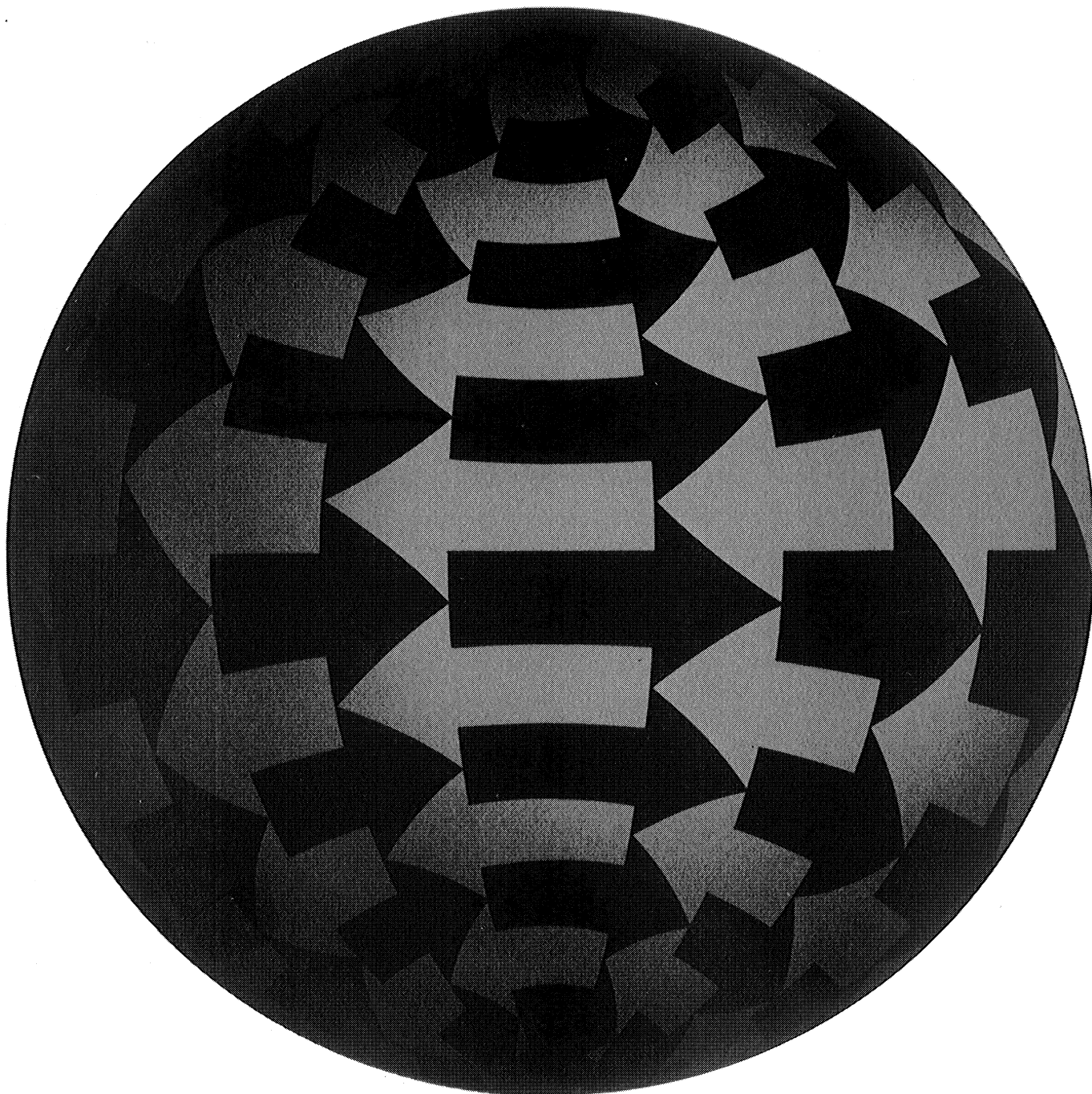


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U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas



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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

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Prepared by the Office of Industries
and the Office of Data Systems

Office of Industries
Norris A. Lynch, Director

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Address all communications to
Office of the Secretary
United States International Trade Commission
Washington, D.C. 20436

PREFACE

This report is a product of the U.S. International Trade Commission's Trade Monitoring Information Support System. This system consists of a comprehensive and standardized data base designed to provide the Commission with the basic data required in its analytical and monitoring responsibilities and to serve as a starting point for more detailed trade analysis. The system improves the Commission's capability to anticipate issues which are of concern in the exercise of its various roles under U.S. trade statutes, including monitoring and understanding trade shifts which are likely to affect future trade policy.

The basic components of the system are the tailor-made trade tables, which consist of computer-generated import/export tables for key commodity areas or aggregations for which data have not generally been available on a routine, machine-generated basis. The system at present includes over 2,500 key commodity groups composed of one or more individual TSUS items and comparable export classifications.

The tailor-made trade tables serve as the vehicle for a Commission trade-monitoring or early-warning system, which can alert the Commission to shifts in trade patterns and focus on areas for further Commission study. The tailor-made trade tables are automatically tested quarterly and annually by computer against predetermined criteria or "gates" designed to detect aberrant trade behavior. These criteria include significant changes in (1) the value and/or quantity and/or unit value for exports and imports, and (2) the pattern of countries supplying U.S. imports and/or the markets for U.S. exports.

Because of the interest in shifting trade patterns, the Commission, while viewing the system primarily as an internal analytical tool, is making this report available to the concerned congressional committees, the United States Trade Representative, other executive departments, and the public. This report provides brief analyses of significant trade shifts and possible reasons for the shifts for the following sectors:

- Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products
- Forest products
- Textiles, apparel, and footwear
- Energy and chemicals
- Minerals and metals
- Machinery and equipment
- Miscellaneous manufactures.

Following each sector analysis is a statistical table summarizing trade for the major commodity groups within the sector and a summary of the monitoring gates triggered for the most recent period. Appendix A contains a listing of the specific import and export gates which are currently used in the Commission's system.

Trade data indicating the origin of U.S. imports, by sources and the market countries for U.S. exports are available within the Commission for each of the 650 commodity groupings covered in the sector tables. ^{1/} In addition, the Commission has similar data available on a more detailed product basis within these groupings.

Appendix B contains data for U.S. trade in articles covered by the MTN Civil Aircraft Agreement; appendix C contains data for U.S. trade in motor-vehicle parts and accessories. Both are areas of current interest in U.S. trade policy; and these data are the only comprehensive trade data available for the respective areas.

This issue of U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas includes estimated data on 1982 domestic consumption, production, employment and import penetration ratios for the approximately 650 commodity groups covered in this report (app. E). These data have been estimated by the Commission's commodity-industry analysts based on primary and secondary data sources including discussions with various Government and industry contacts. These estimated data are subject to change either from future secondary sources or from the detailed surveys the Commission often conducts in the course of its statutory investigations or other work.

^{1/} App. D contains an alphabetical index of the commodity groupings covered in the sector tables.

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Overview of 1983 U.S. Merchandise Trade

During 1983, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit reached a record level of \$60.7 billion, representing a 73-percent increase over the 1982 deficit of \$35.2 billion, and an increase of 101 percent over the 1981 deficit of \$30.1 billion. ^{1/} This surge in the trade deficit is generally attributed to a combination of factors including the expanding U.S. economy; the continuing high level of the dollar; slow economic recovery in major foreign markets and import cutbacks in many developing nations; and the increasing competition being exerted by low-wage, emerging industrial countries and other industrial nations. In addition to these factors, however, market conditions unique to specific industries have also been a major factor in the worsening trade balance.

The \$25.5 billion increase in the merchandise trade deficit in 1983 reflects trade balance declines in every major U.S. sector with the exception of petroleum, natural gas, and related products. The most significant decline occurred in the machinery and equipment sector where the trade balance dropped from a surplus of \$14.9 billion to a deficit of \$2.7 billion. This decline is broadly based, involving many product areas and countries. It reflects import cutbacks by developing nations, which traditionally account for a large portion of U.S. exports of these capital goods, as well as increased competition from other industrial nations seeking export markets.

In 1983, the United States maintained a trade surplus in only two sectors, agricultural, animal, and vegetable products (\$16.0 billion) and chemicals and related products (\$11.9 billion). Merchandise trade deficits occurred in petroleum, natural gas and related products (\$52.5 billion), minerals and metals (\$15.7 billion), textiles and apparel (\$7.5 billion), footwear (\$3.9 billion), machinery and equipment (\$2.7 billion), forest products (\$2.4 billion), and miscellaneous manufactures (\$0.7 billion) (table 1). Within these major sectors there were significant shifts in both U.S. exports and imports in 1983, as discussed below.

U.S. export developments

U.S. exports declined to \$196.0 billion in 1983, representing a decrease of 5.4 percent from the 1982 level with exports declining in all U.S. sectors. Slow growth in key foreign markets and a continuing strong dollar influenced the export decline, but as can be seen below, other factors were also significant.

In the agricultural sector, higher prices for soybeans in 1983 and the continual strong U.S. dollar abroad contributed to a 7-percent decline in the value of U.S. exports of oilseeds and animal and vegetable fats and oils to \$7.7 billion, or by \$590 million. In 1983, U.S. exports of corn were valued at \$6.5 billion, up 14 percent from that of corn exports in 1982. This may be partially explained by a 14-percent rise in the per bushel cost of corn exported to the U.S.S.R. and a sharp increase in the quantity of corn exported

^{1/} Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Table 1.--U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major commodity sectors, 1981, 1982, and 1983 ^{1/}

(In thousands of dollars)			
Item ^{2/}	1981	1982	1983
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	43,679,477	37,141,668	36,523,114
Forest products-----	9,217,577	8,482,079	8,358,366
Textiles and apparel-----	8,207,461	6,519,283	5,752,844
Footwear-----	140,564	119,579	102,213
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products-----	3,193,054	5,716,850	4,547,988
Chemicals and related products-----	30,749,127	29,173,819	27,067,453
Minerals and metals-----	19,953,230	14,759,960	13,682,418
Machinery and equipment-----	95,536,029	87,291,151	82,353,638
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	14,893,751	15,290,409	15,003,014
Total-----	225,570,275	204,494,803	193,391,052
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	20,260,723	19,037,957	20,544,529
Forest products-----	9,647,202	9,020,612	10,808,405
Textiles and apparel-----	10,843,122	11,270,161	13,272,051
Footwear-----	3,141,218	3,433,638	4,007,341
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products-----	80,337,109	64,721,415	57,005,718
Chemicals and related products-----	13,506,035	13,340,607	15,138,370
Minerals and metals-----	34,386,404	29,246,777	29,332,725
Machinery and equipment-----	68,542,029	72,360,071	85,009,192
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	13,297,782	14,132,986	15,744,101
Total-----	253,961,628	236,564,228	250,862,436
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	23,418,753	18,103,711	15,978,585
Forest products-----	-429,624	-538,532	-2,450,039
Textiles and apparel-----	-2,635,660	-4,750,878	-7,519,207
Footwear-----	-3,000,654	-3,314,058	-3,905,128
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products-----	-77,144,054	-59,004,564	-52,457,730
Chemicals and related products-----	17,243,092	15,833,212	11,929,082
Minerals and metals-----	-14,433,174	-14,486,816	-15,650,306
Machinery and equipment-----	26,993,999	14,931,079	-2,655,554
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	1,595,969	1,157,423	-741,086
Total-----	-28,391,353	-32,069,425	-57,471,384

^{1/} The trade data provided here are based on trade in schedules 1 through 7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (imports) and Schedule B (exports); trade under schedule 8 and other special provisions is not included. In 1983, imports in the excluded provisions amounted to \$5.8 billion and exports amounted to \$2.6 billion. Import values used in the report are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

^{2/} The product coverage of each of the sectors presented is identified (in terms of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) later in this report on the first page of the textual analysis for each sector.

to Mexico. U.S. exports of wheat in 1983 were valued at \$6.2 billion, down 7 percent from that of wheat exports in 1982. The decline primarily reflects large production in other countries and the U.S.-Chinese trade dispute involving textiles and agricultural products.

In the textiles, apparel, and footwear sector, U.S. exports of fibers and textile mill products dropped 12 percent from \$5.5 billion in 1982 to \$4.9 billion in 1983. Most of the decrease--approximately 60 percent--was a result of decreased shipments of raw and processed fibers to China, which dropped from \$400 million in 1982 to \$49 million in 1983.

In the chemicals and energy sector, U.S. exports of petroleum products decreased by 21 percent, from \$4.8 billion in 1982 to \$3.8 billion in 1983. This decrease resulted from a situation of oversupply on the world market and decreased U.S. production. U.S. exports of coal decreased from \$6.4 billion in 1982 to \$4.5 billion in 1983, or by 30 percent, primarily as a result of increased competition on the world market, lower world production of steel, and an abundance of inexpensive petroleum.

In the mineral and metals sector, U.S. exports of iron and steel mill products decreased by \$561 million to a level of \$1 billion in 1983. The decline in exports is largely attributable to the global recession, and the continued high value of the U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies.

In the machinery and equipment sector, U.S. exports of office machines increased from \$10.0 billion in 1982 to \$11.6 billion in 1983, as the United States maintained its leadership position in computers and other office equipment. U.S. exports of passenger vehicles showed a similar increase, rising from \$2.9 billion to \$4.2 billion largely as a result of the rebounding Canadian economy. Exports of semiconductors also increased, rising \$567 million to \$4.4 billion. Semiconductor exports were principally wafers and chips shipped to developing countries for final assembly. Exports of aircraft and spacecraft increased less than expected, rising by \$425 million to \$12.1 billion as foreign buyers delayed or reduced their purchases due to recessionary conditions. The largest reduction in exports during 1983 was in shipments of mechanical shovels, coal cutting, boring, and extracting machinery. Exports of these types of machinery decreased by \$2.7 billion to \$4.2 billion as mining operations worldwide slowed due to falling prices of metals.

U.S. import developments

U.S. imports increased to \$256.7 billion in 1983, representing an increase of 5.9 percent compared with imports in 1982. Imports were up in all sectors with the exception of petroleum, natural gas, and related products. The U.S. economic recovery and the strong dollar were the major factors contributing to the overall import rise, but as in the case of U.S. exports, other factors often are of equal or greater importance when specific product areas are considered.

