 32 without action (an approval rate of 93.3%).

In 2022, the top approved ECCNs on licenses for China were EAR99 Items Subject to the EAR that Are Not Elsewhere Specified in this CCL With 762 Approvals, followed by 2B350 Chemical Manufacturing Facilities and Equipment, except Valves Control with 420 Approvals, and 3E002 "Technology" according to the General Technology Note for the "Development" or "Production" of a "Microprocessor Microcircuit"... with 379 Approvals.

In 2022, the average processing time for applications involving China was 90 calendar days.



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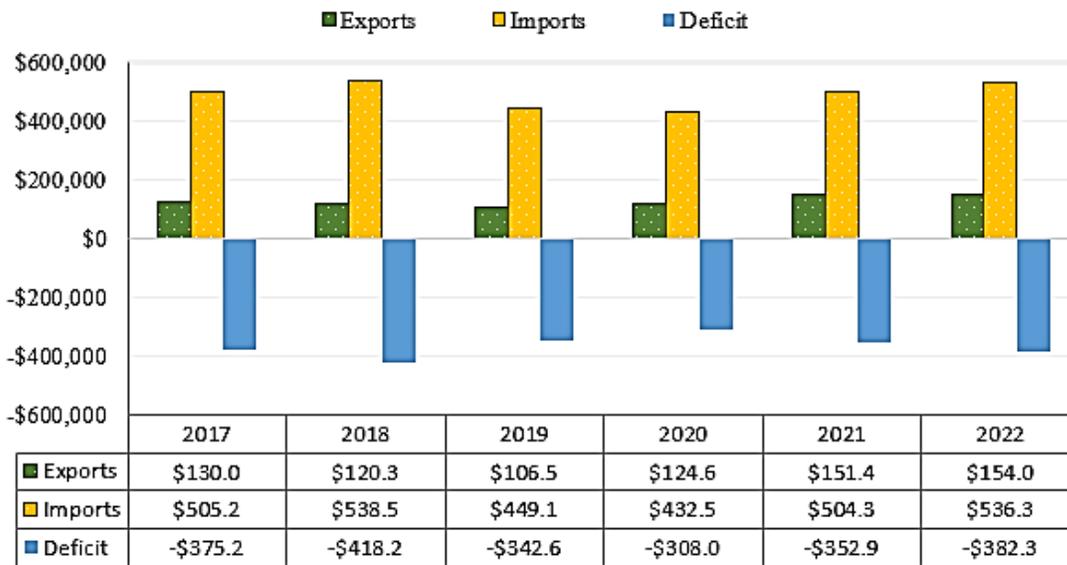
## Analysis of U.S. Trade with China, 2022

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### I. Total U.S. trade in goods with China<sup>4</sup>

In 2022, both U.S. exports to China and imports from China continued to grow. U.S. exports totaled \$154.0 billion, an increase of 1.7% (\$2.6 billion), and U.S. imports totaled \$536.3 billion, an increase of 6.3% (\$32.0 billion). The trade deficit was \$382.3 billion, increasing 8.3% (\$29.4 billion) from 2021.

**US with China: Total Trade in Goods**  
(Billions)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau USA Trade Portal September 01, 2023

In 2022, the level of U.S. exports to China and U.S. imports from China in goods, merchandise, and commodities as well as the trade deficit with China all exceeded the prior five-year average level by value (not adjusted for inflation).

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017-2021 Average
<b>EXPORTS</b>	\$129,997.2	\$120,281.2	\$106,481.2	\$124,581.5	\$151,431.9	\$154,012.1	\$126,554.6
<i>Δvalue</i>	--	-\$9,716.0	-\$13,800.0	\$18,100.3	\$26,850.4	\$2,580.1	
<i>Δpct</i>	--	-7.5%	-11.5%	17.0%	21.6%	1.7%	
<b>IMPORTS</b>	\$505,165.1	\$538,514.2	\$449,110.7	\$432,548.0	\$504,286.2	\$536,307.1	\$485,924.8
<i>Δvalue</i>	--	\$33,349.1	-\$89,403.5	-\$16,562.7	\$71,738.2	\$32,020.9	
<i>Δpct</i>	--	6.6%	-16.6%	-3.7%	16.6%	6.3%	
<b>BALANCE</b>	(\$375,167.9)	(\$418,232.9)	(\$342,629.5)	(\$307,966.5)	(\$352,854.3)	(\$382,295.0)	(\$359,370.2)
<i>Δvalue</i>	--	(\$43,065.1)	\$75,603.5	\$34,663.0	(\$44,887.7)	(\$29,440.8)	
<i>Δpct</i>	--	11.5%	-18.1%	-10.1%	14.6%	8.3%	

Values in Millions of U.S. Dollars. Source: U.S. Census Bureau USA Trade Portal September 01, 2023

<sup>4</sup> Export data in this section refers to trade in “goods” as defined by the U.S. Census: “Merchandise, supplies, raw materials, and products or any other item identified by a Harmonized System (HS) code.” Such data does not capture trade in technologies (e.g., exports made as transmissions or transfers); nor does it capture reexports of US-origin goods or technologies from another country. Nor does it include deemed exports or reexports. <https://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/reference/definitions/index.html#goods>.



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In 2022, of \$154.0 billion in U.S. exports to China, the top commodity sectors were agriculture products (23.0% of the total exports to the country), machinery and mechanical appliances (20.1% of such total), and chemicals, plastics, rubber, and leather goods (19.5% of such total).

In 2022, of \$536.3 billion in U.S. imports from China, the top commodity sectors were machinery and mechanical appliances (46.4% of the total U.S imports from the country), miscellaneous manufactured items (12.9% of such total) and chemicals, plastics, rubber, and leather goods (12.0% of such total).

Imports from China By Sector	China Commodity Trade 2022	US Exports to China by Sector
\$536,307,087,949	Total Value All Commodities	\$154,012,073,132
1.2%	Agriculture Products (Chapters 01-24)	23.0%
0.1%	Oils, Minerals, Lime, Cement (Chapters 25-27)	9.8%
12.0%	Chemicals, Plastics, Rubber, Leather Goods (Chapters 28-43)	19.5%
1.6%	Wood, Cork, Paper, Printed Books (Chapters 44-49)	2.9%
10.0%	Textiles, Footwear, Headgear (Chapters 50-67)	2.4%
1.7%	Stone, Glass, Metals, Pearls (Chapters 68-71)	2.3%
5.8%	Base Metals, Iron, Steel, Tools (Chapters 72-83)	3.0%
46.4%	Machinery & Mechanical Appliances (Chapters 84-85)	20.1%
3.7%	Transportation Equipment (Chapters 86-89)	8.4%
2.7%	Optical, Measuring, Medical, Other Instruments (Chapters 90-92)	7.1%
0.0%	Arms & Ammunition (Chapter 93)	0.0%
12.9%	Miscellaneous Manufactured Items (Chapters 94-96)	0.2%
0.0%	Art, Collectors' Pieces, Antiques (Chapter 97)	0.1%
1.0%	Special Classification Items (Chapter 98)	1.1%
0.8%	Temporary Legislation (Chapter 99)	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau USA Trade Portal September 01, 2023

In 2022, 7.5% of total U.S. global exports of \$2.1 trillion were exported to China and 16.5% of total U.S. imports of \$3.2 trillion from all countries were imported from China.

### Exports

In 2022, \$35.5 billion of U.S. exports of agricultural products to China represented 18.4% of U.S. global exports of those commodities. Additionally, \$3.7 billion of exports of textiles, footwear, and headgear represented 11.1%, and \$11.0 billion of optical, measuring, medical, and other instruments amounted to 10.8% of U.S. global exports of those commodities.

### Imports

In 2022, \$69.3 billion of U.S. imports of miscellaneous manufactured items (Chapter 94-96) from China constituted 50.7% of the total U.S. imports of those commodities. Additionally, \$53.7 billion of imports of textiles, footwear, and headgear represented 29.6%, and the \$248.8 billion of imports of machinery and mechanical appliances represented 26.8% of the global U.S. imports of those commodities.



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### II. U.S. Exports to China Subject to BIS Export Controls<sup>5</sup>

In 2022, of the \$154.0 billion <sup>6</sup> in U.S. exports to China:

- \$1.1 billion, or 0.7% of the total value, were exported under a BIS license;
- \$318.2 million, or 0.2% of the total value, were exported under a BIS license exception;
- \$22.0 billion, or 14.3%, were exported under No License Required (NLR) reporting an ECCN<sup>7</sup>;
- There were no exports under NLR for 600-series. y subparagraph items<sup>8</sup>;
- \$108,975 or 0.0001%, were exported under NLR for 0A501. y subparagraph Firearms items.<sup>9</sup>

For comparison, globally:

- 0.4% of U.S. exports by dollar value were exported under a BIS license;
- 0.8% were exported under a BIS license exception;
- 9.6% of exports were exported under NLR reporting an ECCN;
- 0.02% of exports were exported under NLR for 600-series. y subparagraph items;
- 0.001% of exports were exported under NLR for 0A501. y subparagraph Firearms items.