In the agricultural sector, U.S. imports of shellfish increased from 458 million pounds, valued at \$1.6 billion, in 1982 to 568 million pounds, valued at \$2.0 billion, in 1983. Most of the increase was accounted for by depressed U.S. landings of the major species of shellfish coupled with improved domestic market conditions and the strength of the U.S. dollar. vii

In the forest products sector U.S. imports of wood and wood products rose from \$3.1 billion in 1982 to \$4.4 billion in 1983, reflecting a rise in U.S. housing starts. U.S. imports of paper, paperboard, and printed matter rose from \$6.0 billion in 1982 to about \$6.4 billion in 1983. The major increase occurred in various fine papers, which were up \$241 million.

In the textiles, apparel, and footwear sector, U.S. imports of apparel increased by about 17 percent, from \$8.2 billion in 1982 to \$9.6 billion in 1983, with most of the increased imports continuing to come from Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Republic of Korea, and China. U.S. imports of nonrubber footwear increased by \$578 million to a record level of nearly \$3.7 billion in 1983.

In the chemicals and energy sectors, U.S. imports of crude petroleum decreased from \$46 billion in 1982 to \$36 billion in 1983, or by 22 percent. This decrease was the direct result of lower import unit values (\$32 per barrel in 1982 compared with \$28 per barrel in 1983). U.S. imports of petroleum products increased by 15 percent, from \$13 billion in 1982 to \$15 billion in 1983 primarily as a result of excess offshore production entering the U.S. market.

In the minerals and metals sector, U.S. imports of iron and steel mill products in 1983 amounted to \$6.4 billion, representing a decrease of \$2.6 billion. This decrease reflects a drop in the unit value in all major product categories and a sharp decline in the volume of higher value pipe and tube imports. Imports of silver bullion were valued at \$1.9 billion in 1983, representing an increase of \$1.1 billion from that of 1982 imports, largely as a result of a 45 percent increase in the price of silver during the year.

U.S. imports of machinery and equipment surged during 1983 as imports of passenger automobiles increased by \$3.9 billion to a level of \$24.3 billion. Strong U.S. demand for Japanese automobiles was the principal reason. Office machine imports showed strong growth, increasing by \$2.4 billion to \$6.6 billion with imports of copy machines, data processing machines, and typewriters accounting for much of the increase. Semiconductor imports also showed strong growth, increasing by \$792 million, much of which was accounted for by imports from Japan. Many U.S. semiconductor plants at present are capacity limited. Imports of telephonic and telegraphic apparatus were even stronger, rising from \$7.7 billion in 1982 to \$9.2 billion in 1983. The growth in imports of these products is believed to be related to the deregulation of the U.S. telephone industry. Imports of tape recorders increased during the year by \$855 million to \$3.3 billion and imports of tractors, principally small tractors from Japan, increased by \$689 million to \$1.7 billion. Imports of aircraft and spacecraft were the major types of machinery and equipment to decline during 1983, falling by \$469 million to \$2.0 billion. The decline was believed related to delayed purchases of commuter aircraft and business jets.

In the miscellaneous manufactures sector, U.S. imports of furniture rose from \$1.4 billion in 1982 to \$1.8 billion in 1983, or by 35 percent, indicating the continued increase in quality of imported furniture and improved marketing techniques by importers. Imports of game machines fell from \$955 million to \$533 million, or by 44 percent. The decline in the value of these imports was a result of dramatic reductions in the average unit value of home video games

stemming from intense price competition in the U.S. market, the evolution of video game systems into home computers, and the decision by several Japanese firms to export key components for arcade video games to the United States instead of complete games.

U.S. bilateral trade

The United States generally experienced worsening trade balances throughout the world during 1983 with the exception of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) (table 2). The largest declines in the U.S. trade balance occurred with the European Community (EC) (down by \$4.8 billion), Mexico (down \$3.4 billion), Japan (down \$2.7 billion), and Taiwan (down \$2.1 billion).

As indicated previously, the rising U.S. trade deficit stems in part from the appreciation of the U.S. dollar in 1983 relative to other major currencies. The International Monetary Fund's weighted-average foreign currency value of the U.S. dollar was up 6 percent in 1983 from the level of that in 1982. This increase suggests a continuing decrease in U.S. competitiveness in export markets. The appreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to other major currencies is shown in the following tabulation (average currency units per U.S. dollar):

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>Percentage change</u>
Yen (Japan)-----	249.05	237.52	(5)
Pound (United Kingdom)-----	.5723	.6592	15
Franc (France)-----	6.5724	7.6213	16
Dollar (Canada)-----	1.2337	1.2324	-
Lira (Italy)-----	1,352.5	1,518.9	12
Deutsche Mark (West Germany)----	2.4266	2.5533	5

U.S. bilateral trade balances with certain major trading partners are discussed below.

Canada.---The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Canada in 1983 was \$14.3 billion, reflecting U.S. imports of \$49.9 billion and exports of \$35.7 billion. The 1983 trade deficit represented a 12-percent increase over the 1982 level of \$12.8 billion, as imports increased 12 percent from that of \$44.4 billion, and exports increased 13 percent from that of \$31.6 billion.

The major items traded between the United States and Canada are as follows: machinery and equipment, which accounted for 40 percent of U.S. imports from Canada and 58 percent of U.S. exports to Canada in 1983; forest products, 16 percent of imports and 5 percent of exports; and petroleum, natural gas, and related products, 16 percent of imports and 2 percent of exports.

The \$1.5 billion increase in the total U.S. merchandise trade deficit in 1983 largely reflects a \$1.0 billion increase in the deficit in forest products, which went from \$5.6 billion in 1982 to \$6.6 billion in 1983. U.S. imports of lumber from Canada increased from \$1.6 billion in 1982 to

Table 2.--All merchandise sectors: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1981, 1982, and 1983 1/

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1981	1982	1983	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	37,037,449	31,564,006	35,651,224	
Japan	21,250,771	20,295,017	21,163,064	
EC	50,192,409	45,371,243	42,087,643	
Brazil	3,718,189	3,352,603	2,503,624	
Hong Kong	2,477,508	2,273,338	2,390,282	
India	1,705,591	1,555,184	1,778,883	
Korea	4,978,384	5,308,687	5,670,783	
Mexico	16,982,986	10,858,344	8,641,504	
Taiwan	4,121,402	4,073,154	4,275,828	
OPEC	20,518,322	20,206,134	15,019,233	
NMES	7,835,896	6,448,690	4,982,538	
China	3,596,687	2,902,418	2,159,327	
All other	54,751,363	53,188,397	49,226,440	
Total	225,570,275	204,494,803	193,391,052	
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	44,091,765	44,411,018	49,910,674	
Japan	37,216,679	37,045,610	40,572,026	
EC	40,131,743	40,835,804	42,389,298	
Brazil	4,284,307	4,113,756	4,862,503	
Hong Kong	5,191,799	5,392,568	6,262,346	
India	1,194,440	1,390,406	2,175,026	
Korea	5,133,514	5,600,736	7,132,278	
Mexico	13,260,717	15,037,527	16,205,830	
Taiwan	8,001,601	8,797,619	11,081,359	
OPEC	48,985,497	30,917,991	24,662,743	
NMES	3,371,238	3,249,167	3,537,076	
China	1,824,190	2,194,707	2,181,850	
All other	43,098,323	39,772,021	42,071,270	
Total	253,961,628	236,564,228	250,862,436	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada	-7,054,316	-12,847,011	-14,259,450	
Japan	-15,965,908	-16,750,593	-19,408,961	
EC	10,060,665	4,535,438	-301,655	
Brazil	-566,118	-761,152	-2,358,878	
Hong Kong	-2,714,290	-3,119,229	-3,872,063	
India	511,151	164,777	-396,142	
Korea	-155,130	-292,049	-1,461,494	
Mexico	3,722,269	-4,179,182	-7,564,325	
Taiwan	-3,880,198	-4,724,464	-6,805,530	
OPEC	-28,467,174	-10,711,857	-9,643,510	
NMES	4,464,658	3,199,523	1,445,461	
China	1,772,496	707,711	-22,523	
All other	11,653,039	13,416,376	7,155,169	
Total	-28,391,353	-32,069,425	-57,471,384	

1/ The trade data provided here are based on trade in schedules 1 through 7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (imports) and Schedule B (exports); trade under schedule 8 and other special provisions is not included. In 1983, imports in the excluded provisions amounted to \$5.8 billion and exports amounted to \$2.6 billion. Import values used in the report are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

\$2.6 billion in 1983, in part because of a rise in housing starts in the United States from 1.1 million units in 1982 to 1.7 million units in 1983. A \$400 million increase in the deficit in petroleum, natural gas, and related products—which went from \$7.1 billion in 1982 to \$7.5 billion in 1983—also contributed to the U.S. trade deficit. A \$0.8 billion increase in the deficit in crude petroleum and a \$0.3 billion increase in the deficit in petroleum products more than offset a decrease in the deficit in natural gas and related products. Large production of crude petroleum and petroleum products in Canada and U.S. import obligations under a commercial exchange agreement contributed to the rise in imports.

The \$5.5 billion increase in U.S. total imports from Canada reflects a \$3.3 billion increase in U.S. imports of machinery and equipment, from \$16.8 billion to \$20.1 billion. U.S. imports of passenger automobiles increased from \$5.8 billion in 1982 to \$7.3 billion in 1983. Imports of motor-vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis, increased from \$2.2 billion in 1982 to \$3.2 billion in 1983. Strong demand for automobiles in the United States led to the increase in imports.

The \$4.1 billion increase in U.S. exports to Canada reflects a \$2.9 billion increase in exports of machinery and equipment, from \$17.7 billion in 1982 to \$20.6 billion in 1983. U.S. exports of passenger automobiles increased from \$2.3 billion in 1982 to \$3.9 billion in 1983, and motor-vehicle parts exports, except bodies and chassis, increased from \$4.1 billion to \$4.8 billion, reflecting strong Canadian demand. Also contributing to the increase in exports was a rise in exports of minerals and metals from \$3.3 billion in 1982 to \$3.8 billion in 1983.

Japan.—The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Japan reached \$19.4 billion in 1983, representing an increase of \$2.7 billion over that of 1982. During the year, U.S. imports from Japan increased by 10 percent to \$40.6 billion, whereas U.S. exports to Japan increased by 4 percent to \$21.2 billion.

The U.S. trade imbalance with Japan in 1983 was due primarily to trade in manufactured goods. Imports of machinery and equipment were \$25.0 billion larger than exports in 1983, and imports of minerals and metals were \$2.5 billion larger. The principal types of imports of machinery and equipment were motor vehicles, consumer electronic products, and office machines; principal imports of minerals and metals were iron and steel mill products. U.S. trade surpluses with Japan consisted principally of exports of agricultural and forest products and chemical compounds. The trade surplus in agricultural products reached \$5.9 billion in 1983, largely through exports of corn, soybeans, and wheat. The trade surplus of \$1.5 billion in forest products was related principally to exports of logs, woodpulp, and wood chips. The trade surplus of \$2.3 billion in chemicals consisted mostly of exports of chemical mixtures, nuclear reactor fuel, and antibiotics.

European Community.—The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with the EC in 1983 was \$0.3 billion, reflecting U.S. imports of \$42.4 billion and exports of \$42.1 billion. The 1983 trade deficit was in contrast with a \$4.5 billion positive balance in 1982 as imports rose by 4 percent from \$40.8 billion and exports dropped by 7 percent from \$45.4 billion.

The major items the United States imported from the EC in 1983 were as follows: machinery and equipment, which accounted for 36 percent of U.S. imports from the EC; minerals and metals, 15 percent; and petroleum, natural gas, and related products, 13 percent. The major items the United States exported to the EC in 1983 were machinery and equipment, which accounted for 41 percent of U.S. exports to the EC; agricultural products, 18 percent; and chemicals, 16 percent.

U.S. exports of agricultural products to the EC declined from \$8.6 billion in 1982 to \$7.5 billion in 1983. U.S. exports of soybeans and soybean meal and corn to the EC dropped, as EC surpluses of wheat and skim milk powder were used for animal feeds, thus limiting the need to import as much soybeans, soybean meal, and corn for animal feeding.

U.S. exports of chemicals to the EC declined from \$8.0 billion in 1982 to \$6.8 billion in 1983. The decline includes a drop in U.S. exports of coal from \$2.4 billion in 1982 to \$1.4 billion in 1983. Renewed competition from Poland, as a result of increased production there and reduced demand, resulting from lower steel production in the EC accounted for most of the drop in such exports. Also, continued availability of inexpensive crude petroleum limited coal demand. These factors also contributed to a \$0.5 billion decline in U.S. exports of petroleum, natural gas, and related products to the EC—from \$1.2 billion in 1982 to \$0.7 billion in 1983.

An increase in U.S. imports of chemicals from \$4.1 billion in 1982 to \$4.9 billion in 1983 contributed to the \$1.6 billion increase in total imports from the EC. Imports increased in several types of chemicals with no one particular chemical accounting for a large part of the increase. Imports of machinery and equipment rose from \$14.4 billion in 1982 to \$15.1 billion in 1983. Imports of motor vehicles rose from \$5.3 billion in 1982 to \$6.2 billion in 1983, reflecting a strong demand in the United States.

Brazil.—U.S. exports to Brazil declined 25 percent, from \$3.4 billion in 1982 to \$2.5 billion in 1983. U.S. imports from Brazil increased 18 percent, from \$4.1 billion in 1982 to \$4.9 billion in 1983. Consequently, the trade deficit with Brazil more than tripled, from \$761 million in 1982 to \$2.4 billion in 1983.