<b>China</b>			
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
Licensed by BIS	\$472.8	\$1,179.8	\$1,105.6
BIS License Exceptions	\$455.6	\$325.7	\$318.2
NLR reporting an ECCN [8]	\$21,686.4	\$25,339.1	\$21,999.6
NLR DY6 600-Series .y subparagraph [9]	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
NLR YFA 0A501 .y subparagraph firearms [10]	\$0.0002	\$1.2	\$0.1

Values in Millions of U.S. Dollars. Source: Automated Export System February 15, 2023

Reasons for Control	Chemical and Biological Weapons			Nuclear Nonproliferation		National Security		Missile Tech	Regional Stability		Firearms Convention	Crime Control			Anti-Terrorism	
	CB:1	CB:2	CB:3	NP:1	NP:2	NS:1	NS:2	MT:1	RS:1	RS:2	FC:1	CC:1	CC:2	CC:3	AT:1	AT:2
<b>China</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>		<b>X</b>			<b>X</b>	

<sup>5</sup> Unless otherwise specified, export data in this section is derived from Automated Export System (AES) filings. Data in this section refers to the export of commodities, software, and technology subject to the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) and regulated as “items.” The data includes exports whether made under a license or a license exception. Such data does not capture trade in technologies (e.g., exports made as transmissions or transfers), nor does it capture reexports of US-origin goods from a third country. Nor does it include deemed exports or deemed reexports.

<sup>6</sup> This figure is reported by the U.S. Census Bureau. “Total exports” refers to “goods” as defined by the U.S. Census: “Merchandise, supplies, raw materials, and products or any other item identified by a Harmonized System (HS) code.” Such data does not capture trade in technologies (e.g., exports and imports made as transmissions or transfers), nor does it capture reexports of US-origin goods from another country <https://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/reference/definitions/index.html#goods>.

<sup>7</sup> Line items reported in AES as license type C33 with an ECCN. Excludes items classified as EAR99.

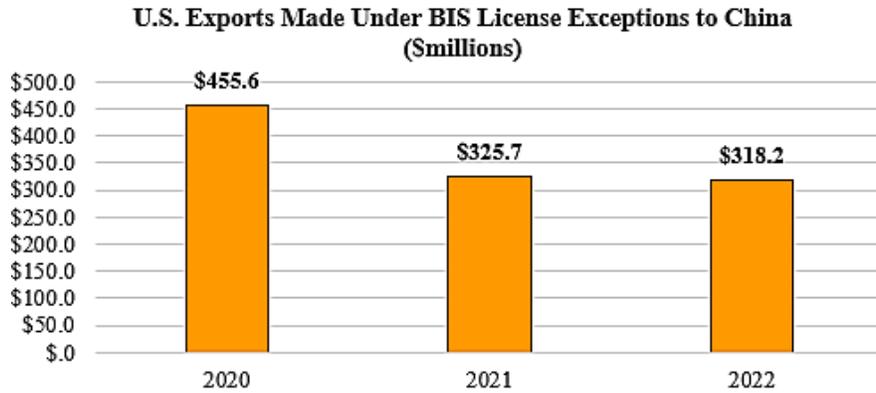
<sup>8</sup> Line items reported in AES as 9x515 subparagraph .y or “600 series”, and shipped under license type C60 and license number DY6.

<sup>9</sup> Line items reported in AES as 0A501 subparagraph .y and shipped under license type code C63, and license number YFA.



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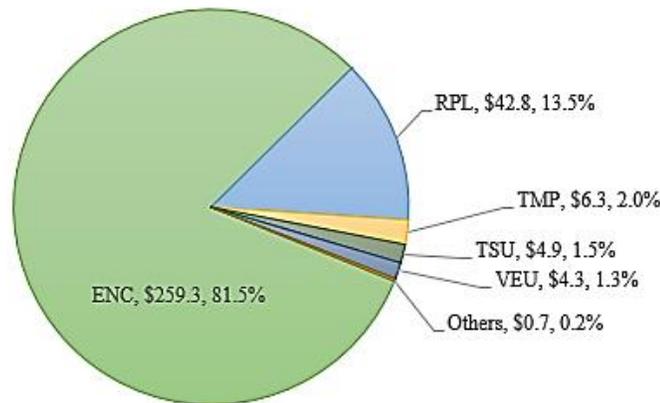
In 2022, U.S. exports to China made under a BIS license exception totaled \$318.2 million, a decrease of 2.3% from \$325.7 million in 2021.



Source: Automated Export System, February 15, 2023

In 2022, the top license exception, Encryption Commodities, Software, and Technology (ENC), totaled at \$259.3 million (81.5% of all license exceptions for China), followed by Servicing and Replacement of Parts and Equipment (RPL) totaled at \$42.8 million (13.5%), and Temporary Imports, Exports, Reexports, and Transfers (in country), totaled at \$6.3 million (2.0%).

**2022 U.S. Exports to China Made Under BIS License Exceptions  
\$millions**



Source: Automated Export System, February 15, 2023

STA: Strategic Trade Authorization

ENC: Encryption commodities, software, and technology

GOV: Governments, international organizations, international inspections under the Chemical Weapons Convention, and the International Space Station

RPL: Servicing and replacement of parts and equipment

TMP: Temporary imports, exports, reexports, and transfers (in-country)



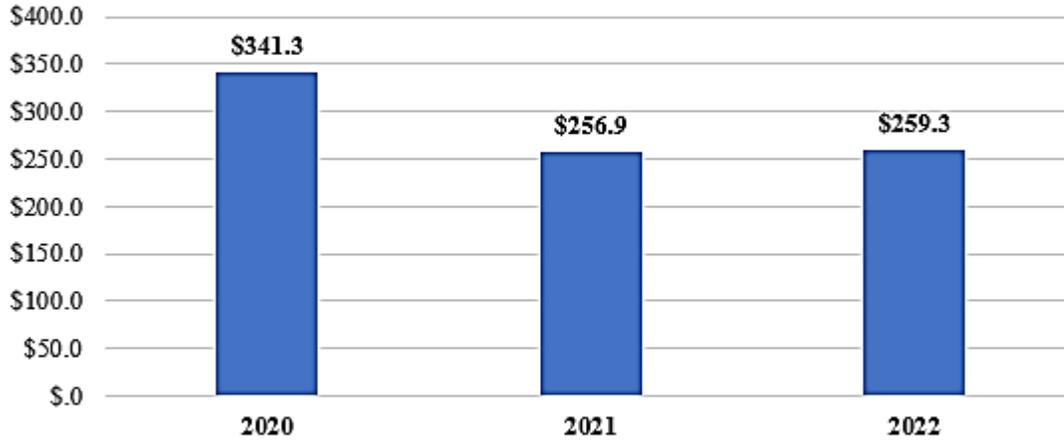
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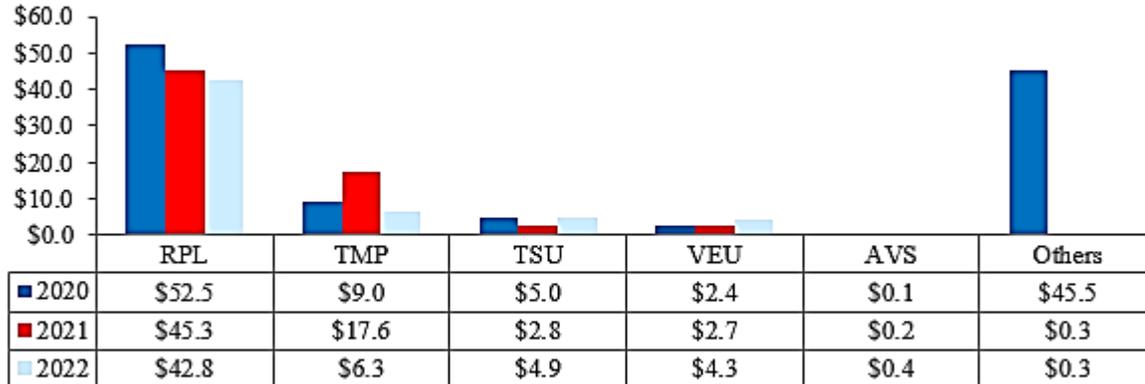
In 2022, U.S. exports to China shipped under BIS license exception ENC totaled \$259.3 million, a 0.9% increase from \$256.9 million in 2021.