Merchandise sectors accounting for the largest share of exports to Brazil in 1983 were agricultural, animal, and vegetable products, 19 percent; chemicals and related products, 29 percent; and machinery and equipment, 39 percent. Exports of wheat to Brazil accounted for 90 percent of the agricultural products exports to that market in 1983 and were virtually unchanged from that of 1982. Exports of chemicals and related products declined 17 percent, from \$862 million in 1982 to \$718 million in 1983. U.S. exports of machinery and equipment to Brazil dropped 34 percent, from \$1.5 billion in 1982 to \$973 million in 1983. The most significant group of machinery and equipment reflecting decreased exports was mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, and so forth, which dropped 60 percent, from \$356 million in 1982 to \$141 million in 1983.

Merchandise sectors accounting for the largest share of imports from Brazil in 1983 were agricultural, animal, and vegetable products, 36 percent;

followed by machinery and equipment, 14 percent; minerals and metals, 14 percent; petroleum and related products, 12 percent; and footwear, 11 percent. The United States has historically been a large importer of Brazilian agricultural products. Among the principal imported products are coffee, cocoa, tobacco, and sugar. A wide range of machinery and equipment is imported from Brazil. Imports of various automotive parts increased over that of imports in 1982, probably because of improved car sales in 1983 by U.S. car manufacturers which import parts from Brazil. In the minerals and metals sectors, iron and steel imports increased 44 percent, from \$234 million in 1982 to \$337 million in 1983. Imports of petroleum products increased 41 percent, from \$377 million in 1982 to \$532 million in 1983. The increased imports of petroleum products are believed to have resulted, at least in part, from an effort by Brazil to gain foreign exchange to service its large international loans. Imports of nonrubber footwear increased 47 percent, from \$350 million in 1982 to \$513 million in 1983. The increased imports of footwear from Brazil were largely good quality and competitively priced leather footwear which displaced some of the higher priced imports from Italy.

Hong Kong.--In 1983, the United States had a trade deficit of \$3.9 billion with Hong Kong. This was up 43 percent from that of 1981 and 24 percent from that of 1982. U.S. imports from Hong Kong increased 16 percent to \$6.3 billion in 1983, and exports increased 5 percent to \$2.4 billion.

Textiles and apparel accounted for \$2.3 billion (60 percent) of the total U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Hong Kong in 1983. Textiles and apparel imports from Hong Kong continued to increase in 1983, rising 14 percent to \$2.4 billion. Wearing apparel imports alone increased from \$2.0 billion to \$2.2 billion and exports of apparel to Hong Kong amounted to less than \$10 million. Large increases in wearing apparel were in women's slacks (up \$56 million), dresses (up \$33 million), men's shirts (up \$11 million), sweaters (up \$46 million), and blouses (up \$27 million). U.S. exports of fibers, textiles, and apparel to Hong Kong were valued at \$140 million in 1982 and \$93 million in 1983. Most of the decline was in exports of raw cotton which fell from \$132 million to \$67 million.

Machinery and equipment accounted for \$1.2 billion (31 percent) of the U.S. trade deficit with Hong Kong in 1983. The trade deficit in machinery and equipment increased sharply in 1983, from \$551 million in 1982, with a large increase in imports. The machinery and equipment items having the most significant deficits during 1983 were various pumps and fans (\$162 million), office machines (\$165 million), various electrical motors, generators and transformers (\$132 million), various types of electrothermic household appliances (\$148 million), telephone and telegraph apparatus (\$148 million), and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus (\$401 million).

U.S. imports of machinery and equipment from Hong Kong were valued at \$1.4 billion in 1982 and \$2.2 billion in 1983. The increase was primarily due to increases in imports of office machinery parts, telephonic apparatus, generators, CB radios, and other radio equipment. U.S. exports of machinery and equipment to Hong Kong increased from \$849 million in 1982 to \$943 million in 1983. Most of this increase was accounted for by exports of office machinery parts and electronic tubes.

India.—The U.S. merchandise trade balance with India deteriorated further in 1983, with the trade balance shifting to a deficit of \$395 million from a surplus of \$165 million in 1982. This followed a significant decline from the \$511 million surplus in 1981, and stemmed from a 57-percent increase in imports to \$2.2 billion; exports rose almost 13 percent to \$1.8 billion.

The most significant development influencing the negative trade shift with India during the last 2 years was India's emergence as a supplier of petroleum products, the single most important item exported from there in 1983. The \$849 million deficit in the petroleum sector during 1983 far exceeded those sectors historically recording deficits, namely minerals and metals (\$482 million), and textiles and apparel (\$366 million). Their combined deficit more than offset the 1983 surpluses recorded in machinery and equipment (\$623 million), agricultural products (\$454 million), and chemicals (\$131 million).

U.S. imports of petroleum, including gas and related products, from India, after totaling only \$53,000 in 1981, climbed to \$324 million in 1982 and to \$863 million in 1983. Despite the increased imports, consisting almost entirely of crude petroleum, India supplied less than 2 percent of total U.S. petroleum imports.

The U.S. trade deficit with India in textiles and apparel increased 24 percent, from \$296 million in 1982 to \$366 million in 1983, as imports rose 23 percent to \$379 million; exports remained unchanged at \$13 million. Most of the increased imports came in apparel, imports of which—consisting mostly of cotton garments—rose 42 percent, from \$156 million in 1982 to \$220 million in 1983.

The U.S. trade deficit with India in minerals and metals increased from \$265 million in 1982 to \$482 million in 1983. Almost all the increase was accounted for by imports of cut diamonds, which rose almost 65 percent, from \$279 million in 1982 to \$459 million in 1983. The increase is chiefly the result of rising demand for lower quality, small-size diamonds in jewelry.

The U.S. trade surplus with India in agricultural products increased from \$103 million in 1982 to \$454 million in 1983, as exports doubled from \$351 million to \$700 million and imports remained fairly stable at just under \$250 million. Wheat accounted for almost all the export growth, as India cannot grow enough to meet local demand. U.S. wheat exports more than doubled from \$254 million in 1982 to \$576 million in 1983.

The U.S. trade surplus with India in machinery and equipment increased from \$600 million in 1982 to \$623 million in 1983, reflecting a rise in U.S. exports from \$639 million to \$666 million and an increase in U.S. imports from \$39 million to \$43 million. The primary factor contributing to the surplus rise was the 165-percent increase, from \$74 million to \$196 million, in U.S. exports of excavating, leveling, boring, and extracting machinery, and floating structures, especially for use in oil and gasfields.

Korea.—The U.S. merchandise deficit with Korea in 1983 was nearly \$1.5 billion, representing a 400-percent increase over the 1982 deficit of \$292 million. U.S. imports from Korea in 1983 rose to \$7.1 billion from that of

\$5.6 billion in 1982. In 1983, U.S. exports were \$5.7 billion above the 1982 level of \$5.3 billion. The largest deficits appeared in the textiles and apparel sector (\$1.4 billion) and the footwear sector (\$850 million), reflecting U.S. imports of wearing apparel and footwear, particularly nonrubber footwear. The agricultural sector showed the largest surplus (\$1.4 billion) with large exports of corn, wheat, soybeans, and cattle hides.

The most significant trade shift was in the machinery and equipment sector, which had a deficit of \$135.7 million in 1983, compared with a \$519 million surplus in 1982. An improved consumer market created by a healthier U.S. economy contributed to the growth in imports of articles such as color television receivers, cordless telephones, microwave ovens, and personal computers and accessories.

Mexico.--The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Mexico amounted to \$7.6 billion in 1983, 81 percent greater than the 1982 deficit of \$4.2 billion. On a sector basis, the major deficits in 1983 are seen in the petroleum sector (\$8.3 billion) and the minerals and metals sector (\$455 million).

U.S. imports from Mexico totaled \$16.2 billion in 1983, 8 percent more than the \$15.0 billion in 1982. Increases were reported in all sectors except footwear and minerals and metals. In 1983, the petroleum sector accounted for 52 percent of these imports, machinery and equipment for 21 percent, agricultural products for 10 percent, and minerals and metals for 7 percent.

U.S. exports to Mexico decreased 21 percent in 1983 to \$8.6 billion from \$10.9 billion in 1982. Decreases were reported in all sectors except agricultural products. In 1983, the machinery and equipment sector accounted for 41 percent of these exports, agricultural products for 23 percent, and mineral and metals for 15 percent.

The most significant trade shift was the \$1.5 billion decrease in exports by the machinery and equipment sector of motor vehicles and parts; lifting, handling, and earthmoving machinery; metalworking machine tools; and office machine parts--largely the result of lowered Mexican oil revenues and the devaluation of the peso.

Taiwan.--The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Taiwan in 1983 was \$6.8 billion, 45 percent higher than the 1982 deficit of \$4.7 billion. U.S. imports from Taiwan in 1983 were \$11.1 billion, compared with \$8.8 billion in 1982. U.S. exports to Taiwan in 1983 reached \$4.3 billion, slightly higher than the \$4.1 billion in 1982.

The greatest sector deficit continued to occur in miscellaneous manufactures with a 1983 level of \$2.1 billion. This reflects high U.S. imports of luggage, furniture, and game machines. In the textiles and apparel sector, the United States had a trade deficit with Taiwan of \$1.9 billion in 1983. Taiwan was the second largest supplier of imported textiles and apparel during both 1982 and 1983. These imports rose from \$1.7 billion in 1982 to \$2.0 billion in 1983. Taiwan was the major source of U.S. imports of footwear in 1983, supplying 30 percent of total imports with an import level of \$1.2 billion. The trade surplus in the agricultural sector increased 40 percent over that in 1982 to more than \$1.0 billion, largely on the strength of higher exports of corn and soybeans.

The greatest trade shift occurred in the machinery and equipment sector, where the trade deficit rose 128 percent, from \$909 million in 1982 to \$2.1 billion in 1983. Telephone apparatus and parts was one of the major import growth areas due primarily to the deregulation of the U.S. telephone industry. Other areas showing sizable growth were office machines and parts, especially personal computers, and color television receivers.

OPEC.--The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with OPEC in 1983 was \$9.6 billion, reflecting U.S. imports of \$24.7 billion and exports of \$15.0 billion, compared with U.S. imports of \$30.9 billion and exports of \$20.2 during 1982. The 1983 trade deficit represented a 10-percent decrease from the 1982 deficit of \$10.7 billion and followed a 62-percent decrease in the deficit between 1981 and 1982.

On a sector basis, the only deficit was in the petroleum, natural gas, and related products sector (\$22.2 billion in 1983), although U.S. dependence upon OPEC sources of crude petroleum declined. U.S. imports in this sector declined by 23 percent, from \$29.3 billion in 1982, following a 38-percent decline from 1981 to 1982.

The U.S. trade surplus in all other sectors declined; the largest shift occurred in the machinery and equipment sector in which the surplus declined by 34 percent to \$7.5 billion in 1983. This decline reflected a decrease in U.S. exports from a value of \$11.5 billion in 1982 to \$7.6 billion in 1983. The decline was seen mostly in U.S. exports of industrial machinery and equipment, particularly a 48-percent decline in mining machinery exports and a 26-percent decline in exports of general-purpose machinery. It is believed that the decline resulted from declining OPEC purchasing power in turn resulting from lower than expected crude petroleum export revenues.

Nonmarket economy countries (NME's).--The United States had a total merchandise trade surplus of \$1.4 billion with all NME's in 1983, compared with a surplus of \$3.2 billion and \$4.5 billion, respectively, in 1982 and 1981. The decrease was due largely to a sharp decline in U.S. exports, from \$7.8 billion in 1981 to \$6.5 billion in 1982 and \$5.0 billion in 1983. China is the major trading partner among NME's, accounting for 62 percent of U.S. imports from NME countries and 43 percent of U.S. exports to these countries in 1983.

The largest product trade deficit with NME's in 1983 occurred in the textile and apparel sector where imports totaled \$1.1 billion and exports totaled only \$150 million, resulting in a deficit of \$985 million. Imports of these products increased 14 percent in 1983 compared with that of imports in 1982, but exports (largely raw cotton) dropped 64 percent, causing the deficit to increase 72 percent. In the textile and apparel sector, China accounted for over 90 percent of total NME trade in 1983. Petroleum, natural gas, and related products constitute the other product group with a large trade deficit. U.S. exports of these products to NME's have been relatively small, averaging less than \$50 million annually in recent years, but imports have increased, reaching \$756 million in 1983. Imports in this product group consist largely of motor fuel and crude petroleum.

The product sector generating the largest U.S. trade surplus in 1983 was agricultural products, with a surplus of \$2.1 billion. However, the surplus was down sharply from the \$4.2 billion in 1981 and \$3.5 billion in 1982, primarily because of declines in exports of wheat and seed corn, the major export items. Other product areas which generated surpluses were forest products, chemicals, and machinery and equipment. Machinery and equipment had the largest export gain in 1983 and generated the next largest U.S. trade surplus (\$640 million) after agricultural products.

U.S. imports from China totaled \$2.2 billion in 1983, almost unchanged from that of 1982. U.S. exports totaled \$2.2 billion, down 25 percent from the \$2.9 billion in 1982. The trade balance dropped from a surplus of \$708 million in 1982 to a deficit of \$23 million in 1983. U.S. imports from China in 1983 increased in textiles and apparel but decreased or were stable in most other areas. U.S. exports to China of raw cotton and agricultural products decreased sharply and exports of machinery and equipment increased. In 1983, China took only 23 percent of U.S. exports of agricultural products to NME countries, but nearly 65 percent of all other products.

After China, the U.S.S.R. is the next most important market for U.S. products among NME's, accounting for about 36 percent of total U.S. exports to NME's in 1983. The U.S.S.R. supplied less than 10 percent of U.S. imports from NME's in 1983 and ranked third among NME suppliers after Romania.

ANALYSES OF TRADE SHIFTS, BY SECTORS

Agricultural, Animal, and Vegetable Products 1/

In 1983, the United States had a favorable balance of trade in agricultural, animal, and vegetable products of \$16.0 billion, compared with \$18.1 billion in 1982 (table 3, fig. 1). Between the 2 years, exports dropped from \$37.1 billion to \$36.5 billion and imports increased from \$19.0 billion to \$20.5 billion. Larger agricultural production in some traditional importing countries and competing exporting countries, weak demand because of economic recessions in other countries, and high U.S. prices associated with reduced production in the United States all contributed to reduced U.S. exports. Greater demand in the United States--associated with an expanding economy--and the strong U.S. dollar contributed to the rise in imports.