**U.S. Exports to China Made Under BIS License Exception  
Encryption Commodities & Software  
(\$millions)**



Source: Automated Export System, February 15, 2023

**U.S. Exports to China Made Under BIS License Exceptions  
Excluding Encryption Commodities & Software  
(\$millions)**



Source: Automated Export System, February 15, 2023



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### Analysis of U.S. Trade with China, 2022

LICENSED	Top ECCNs Reported on Exports to China, by aggregate shipment value (\$millions)		
	#1	9A001	Aero gas turbine engines having any of the following (see List of Item
	#2	9A991	“Aircraft,” n.e.s., and gas turbine engines not controlled by 9A001 or
	#3	2B352	Equipment Capable of Use in Handling Biological Materials, as Follows
	#4	EAR99	Items subject to the EAR that are not elsewhere specified in this CCL
	#5	3A001	Electronic items as follows (see List of Items Controlled).
	#6	7A994	Other navigation direction finding equipment, airborne communication e
	#7	3B991	Equipment not controlled by 3B001 for the manufacture of electronic “p
	#8	3B992	Equipment not controlled by 3B002 for the inspection or testing of ele
	#9	2B350	Chemical manufacturing facilities and equipment, except valves control
	#10	1C210	“Fibrous or filamentary materials” or prepregs, other than those contr

Note: ECCN descriptions have been truncated: please review Commerce Control List for full description

EXCEPTIONS	Top ECCNs Reported on Exports to China, by aggregate shipment value (\$millions)		
	#1	5A002	“Information security” systems, equipment and “components,” as follows
	#2	7A103	Instrumentation, navigation equipment and systems, other than those co
	#3	9A991	“Aircraft,” n.e.s., and gas turbine engines not controlled by 9A001 or
	#4	5D002	“Software” as follows (see List of Items Controlled).
	#5	EAR99	Items subject to the EAR that are not elsewhere specified in this CCL
	#6	2B230	All types of “pressure transducers” capable of measuring absolute pres
	#7	5B002	“Information Security” test, inspection and “production” equipment, as
	#8	6A003	Cameras, Systems or Equipment, and “Components” Therefor, as Follows (
	#9	5A991	Telecommunication equipment, not controlled by 5A001 (see List of Item
	#10	3A002	General purpose “electronic assemblies,” modules and equipment, as fol

Note: ECCN descriptions have been truncated: please review Commerce Control List for full description

NLR with ECCN	Top ECCNs Reported on Exports to China, by aggregate shipment value (\$millions)		
	#1	5A992	Equipment not controlled by 5A002 (see List of Items Controlled).
	#2	9A991	“Aircraft,” n.e.s., and gas turbine engines not controlled by 9A001 or
	#3	3B991	Equipment not controlled by 3B001 for the manufacture of electronic “p
	#4	5A991	Telecommunication equipment, not controlled by 5A001 (see List of Item
	#5	3B992	Equipment not controlled by 3B002 for the inspection or testing of ele
	#6	3A999	Specific Processing Equipment, n.e.s., as Follows (See List of Items C
	#7	3A991	Electronic devices, and “components” not controlled by 3A001.
	#8	4A994	Computers, “electronic assemblies” and related equipment not controlle
	#9	7A994	Other navigation direction finding equipment, airborne communication e
	#10	3A992	General purpose electronic equipment not controlled by 3A002.

Note: ECCN descriptions have been truncated: please review Commerce Control List for full description

Source: Automated Export System



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### Analysis of U.S. Trade with China, 2022

<b>LICENSED</b>	<b>Top ECCNs Reported on Exports to China, by shipment count [1]</b>		
	#1	<b>9A991</b>	“Aircraft,” n.e.s., and gas turbine engines not controlled by 9A001 or
	#2	<b>7A994</b>	Other navigation direction finding equipment, airborne communication e
	#3	<b>2B230</b>	All types of “pressure transducers” capable of measuring absolute pres
	#4	<b>EAR99</b>	Items subject to the EAR that are not elsewhere specified in this CCL
	#5	<b>2B350</b>	Chemical manufacturing facilities and equipment, except valves control
	#6	<b>3A001</b>	Electronic items as follows (see List of Items Controlled).
	#7	<b>2B352</b>	Equipment Capable of Use in Handling Biological Materials, as Follows
	#8	<b>6A005</b>	“Lasers,” “components” and optical equipment, as follows (see List of
	#9	<b>3B991</b>	Equipment not controlled by 3B001 for the manufacture of electronic “p
#10	<b>5A991</b>	Telecommunication equipment, not controlled by 5A001 (see List of Item	

Note: ECCN descriptions have been truncated: please review Commerce Control List for full description

<b>EXCEPTIONS</b>	<b>Top ECCNs Reported on Exports to China, by shipment count [1]</b>		
	#1	<b>5A002</b>	“Information security” systems, equipment and “components,” as follows
	#2	<b>EAR99</b>	Items subject to the EAR that are not elsewhere specified in this CCL
	#3	<b>2B230</b>	All types of “pressure transducers” capable of measuring absolute pres
	#4	<b>9A991</b>	“Aircraft,” n.e.s., and gas turbine engines not controlled by 9A001 or
	#5	<b>7A103</b>	Instrumentation, navigation equipment and systems, other than those co
	#6	<b>5D002</b>	“Software” as follows (see List of Items Controlled).
	#7	<b>5B002</b>	“Information Security” test, inspection and “production” equipment, as
	#8	<b>3A001</b>	Electronic items as follows (see List of Items Controlled).
	#9	<b>5A992</b>	Equipment not controlled by 5A002 (see List of Items Controlled).
#10	<b>7A994</b>	Other navigation direction finding equipment, airborne communication e	

Note: ECCN descriptions have been truncated: please review Commerce Control List for full description

<b>NLR with ECCN</b>	<b>Top ECCNs Reported on Exports to China, by shipment count [1]</b>		
	#1	<b>9A991</b>	“Aircraft,” n.e.s., and gas turbine engines not controlled by 9A001 or
	#2	<b>5A992</b>	Equipment not controlled by 5A002 (see List of Items Controlled).
	#3	<b>3B991</b>	Equipment not controlled by 3B001 for the manufacture of electronic “p
	#4	<b>5A991</b>	Telecommunication equipment, not controlled by 5A001 (see List of Item
	#5	<b>3A991</b>	Electronic devices, and “components” not controlled by 3A001.
	#6	<b>2B999</b>	Specific Processing Equipment, n.e.s., as Follows (See List of Items C
	#7	<b>7A994</b>	Other navigation direction finding equipment, airborne communication e
	#8	<b>3A999</b>	Specific Processing Equipment, n.e.s., as Follows (See List of Items C
	#9	<b>3A992</b>	General purpose electronic equipment not controlled by 3A002.
#10	<b>3B992</b>	Equipment not controlled by 3B002 for the inspection or testing of ele	

Note: ECCN descriptions have been truncated: please review Commerce Control List for full description

[1] Source: Automated Export System. Shipment count is the number of distinct AES filings containing the given ECCN.



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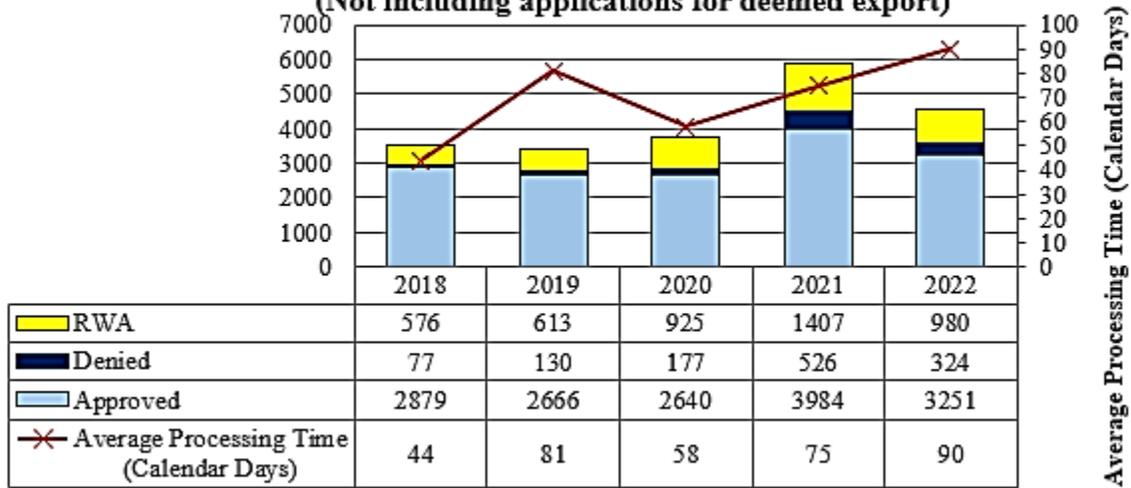
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### III. BIS Licensing Involving China<sup>10</sup>

In 2022, the number of export license applications for China, excluding applications for deemed exports and reexports, amounted to 11.7% of total applications worldwide.