From 1982 to 1983, imports in a large number of commodity areas increased, but only slightly. The largest of these increases occurred in shellfish, where imports rose from \$1.6 billion in 1982 to \$2.0 billion in 1983; sugar, which increased from \$0.8 billion in 1982 to \$1.0 billion in 1983; and tobacco and tobacco products which rose from \$0.6 billion to \$0.8 billion.

The value of U.S. exports of both oilseeds and wheat declined from \$6.7 billion in 1982 to \$6.2 billion in 1983. Also, the value of U.S. exports of tobacco and tobacco products declined from \$2.8 billion to \$2.6 billion.

U.S. bilateral trade

U.S. agricultural trade involves a large number of foreign market and supplier countries. However, only a small number of these account for the bulk of the trade. In 1983, the leading U.S. export markets (with their share of U.S. agricultural exports) and the major products shipped to them were as follows: The EC (21 percent), soybeans, oilcake and oilcake meal, animal feeds, corn, and tobacco and tobacco products; Japan (17 percent), corn, soybeans, wheat, fish, tobacco and tobacco products, and beef. Other major markets in 1983 were the OPEC countries (8 percent) wheat, rice, corn, tobacco, and oilcake and oilcake meal; the NME's (7 percent), wheat, corn, soybeans, oilcake and oilcake meal, and cattlehides; Mexico (5 percent), corn, sorghum, soybeans, sunflower seed, and nonfat dry milk; Canada (5 percent), oilcake and oilcake meal, oranges, furskins, frozen concentrated orange juice, and soybeans; and South Korea (4 percent), corn, wheat, soybeans, cattlehides, and rice.

A drop in U.S. agricultural exports to the NME's from \$3.9 billion in 1982 to \$2.5 billion in 1983 reflected increased production of grains in the U.S.S.R. and a resulting reduction in import needs. Also, the United States faced stronger competition from other exporting nations. Currency shortages in East European countries also contributed to the reduction in exports to the NME's. A trade dispute between the United States and China involving textiles and agricultural products as well as increased agricultural production in China contributed to reducing U.S. agricultural exports to that country from

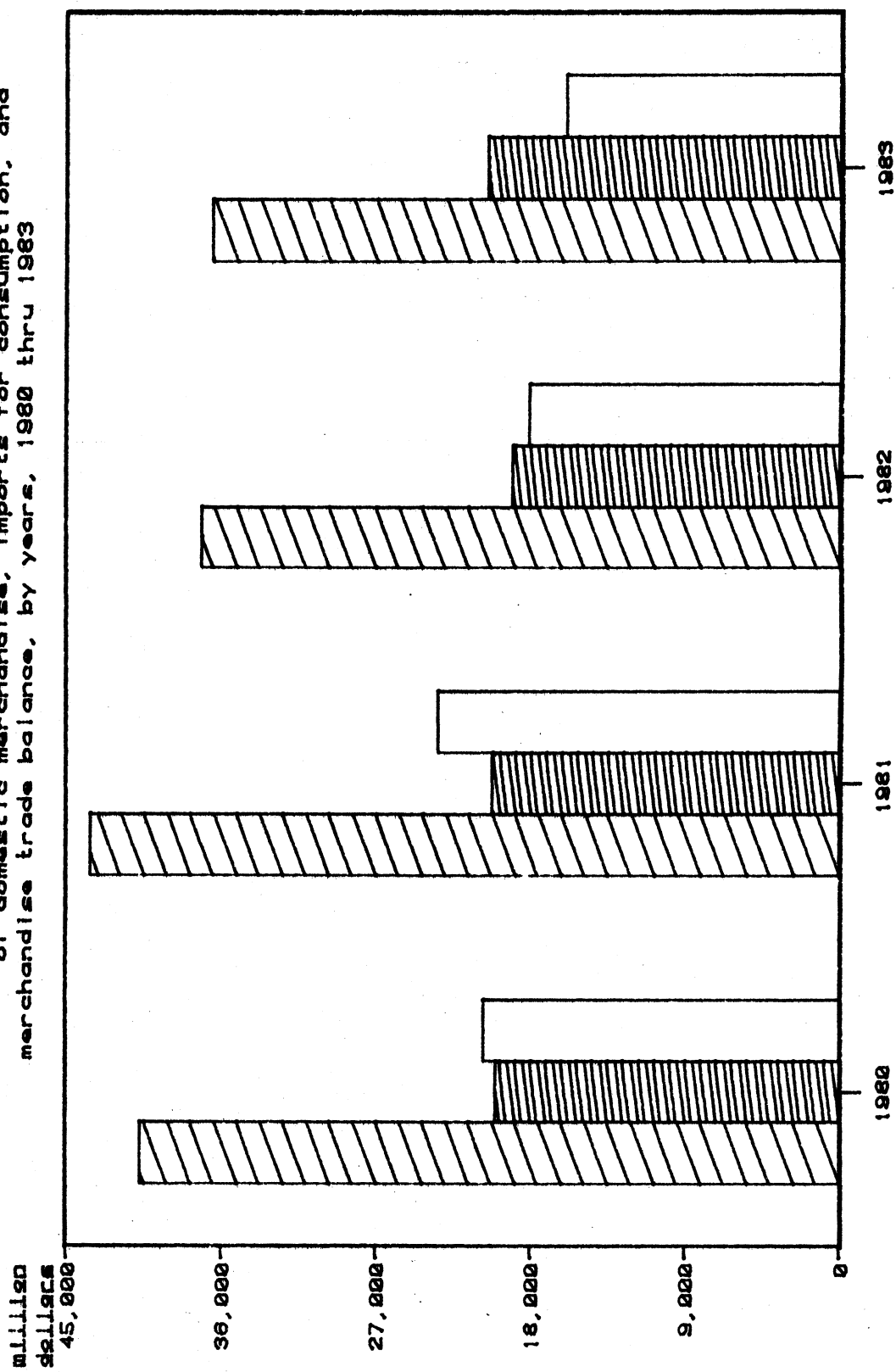
1/ Included here are the commodities classified in schedule 1 of the TSUS: Animal and vegetable products.

Table 3.--Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1981, 1982, and 1983 ^{1/}

(In thousands of dollars)			
Item	1981	1982	1983
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	2,082,634	1,928,130	1,953,157
Japan	6,696,964	5,717,126	6,337,649
EC	9,493,572	8,622,846	7,535,301
Brazil	716,409	527,389	469,700
Hong Kong	443,402	436,112	439,298
India	475,864	350,751	699,622
Korea	1,597,334	1,245,429	1,547,795
Mexico	2,460,025	1,168,884	1,960,538
Taiwan	1,053,228	962,520	1,245,433
OPEC	3,377,343	2,685,765	2,743,361
MNES	4,745,264	3,887,150	2,516,611
China	1,557,494	1,386,054	571,918
All other	10,537,433	9,609,561	9,074,645
Total	43,679,477	37,141,668	36,523,114
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	2,264,411	2,515,302	2,679,814
Japan	311,046	324,480	394,502
EC	3,103,643	3,272,169	3,653,324
Brazil	2,037,970	1,604,630	1,751,032
Hong Kong	69,793	59,640	58,514
India	327,131	248,250	245,694
Korea	137,488	120,295	157,317
Mexico	1,481,716	1,609,226	1,735,949
Taiwan	219,123	249,097	243,904
OPEC	767,567	763,866	859,708
MNES	540,256	345,322	382,645
China	301,129	151,675	133,964
All other	9,000,573	7,925,675	8,382,119
Total	20,260,723	19,037,957	20,544,529
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-181,777	-587,171	-726,656
Japan	6,385,918	5,392,646	5,943,146
EC	6,389,928	5,350,677	3,881,976
Brazil	-1,321,560	-1,077,240	-1,281,331
Hong Kong	373,609	376,472	380,783
India	148,732	102,500	453,927
Korea	1,459,845	1,125,133	1,390,478
Mexico	978,309	-440,341	224,588
Taiwan	834,105	713,423	1,001,528
OPEC	2,609,775	1,921,898	1,883,652
MNES	4,205,007	3,541,827	2,133,965
China	1,256,365	1,234,379	437,954
All other	1,536,860	1,683,886	692,525
Total	23,418,753	18,103,711	15,978,585

^{1/} Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Figure 1.--Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by years, 1980 thru 1983



U.S. exports
U.S. imports
U.S. trade balance

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

\$1.4 billion in 1982 to \$0.6 billion in 1983. U.S. exports to the EC declined from \$8.6 billion in 1982 to \$7.5 billion in 1983. U.S. exports of soybeans and soybean meal and corn to the EC dropped as EC surpluses of wheat and skim milk powder were used for animal feeds, thus limiting the need of the EC to import as much soybean and soybean meal and corn for animal feeding. The reduction in exports to the NME's, China, and the EC more than offset increases in exports to other leading markets.

From 1982 to 1983, the largest shifts in market share for U.S. agricultural exports involved China and Mexico. China went from the sixth largest U.S. market, accounting for 4 percent of U.S. exports to ninth largest, accounting for 2 percent of U.S. exports. Mexico rose from the eighth largest U.S. market, accounting for 3 percent of U.S. exports to fifth largest, accounting for 5 percent of U.S. exports.

The leading U.S. sources of agricultural imports (with their share of U.S. agricultural imports in 1983) and the major products supplied by them in 1983 were as follows: the EC (18 percent), alcoholic beverages, canned hams, cheese, confectionery, and live horses; Canada (13 percent), alcoholic beverages, fresh pork, fish and shellfish, live cattle, fresh beef, and live hogs. Other major suppliers were Brazil (9 percent), citrus, tobacco, sugar, and shellfish; Mexico (8 percent), shellfish, coffee, fresh vegetables, and live cattle; and the OPEC countries (4 percent), coffee, shellfish, bananas, cocoa and cocoa products, and tea. The major sources of agricultural imports in 1983 were also the leading suppliers in 1982, and their share of the market did not change significantly.

U.S. imports of agricultural products from the EC increased from \$3.3 billion in 1982 to \$3.7 billion in 1983. Imports from Canada increased from \$2.5 billion in 1982 to \$2.8 billion in 1983 and those from Brazil rose from \$1.6 billion to \$1.8 billion. The imports from the EC and Canada rose in a large number of commodity areas, with no one area accounting for a large part of the total. The increase in U.S. imports from Brazil primarily reflect an increase in imports of tobacco. Discussions about specific commodity areas are found in the commodity analyses section which follows.

Commodity analyses

Oilseeds and animal and vegetable fats and oils.--Higher prices for soybeans and the continued strength of the U.S. dollar abroad contributed to a 7-percent decline in 1983 from that of 1982 in the value of U.S. exports of oilseeds and animal and vegetable fats and oils to \$7.7 billion, their lowest level since 1978. ^{1/} As U.S. soybean prices strengthened in 1983, as a result of a U.S. crop stunted by drought, foreign purchasers turned to other suppliers

^{1/} The United States Trade Representative instituted an investigation in May 1983 with respect to Brazil, Spain, and Portugal under sec. 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, as a result of a petition filed by the National Soybean Processors Association, which alleged that six countries are engaging in unfair trade practices which injure U.S. exports of fats and oils and other oilseed products.

of soybeans and to alternative feedstuff ingredients. U.S. exports of soybeans in 1983 on a volume basis declined by 11 percent from that of the previous year to 50 billion pounds (835 million bushels), although the value of soybean exports fell by only 5 percent to \$5.9 billion. The export volume of animal and vegetable oils, fats, and greases fell by 3 percent to 6.7 billion pounds in 1983, whereas declining prices for vegetable oils in world markets resulted in a 6-percent decline in the value of these exports to \$1.5 billion. Competition from other vegetable oil exporters, such as Malaysia, and weak demand in key markets in developing countries undercut U.S. vegetable oil exports. Among individual commodities, U.S. exports of cottonseed oil, sunflower seed, soybean oil, and tallow also declined in 1983, although increases were registered in exports of corn oil, sunflower seed oil, and menhaden (fish) oil. Meanwhile, U.S. imports of animal and vegetable oils, which consist mainly of coconut and palm oils, rose by 16 percent to 1.8 billion pounds, valued at \$462 million, as domestic demand for these oils strengthened.

John Reeder
724-1754

Canned tuna.--Imports of canned tuna increased from 88 million pounds, valued at \$113 million, in 1982 to 122 million pounds, valued at \$137 million, in 1983. The overall increase of 39 percent, in terms of quantity, and 21 percent, in terms of value, was accounted for by Thailand, the Philippines, Japan, and Taiwan. Together these countries supplied 91 percent of the quantity and 90 percent of the value of U.S. canned tuna imports in 1983. Foreign suppliers have been expanding their tuna-canning operations and reducing their prices; the average unit value of U.S. canned tuna imports in 1983 was \$1.12 per pound, which was 13 percent below the average for 1982. ^{1/}

Tom Lopp
724-1759

Fresh fruit and fruit products.--Although overall U.S. exports and imports of all types of fruit and fruit products changed very little in 1983 from year earlier levels, there were appreciable changes in the U.S. trade of citrus fruit products. Both U.S. exports and imports of all types of fresh or processed fruit and fruit products rose by only 2 percent to \$1.8 billion and

^{1/} Following receipt of a petition filed on Feb. 15, 1984, on behalf of the United States Tuna Foundation; C.H.B. Foods, Inc.; the American Tuna Boat Association; the United Industrial Workers, AFL-CIO; the Fishermen's Union of America, AFL-CIO; the Fishermen's Union, ILWU, No. 33; the Commission instituted investigation No. TA-201-53 under sec. 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 to determine whether tuna fish in airtight containers, provided for in items 112.30, 112.34, and 112.90 is of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing articles like or directly competitive with the imported articles.

\$1.7 billion, respectively. However, U.S. exports of fresh citrus fruit, such as oranges, limes, lemons, and grapefruit, set a record high in 1983 of 2.2 billion pounds, valued at \$455 million, rising 29 percent on the basis of volume and 18 percent on the basis of value from that of exports in 1982. The U.S. orange and grapefruit crops recovered from the effects of the freeze and adverse weather in 1982, and exporters took advantage of a strong demand for fresh citrus in Japan, Canada, Hong Kong, and France, which together purchased 85 percent of the exports of fresh citrus in 1983. In that year, exports of fresh oranges reached a record of 1.1 billion pounds, valued at \$236 million, or 41 percent larger than exports in 1982. Exports of fresh grapefruit also set a record of 677 million pounds, valued at \$117 million, or 18 percent above the 1982 level.

U.S. imports of fresh concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) declined in 1983 by 8 percent, in terms of volume and value, to 365 million gallons, valued at \$294 million, from a year earlier as the domestic orange crop recovered from the 1982 freeze and the demand for imported FCOJ diminished. 1/

John Reeder
724-1754

Poultry.--U.S. exports of poultry products declined from \$403 million in 1982 to \$371 million in 1983, or by 8 percent. Most of the decline was accounted for by a decrease in U.S. exports of chickens and chicken meat. Such exports fell from 531 million pounds, valued at \$249 million, in 1982 to 457 million pounds, valued at \$225 million in 1983, or by 13 percent, in terms of quantity, and 10 percent, in terms of value. Most of this decline was in exports of whole broilers, particularly to Middle East markets, where there is competition from exports from the European Community and Brazil which benefits from Government assistance. Also contributing to the decline in U.S. poultry exports were stronger domestic prices owing to decreased supplies and an improved economy, and a strong U.S. dollar relative to the currencies of major foreign markets. U.S. imports of poultry products increased from \$72 million in 1982 to \$97 million in 1983, or by 34 percent. Most of this increase was accounted for by imports of feathers and downs, which rose from 11 million pounds, valued at \$53 million, in 1982 to 18 million pounds, valued at \$75 million, in 1983. Lower world prices for feathers and downs and an improved U.S. market for feather- and down-filled garments were factors in the increase in U.S. imports.

Doug Newman
724-0087

1/ In July 1983, the U.S. International Trade Commission made a final determination in a countervailing duty investigation (No. 701-TA-184-Final) that an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of imports of FCOJ which have been found by the U.S. Department of Commerce to be subsidized by the Government of Brazil. However, because of an agreement by the Government of Brazil to offset all benefits which Commerce found to constitute subsidies with tax on all exports of the subject merchandise to the United States, no countervailing duty order will be issued by Commerce unless the agreement is terminated or violated, or otherwise fails to meet the requirements of sec. 704(f)(3)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. §1671c(f)(3)(B)).

Shellfish.--U.S. imports of shellfish increased from 458 million pounds, valued at \$1.6 billion, in 1982 to 568 million pounds, valued at \$2.0 billion, in 1983. This was an increase of 24 percent, in terms of quantity, and 27 percent, in terms of value. Shrimp was the major shellfish import item, with imports increasing from 270 million pounds, valued at \$964 million, in 1982 to 341 million pounds, valued at \$1.2 billion, in 1983. This represented an increase of 26 percent, in terms of quantity, and 27 percent, in terms of value. This increase is attributed to a decline in domestic shrimp landings owing to unfavorable weather conditions, an improved U.S. economy which bolstered the demand for shrimp, and a strong U.S. dollar relative to the currencies of the major foreign shrimp suppliers. Mexico was the major foreign shrimp supplier, accounting for 85 million pounds (25 percent of the total), valued at \$388 million (32 percent of the total), in 1983. The largest increase in U.S. shrimp imports, however, was from Ecuador; imports from that country increased from 36 million pounds, valued at \$137 million, in 1982 to 51 million pounds, valued at \$219 million, in 1983. Most of this rise was accounted for by increased production of pond-raised shrimp for export to the U.S. market coupled with the factors mentioned above. Increases were also registered in U.S. imports of the following major shellfish items: lobsters, from 58 million pounds, valued at \$342 million, in 1982 to 65 million pounds, valued at \$373 million, in 1983; scallops, from 21 million pounds, valued at \$73 million, in 1982 to 34 million pounds, valued at \$159 million, in 1983; and, crabs, from 28 million pounds, valued at \$84 million, in 1982 to 31 million pounds, valued at \$123 million, in 1983. Most of the increases were accounted for by depressed U.S. landings of most of the species coupled with improved domestic market conditions.

U.S. exports of shellfish declined from 91 million pounds, valued at \$214 million, in 1982 to 65 million pounds, valued at \$180 million, in 1983, or by 29 percent in quantity and 16 percent in value. Most of the decrease was accounted for by U.S. exports of crabs, which fell from 32 million pounds, valued at \$108 million, in 1982 to 23 million pounds, valued at \$65 million, in 1983. This represents a decrease of 30 percent, in terms of quantity, and 39 percent, in terms of value. The disappearance of king crab resources in Alaskan waters led to a severe decline in landings and accounted for most of the decrease in U.S. exports of crabs in 1983.

Doug Newman
724-0087

Eggs.--U.S. exports of eggs declined from \$112 million in 1982 to \$56 million in 1983, a drop of 50 percent. U.S. exports of shell eggs dropped from 86 million dozen, valued at \$74 million, in 1982 to 29 million dozen, valued at \$37 million, in 1983. Most of the decline was in exports to Middle East markets, where there is competition from shell egg exports from the European Community which benefit from Government assistance. Also, U.S. shell egg exports to Mexico, a sporadic market, dropped considerably between the 2 years. Decreased domestic production owing to a reduced laying flock, unfavorable weather conditions, and an outbreak of avian influenza resulted in lower domestic egg supplies and increased prices which contributed to decreased shell egg exports in 1983. U.S. exports of egg products decreased

from 42 million pounds, valued at \$38 million, in 1982 to 26 million pounds, valued at \$19 million, in 1983. Most of the decline was accounted for by a decrease in U.S. egg product exports to Japan, by far the major foreign market. Such exports decreased owing to increased egg production in Japan and a strong U.S. dollar relative to the yen. Also, tight domestic supplies of shell eggs in 1983 meant that fewer table-quality eggs were diverted to egg products, thus resulting in lower supplies of egg products.

Doug Newman
724-0087

Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen.--During 1983, U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables amounted to 2.3 billion pounds, valued at \$567 million, up 18 percent in quantity and 8 percent in value compared with such imports in 1982. Over three-fourths of the increase (in terms of quantity) was accounted for by cucumbers, onions, and tomatoes. Imports of fresh cucumbers and fresh tomatoes, virtually all from Mexico, rose 28 percent to 391 million pounds (\$54 million) and 25 percent to 738 million pounds (\$229 million), respectively, between the 2 years. Imports of fresh vegetables from Mexico during 1983 were nearly equal to levels of previous years, and coincided with a drop in domestic production due to unfavorable weather during the growing season. Fresh onion imports rose 23 percent to 202 million pounds, valued at \$25 million, with Mexico and Canada accounting for virtually all of the increase.

Tim McCarty
724-1753

Vegetables, dried, desiccated, or dehydrated.--U.S. exports of dried, desiccated, or dehydrated vegetables fell from 1.6 billion pounds, valued at \$441 million, in 1982 to 1.1 billion pounds, valued at \$268 million, in 1983. Exports of dried beans to all countries in 1983, at 528 million pounds, were down 49 percent from that of exports in 1982 and accounted for most of the overall decline in dried vegetable exports. The drop in exports largely reflects a downward trend in domestic production. Significant declines also occurred in exports of dried lentils and potatoes. Lentil exports were down 40 percent to 94 million pounds in 1983, following a drop in domestic production coupled with lower grower prices. Exports of dried potatoes (primarily to Japan) dropped 19 percent to 61 million pounds in 1983, reflecting a reduced demand in the Japanese market owing to a strong U.S. dollar.

Tim McCarty
724-1753

Alcoholic beverages.--U.S. imports of wine, beer, and distilled spirits, in the aggregate, set a record level of \$2.9 billion in 1983, up 6 percent from that of such imports in 1982. The increased imports reflect, in part, a strong domestic market for alcoholic beverages. U.S. wine imports in 1983 rose by 7 percent in terms of volume from that of the previous year to a record 131 million gallons, and by 9 percent, in terms of value, to \$1.0 billion. Italian, French, West German, and Spanish wines were each

imported in record amounts in 1983. ^{1/} Imports of ale, porter, stout, and beer also set a record in 1983, amounting to 196 million gallons, valued at \$606 million, or about 10 percent above the respective levels in 1982. Increased imports of Dutch, Canadian, and German beer were registered in 1983. U.S. imports of all types of distilled spirits, including Canadian and Scotch whiskey, gin, rum, and liqueurs, rose in 1983 by 10 percent above the year earlier total to 116 million proof gallons, although declining prices held the rise in the value of imports to about 3 percent or \$1.3 billion. Imports of the leading distilled spirit, whisky, amounted to 84 million proof gallons, or 9 percent above those in 1982, but still below the 87 million gallons imported in 1981. The value in 1983 of imported whisky of \$768 million was essentially unchanged from that in 1982 because the price (c.i.f., duty-paid, import unit value) of Scotch, Canadian, and other types of imported whisky declined by 9 percent to an average \$9.16 per proof gallon in 1983.

J. Reeder
724-1754

Tobacco.--U.S. foreign trade in tobacco and tobacco products continued to deteriorate in 1983 compared with that of 1982, as U.S. exports fell and imports rose. Exports of tobacco and tobacco products declined by 7 percent from 1982 to \$2.6 billion in 1983, as exports of the two leading products, cigarettes and cigarette leaf tobacco, declined, respectively, by 9 percent to \$1.1 billion and by 7 percent to \$1.3 billion. Foreign sales of U.S. tobacco products were stymied by higher U.S. prices and by abundant foreign tobacco supplies. U.S. imports of tobacco and tobacco products, meanwhile, set a record of \$947 million in 1983, rising by 43 percent over imports in 1982. Turkey and Brazil, the principal tobacco sources, increased their respective exports of tobacco products to the United States by 22 percent and 109 percent, and accounted for most of the increased imports, which were mostly cigarette tobacco. A U.S. Customs Service decision in July 1983, to reclassify some types of cigarette tobacco into higher duty tariff items encouraged domestic cigarette manufacturers to accelerate their purchases of imported cigarette tobacco before the Customs' decision became effective on August 28, 1983. Moreover, foreign cigarette tobacco was priced well below domestic tobacco, and the foreign products have improved in quality, adding to their attractiveness, according to industry sources.

J. Reeder
724-1754

^{1/} On Jan. 27, 1984, the U.S. International Trade Commission instituted investigations Nos. 701-TA-210 and 211 (Preliminary), and 731-TA-167 and 168 (Preliminary), with respect to certain table wine from France and Italy. In those investigations, the Commission determined in March 1984 that there was no reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of such imports. The petitioner had alleged that ordinary table wine from France and Italy, provided for in item 167.30 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, is being sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV), and that subsidies are being paid with respect to the production or exportation of such wine imported from France and Italy.

Corn.--In 1983, U.S. exports of corn were valued at \$6.5 billion, up 14 percent from that of 1982; the quantity of corn exported declined 3 percent to 1.9 billion bushels. Major trade shifts took place in exports to Mexico and the U.S.S.R., two important markets for the United States. In 1983, a sharp increase was registered for corn exports to Mexico, \$676 million versus \$37 million in 1982. At the same time, there was a sharp decrease in corn exports to the U.S.S.R., from \$819 million in 1982 to \$391 million in 1983, a drop of 52 percent. This may be partially explained by the per bushel cost of corn, from 1982 to 1983 the cost to the U.S.S.R. increased by 14 percent and the per bushel cost to Mexico decreased by 4 percent. However, the primary reason for the increase in exports to Mexico lays in the fact that this country suffered a serious drop in production of coarse grains (including corn) as a result of drought conditions. The U.S.S.R., on the other hand, reacted to higher corn prices--partly as a result of drought and other supply diminishing conditions--by substituting wheat for corn as a feed (wheat was relatively plentiful and thus lower priced).

J. Pierre-Benoist
724-0074

Wheat.--U.S. exports of wheat in 1983 were valued at \$6.2 billion, down 7 percent from that of 1982; the quantity of wheat exported declined 6 percent to 1.4 billion bushels. Trade shifts occurred in two important markets: the People's Republic of China and India. In 1983 there was a 64-percent decrease in exports to China and a more than doubling of exports to India. The exports to China declined primarily due to the U.S.-Chinese textile trade dispute and to a large Chinese wheat crop. India tends to import larger amounts of wheat in response to two primary factors: (1) a fall in the size of the rice crop and (2) a fall in the size of the Indian wheat crop. In 1982/83, the Indian rice crop was negatively affected by a poor monsoon season which knocked production to the lowest level since the 1979/80 crop.

J. Pierre-Benoist
724-0074

Sugar.--U.S. imports of sugar in 1983 totaled 2,941,000 short tons, valued at \$1.0 billion, or an increase of 11 percent, in terms of quantity, and 29 percent, in terms of value, from the levels in 1982 (2,638,000 short tons, valued at \$799 million). Imports of sugar into the United States are limited by an absolute quota system administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The quota system, imposed by the President (Presidential Proclamation No. 4941), has been in effect since May 11, 1982; it is designed to protect the domestic price-support program for sugar from imports of low-priced world sugar. Initially, the quota was on the basis of a calendar quarter with the quota being very restrictive (e.g., 420,000 short tons for the third quarter of 1982). Beginning in October 1982, the quota has been on the basis of a crop year (October-September). The quota for the October 1982-September 1983 crop year was 2.8 million short tons; that for the October 1983-September 1984 crop year is 2.95 million short tons. On June 29, 1983, regulations became effective allowing raw sugar to be imported outside the quota system in amounts equivalent to exports of refined sugar. Importer/refiners used these regulations and the system of drawback (refund) of import duties to export 201,000 short tons of sugar, valued at \$50 million,

in 1983, compared with exports of 46,000 short tons, valued at \$18 million, in 1982. The drawback system allows the refund of import duties paid within the previous 3 years upon the export of a product made from the type of article which was previously imported. This "substitution" provision is particularly advantageous in a period of low import duties following a period of higher duties. Import duties (including fees) on sugar have ranged from 6.88 cents per pound to free since 1982.