In 2022, for applications involving commodities, software, and technology (excluding deemed exports and reexports of technology and source code to Chinese nationals in the U.S. or in a third country), BIS reviewed 4,555 export/re-export license applications valued at \$204.8 billion for China, compared to 39,045 applications worldwide valued at \$335.9 billion. BIS denied 324 license applications. BIS approved 3,251 applications valued at \$113.6 billion with an approval rate of 71.4%, compared to 34,068 approvals worldwide and valued at \$226.1 billion with an approval rate of 87.3%.

**Processing Time and Outcomes of License Applications for Export of Controlled Commodities, Software, & Technology to China  
(Not including applications for deemed export)**



Source: Commerce U.S. Exporter Support System, February 15, 2023

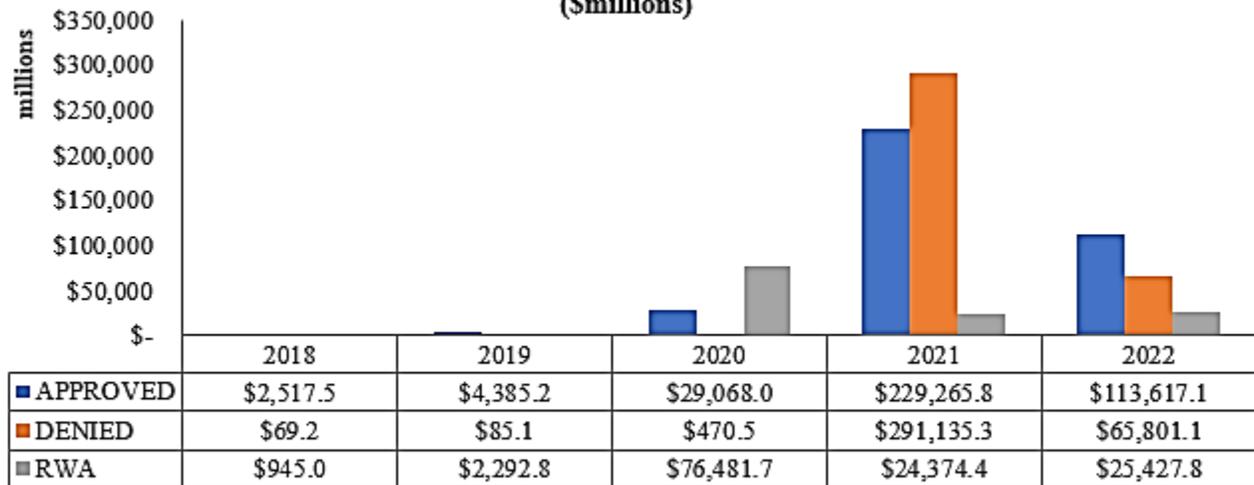
<sup>10</sup> Licensing data in this section is drawn from BIS internal systems. Data pertains to applications for export and/or reexport licenses and their associated outcomes. Reexport and export licenses and applications are not differentiated in this report; therefore, references to export licenses or applications should be interpreted as inclusive of reexport licenses and applications as well. All licensing figures include cases of deemed exports and/or deemed reexports, unless otherwise noted.



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### Analysis of U.S. Trade with China, 2022

**Values of License Applications for Export of Controlled Commodities, Software, & Technology to China, by Outcome (Millions)**



Source: Commerce U.S. Exporter Support System, February 15, 2023

In 2022, BIS reviewed 479 applications for deemed exports or reexports involving Chinese nationals, representing 32.9% of total deemed export or reexport applications worldwide. BIS approved 447 of these applications and returned 32 without action (an approval rate of 93.3%).

In the last five years, there were three denials for applications for deemed exports or reexports involving Chinese nationals.

Count of License Applications for Deemed Export, By Outcome, For Nationals of China						
2018-2022						
Year	APPROVED	DENIED	RWA	China Total	Worldwide Total	China Total/ World Total
2018	306	0	59	365	969	37.7%
2019	541	0	72	613	1,308	46.9%
2020	400	3	49	452	1,207	37.4%
2021	254	0	20	274	924	29.7%
2022	447	0	32	479	1,457	32.9%

Source: Commerce U.S. Exporter Support System, February 15, 2023

In 2022, the top approved ECCNs on licenses for China were EAR99 Items subject to the EAR that are not elsewhere specified in this CCL with 762 approvals, followed by 2B350 Chemical Manufacturing Facilities and Equipment, except Valves Control with 420 Approvals, and 3E002 “Technology” according to the General Technology Note for the “Development” or “Production” of a “Microprocessor Microcircuit”... with 379 approvals.



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## Analysis of U.S. Trade with China, 2022

Top ECCNs Approved for Export to China, by Number of Licenses		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	% of worldwide total
<b>APPROVED</b>	#1 <b>EAR99</b> Items subject to the EAR that are not elsewhere specified in this CCL	71	103	186	1,094	762	52.9%
	#2 <b>2B350</b> Chemical manufacturing facilities and equipment, except valves control	396	400	435	571	420	20.8%
	#3 <b>3E002</b> "Technology" according to the General Technology Note other than that	76	322	222	209	379	78.0%
	#4 <b>3E001</b> "Technology" according to the General Technology Note for the "develop	149	332	175	168	362	64.0%
	#5 <b>5E001</b> "Technology" as follows (see List of Items Controlled).	165	451	298	186	344	77.3%

Source: Commerce U.S. Exporter Support System, February 15, 2023

Note: ECCN Descriptions have been truncated: please review Commerce Control List for Full Description

ECCNs on Denied License Applications for Export to China		2022	% of World Total
<b>Denied</b>	#1 <b>EAR99</b> Items subject to the EAR that are not elsewhere specified in this CCL	155	60.8%
	#2 <b>3B991</b> Equipment not controlled by 3B001 for the manufacture of electronic "p	46	100.0%
	#3 <b>5A992</b> Equipment not controlled by 5A002 (see List of Items Controlled).	32	68.1%
	#4 <b>3E991</b> "Technology" for the "development," "production" or "use" of electroni	23	74.2%
	#5 <b>3A999</b> Specific Processing Equipment, n.e.s., as Follows (See List of Items C	20	76.9%

Source: Commerce U.S. Exporter Support System, February 15, 2023

Note: ECCN Descriptions have been truncated: please review Commerce Control List for Full Description

In 2022, the average processing time for applications involving China was 90 calendar days.



## FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

# Analysis of U.S. Trade with China, 2022

Summary of U.S. Exports to China Calendar Year 2022				
	2021	2022	% change	% of total exports 2022
<b>Total Exports [1]</b>	\$ 151,431,944,117	\$ 154,012,073,132	1.7%	
<b>EAR Controlled Exports [2]</b>				
	2021	2022	% change	% of total exports 2022
C30 - Licenses	\$ 1,179,706,720	\$ 1,105,641,616	-6.3%	0.7%
			% of total license exceptions 2022	% of total exports 2022
<b>License Exceptions [2]</b>	2021	2022		
C50 - ENC	\$ 256,890,373	\$ 259,314,766	81.5%	0.2%
C41 - RPL	\$ 45,344,607	\$ 42,823,776	13.5%	0.03%
C40 - TMP	\$ 17,557,487	\$ 6,303,702	2.0%	0.004%
C44 - TSU	\$ 2,837,811	\$ 4,854,689	1.5%	0.003%
C57 - VEU	\$ 2,656,588	\$ 4,251,868	1.3%	0.003%
C46 - AVS	\$ 172,871	\$ 366,892	0.1%	0.0002%
C53 - APP	\$ 142,826	\$ 130,340	0.04%	0.0001%
C42 - GOV	\$ 63,021	\$ 126,063	0.04%	0.0001%
C54 - SS-WRC	\$ 36,010	\$ 60,000	0.02%	0.00004%
C43 - GFT	\$ 23,294	\$ 5,138	0.002%	0.000003%
C45 - BAG	\$ 8,380	\$ 4,889	0.002%	0.000003%
Subtotal License Exceptions	\$ 325,733,268.00	\$ 318,242,123.00		0.2%
<b>Total of Licensed Exports and License Exceptions</b>				
	\$ 1,505,519,018.00	\$ 1,423,883,739.00		0.9%
<b>NLR [2]</b>				
	2021	2022	% of total NLR 2022	% of total exports 2022
C33 - NLR with an ECCN	\$ 25,339,124,988	\$ 21,999,605,109	100.0%	14.3%
C63 - NLR for 0A501 .y subparagraph Firearms	\$ 1,247,696	\$ 108,975	0.0005%	0.0001%
Subtotal NLR	\$ 25,340,372,684	\$ 21,999,714,084		14.3%

[1] Source: U.S. Census. Refers to trade in “goods” as defined by the U.S. Census: “Merchandise, supplies, raw materials, and products or any other item identified by a Harmonized System (HS) code.” Such data does not capture trade in technologies (e.g., exports made as transmissions or transfers); nor does it capture reexports of US-origin goods or technologies from another country. Nor does it include deemed exports or reexports.

[2] Source: Automated Export System (AES) filings.