Lowell Grant
724-0099

Honey.--U.S. imports of honey in 1983 amounted to 110 million pounds, valued at \$43 million. Such imports were at record high levels, up 19 percent, in terms of quantity, and 17 percent, in terms of value, from that of imports in 1982 (92 million pounds, valued at \$37 million). Most of the increased imports were from Mexico. The Food and Agriculture Act of 1981 mandates a price-support loan system for domestically produced honey. The support price for the 1983 crop of white honey (effective April 1983-March 1984) was 62.2 cents per pound; the market price at the end of 1983 was about 51 cents per pound. Imported honey had an average unit value of 40 cents per pound in 1983. The U.S. Department of Agriculture expects to acquire about 75 million pounds of 1983 crop domestic honey under its price-support program.

Lowell Grant
724-0099

Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes.--U.S. imports of macaroni and similar alimentary pastes totaled 138 million pounds, valued at \$51 million, in 1983, up 16 percent in quantity and 11 percent in value from the imports in 1982 (119 million pounds, valued at \$46 million). Virtually all of the increased imports were from Italy and are the continuation of a long-term trend (imports from Italy nearly tripled during 1980-83). ^{1/}

Lowell Grant
724-0099

Flavored sugars and flavored or blended sirups.--U.S. imports of flavored sugars and flavored or blended sirups amounted to 322 million pounds, valued at \$38 million, in 1983, compared with 29 million pounds, valued at \$6 million, in 1982. Virtually all of the increased imports were from Canada; they consisted mostly of two products--(1) a blend of liquid sugar (94 percent) and high-fructose corn sirup (6 percent) and (2) high-fructose corn sirup. The liquid sugar/high-fructose corn sirup blend was designed to avoid the import quota on sugar; imports began to enter in sizable amounts in late 1982 and amounted to about 50 million pounds in the first half of 1983. Effective

^{1/} The National Pasta Association filed a complaint on Oct. 16, 1981, with the United States Trade Representative under sec. 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, alleging that pasta exports from the European Community are in violation of the Subsidies Code of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Resolution of the complaint is underway in the GATT process.

June 29, 1983, imports of such blended sirups were subject to a zero import quota proclaimed by the President (Presidential Proclamation No. 5071) pursuant to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act in order to protect the price-support program for sugar. 1/

Imports of high-fructose corn sirup (HFCS) into the United States in 1983 are believed to have exceeded 250 million pounds, compared with negligible amounts in prior years. HFCS usage was expanded greatly by the soft drink industry in 1983 as its cost was much less than that of sugar. The rapidly increasing use of HFCS in the United States led to spot shortages which were supplied by imports from Canada.

Lowell Grant
724-0099

Butter and nonfat dry milk.--In 1983, U.S. exports of butter amounted to 61 million pounds, valued at \$39 million, or about 56 percent below the 139 million pounds, valued at \$104 million, exported in 1982. Exports of nonfat dry milk in 1983 totaled 516 million pounds, valued at \$172 million, or 85 percent above the 279 million pounds, valued at \$72 million, exported in 1982. Exports of butter and nonfat dry milk, like those of other dairy products, historically have been small, in part, because of the effects of national agricultural policies of certain U.S. major trading partners, such as the European Community, which provide restitution payments for agricultural exports. Also, U.S. prices for nonfat dry milk, bolstered by the price-support program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), have been higher than those of major nonfat dry milk-producing countries, such as New Zealand and Australia.

The increased exports of nonfat dry milk consisted mostly of donations or Government-to-Government sales at, or below, world prices to Mexico, Poland, Peru, and El Salvador. The drop in exports of butter in 1983 reflected the effect of the 1981 New Zealand butter sales (discussed in earlier trade shifts reports), that had resulted in large exports of butter in the first quarter of

1/ On Dec. 16, 1983, the U.S. International Trade Commission found that certain articles containing sugar are practically certain to be imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities as to materially interfere with the price-support program for sugar cane and sugar beets of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (investigation No. 22-46). Chairman Eckes and Commissioner Lodwick recommended that the President continue, for such time as is necessary, the zero quotas on the articles the subject of Proclamation No. 5071. Commissioners Stern and Haggart recommended that the President modify the quotas so as (1) to permit the entry of 165,000 short tons per year of blended sugar sirups (provided in TSUS item 155.75) and certain other articles containing over 65 percent by dry weight of sugar (in TSUS items 155.75 and 183.05) and (2) to exclude from the quotas articles containing over 65 percent by dry weight of sugar in TSUS items 156.45 and 183.01.

1982. These exports of butter and nonfat dry milk were from inventories owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) of the USDA which had been purchased by the CCC in order to support the price of milk as required by law. The export sales were at half, or less than half, of the original CCC purchase price.

J. Fred Warren
724-0090

Cattle hides.--The value of U.S. exports of cattle hides increased from \$704 million in 1982 to \$742 million in 1983, or by \$38 million. The increase in the value of cattle hide exports reflects a rise in unit values--from \$29.93 per hide in 1982 to \$33.06 in 1983--inasmuch as the quantity of exports declined slightly. Both strong world demand and reduced world supplies contributed to higher unit values. A number of factors contributed to reduced supplies of cattle hides and skins, including reduced cattle numbers in the United States, Argentina, Australia, and New Zealand.

World demand for hides and skins was strong during 1983. Many countries with large supplies of competitively priced labor are increasing their production of leather goods, and a significant part of such production is exported to the United States. Imports are taking an increasing share of the U.S. market for leather goods. Also, there has been a tendency for countries to import cattle hides rather than leather in order to increase the value added to the final leather goods.

David E. Ludwick
724-1763

Leather.--The value of U.S. exports of leather declined from \$275 million during 1982 to \$249 million during 1983, or by \$26 million. A \$39 million drop in U.S. exports to China was only partially offset by an increase in exports to other markets. During 1983, the United States and China were involved in a trade dispute involving agricultural and textile products and wearing apparel and U.S.-Chinese trade in such products declined.

David E. Ludwick
724-1763

Furskins.--The value of U.S. exports of furskins declined from \$334 million in 1982 to \$271 million in 1983, or by 19 percent. Mink fur skin exports, which represent 33 percent of all U.S. fur skin exports in terms of value, declined from \$111 million to \$90 million, or by 18 percent; the quantity of such exports decreased from 3.4 million pelts to 3.2 million pelts, or by 5 percent. Much of the decrease in value of mink furskins reflected a decline in the unit value, which fell from \$32.46 per pelt in 1982 to \$28.03 in 1983. Weaknesses in various foreign markets and fluctuating exchange rates contributed to the decline in pelt prices. Other major U.S. fur skin exports, such as fox and muskrat, followed a similar trend.

Rose Steller
724-2862

Prepared or preserved pork and canned hams.--U.S. imports of prepared or preserved pork and canned hams combined increased from 218 million pounds, valued at \$355 million, in 1982 to 282 million pounds, valued at \$407 million, in 1983. Imports from Denmark increased by 29 million pounds (from 100 million pounds in 1982 to 129 million pounds in 1983) and \$30 million (from \$168 million to \$198 million). Imports from Poland rose by 26 million pounds (from 35 million pounds to 61 million pounds) and \$29 million (from \$58 million to \$87 million).

U.S. imports from Poland, which had been declining in recent years, bottomed-out in 1982. The decline was associated with social disturbances in that country in recent years. Other pork-exporting countries, especially Denmark, were able to expand exports as a replacement for Poland. Importers, concerned about the reliability of Poland as a supplier developed alternative sources, such as Hungary and Yugoslavia, to assure supplies. Following changed governmental policies, Poland increased its exports to the United States in 1983 in order to earn critically needed foreign currencies. The expanded U.S. imports from Poland entered in addition to larger supplies from the alternative sources.

Also contributing to the increase in imports in 1983 was the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Denmark. As a result of that outbreak in May 1982, Denmark lost its eligibility to ship fresh, chilled, or frozen meat, including pork, to the United States. Some supplies that probably would have entered the U.S. fresh market were diverted to the U.S. prepared or preserved market instead. An apparent decline in U.S. production of canned hams contributed to the higher level of imports.

David E. Ludwick
724-1763

Canned beef and canned corned beef.--U.S. imports of canned beef and canned corned beef combined increased from 83 million pounds, valued at \$90 million, in 1982 to 130 million pounds, valued at \$136 million, in 1983. Brazil accounted for 29.7 million pounds and \$30 million of the 47 million pounds and \$45 million total increase in imports. Weak demand for beef in Brazil associated with unfavorable economic conditions in that country and the need to earn foreign exchange contributed to increased exports. U.S. imports from Argentina which accounted for the great bulk of the remaining imports, rose at a more restrained pace as governmental policies discouraged exports in order to maintain lower domestic beef prices.

David E. Ludwick
724-1763

Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Live animals, except birds and poultry				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	345,175	484,690	548,784	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	229,803	269,194	302,888	13
Cattle				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	659	1,004	920	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)	191,058	297,720	312,643	5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	87	57	55	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	65,466	50,096	44,035	-12
Swine				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	145	294	447	52
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,878	41,886	56,753	35
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	24	36	23	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,125	13,885	10,556	-24
Poultry and poultry meat				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	93,668	72,086	96,730	34
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	594,485	403,161	371,428	-8
Feathers and downs				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	16,952	10,913	18,477	69
Value (1,000 dollars)	75,545	52,567	74,931	43
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,239	4,995	4,680	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	47,456	37,029	33,415	-10
Meat, except poultry meat				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,083,141	2,116,441	2,121,893	0
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,055,683	1,041,940	979,188	-6
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,199,516	1,337,675	1,246,800	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,192,108	1,206,704	1,160,670	-4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	137,499	157,895	178,517	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	247,815	319,540	340,984	7

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Table 4.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	216,547:	276,194:	268,313:	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	158,012:	239,477:	196,664:	-18
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	172,518:	117,011:	124,845:	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	204,515:	149,552:	146,402:	-2
Sausage				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	11,670:	13,129:	10,660:	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,251:	19,978:	15,886:	-20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,419:	7,505:	6,921:	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,395:	10,356:	8,980:	-13
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	32,645:	31,349:	48,670:	55
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	45,357:	47,174:	63,586:	35
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	49,894:	36,153:	31,265:	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	48,448:	38,933:	37,084:	-5
Fish, fresh or frozen				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,345,698:	1,299,160:	1,304,237:	0
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	690,986:	690,487:	626,438:	-9
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	72,803:	70,379:	66,569:	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	81,440:	75,239:	68,891:	-8
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	14,165:	19,192:	13,385:	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,240:	22,764:	13,369:	-41
Fish, in airtight containers				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)-----	149,315:	158,797:	180,342:	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	195,574:	184,602:	200,357:	9
Exports:				
Quantity (number)-----	88,666:	54,084:	65,663:	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	157,073:	77,725:	106,397:	37

Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Sardines				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	55,272:	50,044:	35,247:	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	51,195:	41,309:	33,700:	-18
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,730:	1,049:	1,012:	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,699:	870:	689:	-21
Tuna				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	70,851:	87,578:	122,329:	40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	110,358:	113,346:	137,323:	21
Other fish in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	23,121:	21,016:	22,489:	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33,836:	29,351:	27,839:	-5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	23,442:	11,879:	10,162:	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,757:	10,971:	8,714:	-21
Shellfish				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	399,560:	457,794:	568,141:	24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,333,154:	1,592,703:	2,018,382:	27
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	110,643:	91,484:	65,320:	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	240,180:	213,582:	180,348:	-16
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	2,134:	2,608:	2,879:	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,168:	6,661:	8,617:	29
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	4,371:	2,603:	2,053:	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,031:	7,466:	5,649:	-24
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	20,587:	9,573:	13,939:	46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,908:	4,535:	6,087:	34
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	397,790:	424,559:	634,608:	49
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	148,028:	156,035:	251,148:	61

Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Butter				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,785	1,683	1,692	1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		2,197	2,063	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	118,127	138,187	60,795	-56
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	89,005	104,100	38,855	-63
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	42	62	31	-50
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	34	53	30	-43
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	16,554	13,243	11,305	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,772	6,767	5,201	-23
Cheeses				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	247,662	269,343	286,246	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	332,062	367,522	383,296	4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	12,635	39,591	38,463	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,089	31,869	31,074	-2
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10	67	32	-52
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,926	4,606	3,932	-15
Ice cream				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				-15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	1,137	1,257	1,198	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,676	3,082	2,992	-3
Eggs				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,540	4,837	12,107	150
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	175,219	111,660	56,216	-50

Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Hides and skins				
Imports:				
Value	100,753	70,670	63,090	-11
Exports:				
Value	690,974	769,057	800,256	4
Cattle hides				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	1,039	666	667	0
Value	28,226	15,961	19,061	19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	20,292	23,508	22,452	-4
Value	627,129	703,547	742,174	5
Leather				
Imports:				
Value	354,234	318,304	298,542	-6
Exports:				
Value	266,464	274,537	248,516	-9
Cattle hide upper leather				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	57,322	67,695	48,018	-29
Value	55,016	64,179	45,556	-29
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	26,812	21,411	17,891	-16
Value	30,753	23,614	18,128	-23
Furskins				
Imports:				
Value	193,794	149,649	157,061	5
Exports:				
Value	432,490	333,559	271,414	-19
Mink furskins				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	3,352	2,840	3,148	11
Value	99,035	82,148	79,349	-3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	3,179	3,406	3,228	-5
Value	115,339	110,593	90,489	-18
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers				
Imports:				
Value	41,248	42,068	44,082	5
Exports:				
Value	3,624	3,595	3,667	2

Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Live plants				
Imports:				
Value				
Exports:				
Value				
Seeds				
Imports:				
Value				
Exports:				
Value				
Grains				
Imports:				
Value				
Exports:				
Value				
Corn				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 bushels)				
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 bushels)				
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Rice (paddy and brown)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Wheat				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 bushels)				
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 bushels)				
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Milled grain products				
Imports:				
Value				
Exports:				
Value				

Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Milled rice				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	15,701:	38,256:	46,608:	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,348:	9,110:	11,148:	22
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,111,892:	4,368,875:	4,031,278:	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	981,610:	824,643:	754,816:	-8
Milled wheat				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)-----	157:	265:	157:	-41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,016:	3,038:	2,105:	-31
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)-----	27,770:	39,517:	52,092:	32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	309,429:	244,280:	320,289:	31
Malts and starches				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,133:	32,846:	29,708:	-10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	45,850:	45,709:	34,143:	-25
Malts				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	111,234:	89,659:	66,214:	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,296:	13,088:	9,305:	-29
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	34,175:	110,159:	59,465:	-46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,788:	18,271:	9,331:	-49
Starches				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,242:	18,569:	17,899:	-4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,255:	27,078:	24,028:	-11
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,726,894:	1,925,431:	2,279,966:	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	541,751:	523,778:	566,833:	8
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,244,076:	1,823,583:	1,821,088:	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	446,062:	376,479:	377,824:	0
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	374,641:	304,546:	390,585:	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	54,875:	63,172:	54,466:	-14
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	40,658:	31,487:	31,001:	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,052:	4,595:	4,628:	1

Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	525,885	592,618	738,195	25
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	238,255	174,124	228,870	31
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	192,342	175,441	175,524	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,023	46,916	48,007	2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	96,421	77,187	81,740	6
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,282,376	1,622,382	1,098,955	-32
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	730,565	440,692	268,199	-39
Mushrooms and truffles				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	156,482	228,957	212,118	-7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	127,954	120,576	107,782	-11
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	90,645	52,223	16,326	-69
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	98,030	56,581	30,024	-47
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,717	2,324	4,440	91
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,043	3,153	4,590	46
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	88,634	50,189	13,299	-74
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	84,116	46,261	12,328	-73
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	497	256	294	15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	371	232	230	-1
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	690,059,389	277,733,375	310,620,620	12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	531,713	226,710	251,699	11
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	933,857,018	1044,690,722	1047,056,703	0
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	623,797	582,984	534,061	-8

Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Almonds				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	69,440:	584,180:	297,366:	-49
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	214:	766:	522:	-32
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	194,448,293:	196,067,838:	176,615,285:	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	307,890:	236,934:	243,605:	3
Filberts				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	7,860,777:	15,807,517:	13,718,876:	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,214:	7,235:	5,966:	-18
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	19,078,287:	9,931,604:	11,957,909:	20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,966:	4,583:	5,361:	17
Pistachio nuts				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	3,287,451:	6,440,023:	6,310,288:	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,145:	13,883:	13,398:	-3
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	760,887:	2,753,536:	3,880,938:	41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,236:	5,802:	8,802:	52
Fruit, fresh				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,717,512:	7,237,536:	7,089,526:	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	789,559:	880,563:	931,323:	6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,490,322:	3,613,904:	3,443,051:	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	856,962:	799,348:	833,499:	4
Berries, fresh				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	33,692:	38,785:	39,928:	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,573:	22,154:	18,962:	-14
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	56,031:	62,840:	54,461:	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,596:	33,930:	31,990:	-6
Cherries, fresh				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	152:	311:	991:	218
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	194:	393:	742:	89
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	21,158:	620,407:	17,269:	-97
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,605:	15,412:	14,010:	-9

Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Citrus fruit				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	203,587:	189,677:	198,822:	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	53,616:	48,874:	49,990:	2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,030,608:	1,672,859:	2,153,343:	29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	418,768:	386,229:	454,950:	18
Fruit, dried				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	27,085:	43,966:	59,064:	34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,183:	30,656:	38,314:	25
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	284,782:	271,012:	258,538:	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	224,282:	204,015:	177,319:	-13
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	647,376:	658,847:	666,206:	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	254,290:	273,437:	258,208:	-6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	417,635:	343,969:	276,528:	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	171,742:	144,591:	119,322:	-17
Olives				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	85,610:	104,657:	106,744:	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	77,964:	96,070:	77,026:	-20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,118:	4,497:	3,851:	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,894:	3,365:	2,749:	-18
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruit: peel, and other vegetable substances				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	9,942:	8,043:	11,153:	39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,377:	7,644:	8,690:	14
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,592:	3,549:	4,604:	30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,604:	1,418:	1,321:	-7
Sugar, sirups, and molasses				
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	5,120,730:	2,637,862:	2,940,688:	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,141,287:	798,892:	1,026,502:	28
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	988,450:	77,705:	215,027:	177
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	506,786:	22,736:	52,349:	130

Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Molasses				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	1,161,891	1,210,925	1,833,087	51
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	117,716	63,741	83,701	31
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	257,829	277,255	285,455	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,414	21,105	17,295	-18
Corn sweeteners				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)-----	897,179	653,096	9,338,853	1,330
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	196	267	1,545	478
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)-----	75,843,461	36,383,168	36,921,774	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,870	10,031	9,790	-2
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	47,612	57,318	96,993	69
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,262	30,994	25,444	-18
Cocoa and confectionery				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	1038,466,005	900,488,524	1097,602,725	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	999,970	787,582	935,768	19
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	76,929,347	76,326,671	71,908,231	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	87,244	85,645	81,677	-5
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,019,422	3,034,822	2,905,666	-4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	142,248	125,388	110,174	-12
Coffee				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,882,341	2,903,114	2,771,052	-5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	130,372	114,678	98,398	-14
Spices				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	136,033	137,405	130,619	-5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,217	20,899	21,283	2

Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Fruit juices				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	295,294	469,057	455,559	-3
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	246,282	230,363	219,824	-5
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,964	48,381	47,395	-2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	49,756	49,676	41,077	-17
Ale, porter, stout, and beer				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	161,848	178,387	195,721	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	396,534	465,590	515,234	11
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	20,365	16,836	17,840	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,914	34,373	38,110	11
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	115,504	122,533	131,304	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	761,594	782,846	854,674	9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	10,759	9,131	7,609	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	42,209	38,344	32,133	-16
Distilled spirits				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 proof gallons)-----	117,938	106,032	116,351	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,179,957	1,159,399	1,191,649	3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 proof gallons)-----	7,181	10,046	8,801	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	55,806	66,472	60,621	-9
Tobacco and tobacco products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	556,144	568,913	817,325	44
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,722,784	2,844,512	2,647,287	-7
Cigarettes				
Imports:				
Quantity (thousands)-----	567,060	590,117	740,595	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,653	7,912	11,064	40
Exports:				
Quantity (thousands)-----	82,581	73,585	60,697	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,228,514	1,234,754	1,125,711	-9

Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Cigars				
Imports:				
Quantity (thousands)-----	123,599	125,544	127,820	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,266	40,768	44,849	10
Exports:				
Quantity (thousands)-----	181	181	129	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,042	10,516	8,510	-19
Oilseeds				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	86,771	60,923	80,582	32
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,732,656	6,657,716	6,162,342	-7
Cottonseed				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	349	189	100	-47
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26	19	14	-24
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	56,171	82,809	4,193	-95
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,599	9,747	1,615	-83
Flaxseed				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	260,280	112,255	192,881	72
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	36,621	13,402	23,718	77
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,176	33,171	6,277	-81
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	64	3,077	473	-85
Soybeans				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		14,195	5,523	-61
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		1,461	758	-48
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	51,947,948	56,260,823	50,106,209	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,199,625	6,239,860	5,925,420	-5
Sunflower seed				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	80,351	70,123	85,156	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,573	7,194	9,570	33
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,759,642	3,218,813	1,745,640	-46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	510,656	397,307	222,586	-44

Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,694,651:	1,554,754:	1,802,423:	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	471,266:	386,042:	461,856:	20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,235,365:	6,971,728:	6,737,966:	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,817,912:	1,598,703:	1,504,393:	-6
Corn oil				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	44:	11:	88:	705
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29:	9:	33:	243
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	182,922:	207,037:	244,519:	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	67,310:	77,604:	89,560:	15
Cottonseed oil				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	93:		20,000:	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14:		4,554:	0
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	692,389:	848,940:	422,233:	-50
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	196,085:	204,314:	106,262:	-48
Soybean oil				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	11:	114:	69:	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	170:	25:	15:	-38
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,756,445:	1,920,723:	1,703,967:	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	457,469:	447,791:	414,548:	-7
Other vegetable oils				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,645,541:	1,517,934:	1,740,047:	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	453,878:	373,194:	445,037:	19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	751,115:	301,660:	705,202:	134
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	226,807:	87,694:	188,646:	115
Animal and marine-animal oils				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	37,264:	26,771:	31,962:	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,621:	8,149:	7,586:	-7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,669,615:	3,431,390:	3,561,867:	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	787,281:	688,241:	660,641:	-4

Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Shortening and cooking oils				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	11,696	9,923	10,253	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,552	4,662	4,628	-1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	182,876	261,975	100,177	-62
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	82,958	93,056	44,733	-52
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	236,925	193,600	121,908	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	137,576	112,564	66,778	-41
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	22,700	19,433	13,298	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33,384	38,712	27,867	-28
Edible preparations				
Bakery products, except bread				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	105,795,581	129,624,851	149,251,181	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	95,228	117,986	131,227	11
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	62,137,196	62,715,000	65,613,396	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	39,074	41,003	41,108	0
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	47,219,564	58,528,300	60,630,404	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,609	23,597	24,853	5
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	10,595,277	10,598,099	15,098,906	42
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,794	4,006	5,860	46
Cereal breakfast foods				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	29,105,652	25,310,452	14,860,639	-41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,966	10,223	7,950	-22
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	46,355,357	55,043,867	43,746,530	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,662	30,802	28,217	-8
Chewing gum				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	12,988,315	13,093,433	16,990,796	30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,995	10,874	12,263	13
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	15,132,761	8,902,300	6,396,287	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,735	10,940	8,486	-22

Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar allimentary pastes				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	101,921,299	118,781,965	138,281,220	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	43,928	45,762	50,754	11
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	8,115,167	14,785,327	14,342,615	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,905	7,636	7,993	5
Sauces				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dollars)-----	34,126	38,489	46,754	21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dollars)-----	43,694	46,902	38,921	-17
Soups				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	11,806,267	13,339,577	16,006,773	20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,102	23,896	26,262	10
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	32,516,271	32,064,032	27,384,550	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,795	16,479	14,668	-11
Edible preparations, not specially provided for				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	152,349,968	156,035,567	257,830,382	65
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	102,803	103,148	157,233	52
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	733,345,392	722,753,441	695,250,231	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	413,055	451,250	399,416	-11
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	868	870	1,085	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	132,737	138,547	162,878	18
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	14,247	13,891	15,564	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,746,867	2,487,932	2,819,347	13
Naval stores				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dollars)-----	6,709	3,324	7,337	121
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dollars)-----	66,185	48,091	41,855	-13

Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Miscellaneous vegetable products				
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flowers or other fresh plant parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	102,804	130,231	163,033	25
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,512	9,835	9,803	0
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	35,767	32,616	32,319	-1
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	98,666	70,266	66,016	-6
Tonka and vanilla beans				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	1,454,391	1,997,314	2,248,726	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,374	45,384	51,140	13
Miscellaneous vegetable products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	89,955	109,119	99,896	-8
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	54,851	49,612	53,400	8

Table 5.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1983 1/

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
Live animals, except birds and poultry				
Cattle			09	
Swine	02 05		(05)	
Poultry and poultry meat	01			
Feathers and down	01 04		09	
Meat, except poultry meat				
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Sausage	(01) (04)			
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams	01 04		(04) 09	
Fish, fresh or frozen			(03) (06) 09 10	
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered				
Fish, in airtight containers				
Sardines	(04) 09		09 10	
Tuna	01 04			
Other fish in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring				
Shellfish	01 04		(04) 09	
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk				
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream	06 09		03 06	
Butter	(01) (04) 09		(01) (04) 09	
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes			(01) (04)	
Cheeses				
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream	(03) 09			
Ice cream	02		(01)	
Eggs				
Hides and skins				
Cattle hides				
Leather				
Cattle hide upper leather	(01) (04) 09		(01) (04)	
Fur skins				
Mink fur skins				
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers				
Live plants				
Seeds				
Grains				
Corn	(01) (04) (07) 09			
Rice (paddy and brown)	01 04			
Wheat				
Milled grain products	01			
Milled rice	01 04			
Milled wheat	(01) (04)		01 04	
Malts and starches			(01)	
Malts	(01) (04)		(01) (04) 09 10	
Starches				
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen	04			

1/ Appendix A contains a detailed description of the specific import and export gates which are currently used in the Commission's trade-monitoring system.

Table 5.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1983

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen	04 (07)	
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen	01 04	
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated		(06)
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)		
Mushrooms and truffles	(01) (04) 07 09	01 04 (07)
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried	(01) (04)	04 09 10
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved		
Almonds	(06) 08 09 10	
Filberts		
Pistachio nuts		03 06
Fruit, fresh		
Berries, fresh		
Cherries, fresh	03 06 (08)	(06) 08
Citrus fruit		
Fruit, dried	06	(04)
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)		
Olives		
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances	04 09	04 (07)
Sugar, sirups, and molasses		
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane	06	03 06
Molasses	03 06 (08) 09 10	
Corn sweeteners		
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey	03	
Cocoa and confectionery		
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate		
Coffee		
Spices		
Fruit juices		
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages		
Ale, porter, stout, and beer		
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages		
Distilled spirits		
Tobacco and tobacco products	03	
Cigarettes	03	
Cigars		
Oilseeds		
Cottonseed	(06) 08	(03) (06) 08 10
Flaxseed	03 06	(03) (06) 09
Soybeans	(03) (06) 08	(03) (06)
Sunflower seed		
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases		
Corn oil	03 06 (08) 09 10	
Cottonseed oil	03 06 08 09 10	
Soybean oil	(06) 09	(03) (06)
Other vegetable oils		
Animal and marine animal oils	09	03 06 09 10

Table 5.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1983

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Shortening and cooking oils-----		
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum-----	(03) (06) 09	(03) (06) 09
Edible preparations-----		
Bakery products, except bread-----		
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance-----		03 06
Cereal breakfast foods-----	(06) 08	
Chewing gum-----	06	
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes-----		09
Sauces-----		
Soups-----		
Edible preparations, not specially provided for:-----	03 06	
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor-----		
Naval stores-----	03 09	
Miscellaneous vegetable products-----		
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flowers-----		
or other fresh plant parts-----		
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin-----		
Tonka and vanilla beans-----		
Miscellaneous vegetable products-----		

Forest Products 1/

The U.S. balance of trade in the forest products sector showed a deficit of \$2.5 billion for 1983 compared with a deficit of \$539 million in 1982 (table 6, fig. 2). U.S. imports totaled almost \$9.0 billion 2/ in 1982 and rose about 20 percent to somewhat over \$10.8 billion in 1983. Exports from the United States were valued at \$8.5 billion 3/ in 1982 and dropped to \$8.4 billion in 1983.

Contributing to the larger deficit in 1983 were declines in exports of rough wood products, miscellaneous wood manufactures, fine papers, industrial papers, and books. In addition, imports were up in such areas as lumber, hardwood plywood and building boards, rough wood products, millwork, industrial papers and paperboards, fine papers, books, and other printed matter.

U.S. bilateral trade

U.S. trade in forest products involves a large number of foreign market and supplier countries, but the great bulk of trade involves only a handful of countries. The leading U.S. export markets, and major product areas are as follows: The EC (receiving 23 percent of U.S. forest products exports in 1983)--chemical woodpulp, unbleached kraft wrapping paper, hardwood lumber, softwood plywood, and Douglas-fir lumber; Japan (21 percent)--logs, chemical woodpulp, wood chips, impregnated paper, and hemlock lumber; Canada (19 percent)--periodicals, miscellaneous books, books and pamphlets, hardwood lumber, and impregnated paper; and Mexico (5 percent)--miscellaneous paper; chemical woodpulp; wastepaper; boxes, bags, and other similar packaging materials; and impregnated paper.

1/ Included are commodities classified in schedule 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Wood and wood products are found in parts 1, 2, and 3 of schedule 2 and, paper, paperboard, and printed matter are found in parts 4 and 5 of schedule 2.

2/ Customs value, f.o.b., foreign port of export.

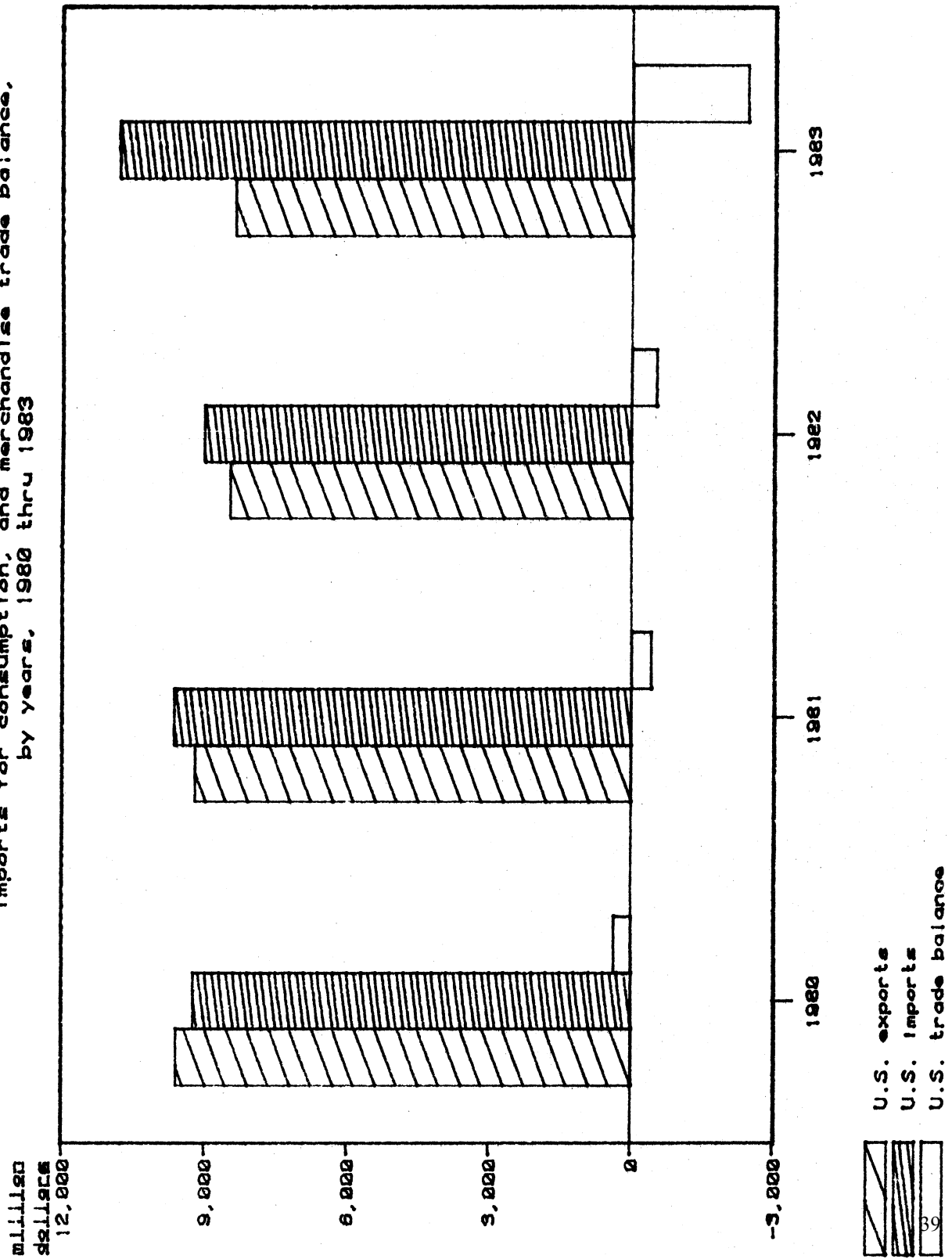
3/ Value f.a.s., U.S. port of export.

Table 6.--Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1981, 1982, and 1983 1/

(In thousands of dollars)			
Item	1981	1982	1983
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	1,583,437	1,395,589	1,558,091
Japan	1,901,365	1,869,305	1,752,774
EC	2,109,205	1,832,333	1,890,088
Brazil	41,993	38,687	40,394
Hong Kong	59,936	71,701	69,097
India	27,082	19,528	25,892
Korea	221,638	247,126	304,283
Mexico	625,648	527,138	457,239
Taiwan	101,747	105,338	157,621
OPEC	594,098	554,412	372,229
NMES	248,889	286,027	316,980
China	232,730	275,161	307,370
All other	1,702,515	1,534,889	1,413,673
Total	9,217,577	8,482,079	8,358,366
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	7,378,796	6,949,123	8,162,563
Japan	200,699	182,992	221,476
EC	445,597	463,403	564,945
Brazil	145,830	115,927	140,101
Hong Kong	65,126	62,699	69,764
India	7,672	7,584	4,759
Korea	165,911	109,145	90,574
Mexico	190,057	204,325	239,174
Taiwan	320,371	282,518	389,580
OPEC	44,710	66,521	161,698
NMES	88,383	81,986	85,547
China	71,632	68,922	71,206
All other	594,044	494,383	678,217
Total	9,647,202	9,020,612	10,808,405
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-5,795,359	-5,553,533	-6,604,472
Japan	1,700,665	1,686,313	1,531,297
EC	1,663,607	1,368,929	1,325,142
Brazil	-103,836	-77,240	-99,706
Hong Kong	-5,189	9,001	-666
India	19,409	11,944	21,132
Korea	55,747	137,981	213,708
Mexico	435,590	322,812	218,064
Taiwan	-218,624	-177,179	-231,959
OPEC	549,387	487,891	210,530
NMES	160,506	204,041	231,432
China	161,097	206,238	236,163
All other	1,108,471	1,040,505	735,455
Total	-429,624	-538,532	-2,450,039

1/ Import values are based on Customs value: export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Figure 2.--Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise,
imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance,
by years, 1980 thru 1983



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

In 1983, Canada supplied 76 percent of U.S. forest products imports, chiefly, newsprint, spruce lumber, woodpulp, book and printing paper, and cedar lumber. Other leading sources in 1983 were as follows: The EC (supplying 5 percent of such imports)--primarily miscellaneous books; and Taiwan (4 percent)--Philippine mahogany, luaun, walnut, and birch plywoods; miscellaneous articles of wood; and household utensils of wood.

U.S. exports of forest products to Canada increased from \$1.4 billion in 1982 to \$1.6 billion in 1983, or by 12 percent. This increase was led by exports of lumber, which increased from 394 million board feet, valued at \$128 million, in 1982 to 637 million board feet, valued at \$201 million, in 1983, or by 58 percent, in terms of value. An increase in Canadian housing starts and general construction activity was responsible for the increase. Exports of lumber accounted for 9 percent of U.S. forest products exports to Canada in 1982 and 13 percent in 1983.

U.S. exports of forest products to Japan dropped 6 percent, from \$1.9 billion in 1982 to \$1.8 billion in 1983. A surplus of softwood logs in the United States caused the value of U.S. exports of softwood logs to Japan to decline 17 percent, from \$829 million in 1982 (44 percent of U.S. forest product exports to Japan) to \$689 million in 1983 (39 percent of such exports), despite a 3-percent rise in the quantity of such logs exported to that country during 1983.

U.S. exports of forest products to members of OPEC fell by one-third, from \$554 million in 1982 to \$372 million in 1983, as declining revenues from petroleum products for members of OPEC softened demand for virtually all forest products from the United States. The largest decline occurred in exports of fine papers, which fell 53 percent, from \$81 million in 1982 (15 percent of U.S. forest product exports to OPEC) to \$38 million in 1983 (10 percent of such forest product exports).

U.S. imports of forest products from Canada increased from \$6.9 billion in 1982 to \$8.2 billion in 1983, or by 17 percent. An upsurge in U.S. housing starts from 1982 to 1983, and the resulting increased demand for softwood lumber, was responsible for much of the increase. Imports of softwood lumber (including flooring and siding) from Canada increased from \$1.6 billion in 1982 (22 percent of total U.S. forest products imports from Canada) to \$2.5 billion in 1983 (30 percent of such imports). Imports of most other forest products from Canada also increased in 1983.

U.S. imports of forest products from most countries increased during 1983 as the result of increased demand in the United States and the strength of the U.S. dollar compared with most foreign currencies.

Commodity analyses

Wood and wood products.--U.S. imports of wood and wood products rose 44 percent and exports remained flat from 1982 to 1983. Imports rose from almost \$3.1 billion in 1982 to \$4.4 billion in 1983, and exports remained at \$2.8 billion in 1983, the same as that in 1982.

U.S. imports of lumber, flooring, and siding increased 57 percent, from \$1.7 billion in 1982 to \$2.7 billion in 1983; and imports of plywood and building boards rose 41 percent, from \$0.5 billion to \$0.8 billion. This surge in imports resulted from the increased demand for building materials, as housing starts rose 60 percent, from 1.1 million units in 1982 to 1.7 million units in 1983. U.S. imports from Canada, which supplied nearly three-fourths of U.S. imports of wood and wood products in 1983, rose 52 percent from \$2.1 billion in 1982 to \$3.2 billion in 1983.

Although the value of U.S. exports of wood and wood products remained flat from 1982 to 1983, the volume of such exports rose. This largely reflects a 9-percent increase in the volume of logs exported in 1983, whereas the unit value of such exports fell 15 percent, from \$392 per thousand board feet in 1982, to \$333 per thousand board feet in 1983; the unit value of U.S. log exports to Japan fell 19 percent and the volume remained stable. The total value of exports to Japan, of wood and wood products, fell 15 percent, from \$1.3 billion in 1982 to \$1.1 billion in 1983. Japan's share of U.S. exports of such products fell from 45 percent in 1982 to 38 percent in 1983, but that country remained our most important market for wood and wood products.

Fred Ruggles
724-1766

Paper, paperboard, and printed matter.--U.S. imports of paper, paperboard, and printed matter rose by about 7 percent, from \$6.0 billion in 1982 to about \$6.4 billion in 1983; U.S. exports of paper, paperboard, and printed matter declined slightly from \$5.6 billion in 1982 to \$5.5 billion in 1983, or by about 2 percent.

U.S. imports of all major categories of paper, paperboard, and printed matter, with the exception of woodpulp, registered increases between 1982 and 1983. The major import increases occurred in various fine papers (wallpaper, uncoated printing paper, bookpaper, and writing paper), up \$241 million (\$3.33 billion to \$3.57 billion), or 7 percent; industrial papers (boxes) up about \$80 million (\$406 million to \$486 million), or about 20 percent; other printed matter (catalogs and newspapers), up \$52 million (\$333 million to \$385 million), or about 16 percent; and books, up about \$51 million (\$306 million to \$357 million), or 17 percent. The increased imports of these products were predominantly supplied by Canada and the EC.

Exports of paper, paperboard, and printed matter showed both increases and decreases in 1983 compared with that of exports in 1982. Some exports such as wastepaper, building papers, industrial paperboards, and other printed matter increased in value, whereas such exports as fine papers, industrial papers, woodpulp, and books decreased in value.

The major decline in exports of paper, paperboard, and printed matter occurred in fine papers, specifically paper and paperboard cut to size and shape, and newsprint, which decreased 14 percent, from \$628 million in 1982 to \$540 million in 1983. Fine papers are used in printing and writing. The strong U.S. dollar has reduced the export demand for these papers. This was most evident in exports to Mexico, Venezuela, Australia, and Japan. Other export declines occurred in industrial papers which decreased \$59 million

(\$863 million to \$804 million), or 7 percent between 1982 and 1983, woodpulp, exports of which decreased \$55 million (\$1.49 billion to \$1.43 billion), or 4 percent, and books, exports of which decreased \$32 million (\$632 million to \$600 million), or 5 percent.

The major increase in exports of paper, paperboard, and printed matter occurred in wastepaper, up \$70 million (\$239 million to \$309 million), or 29 percent, due primarily to increased exports to Japan. Other export increases occurred in industrial paperboard (containerboard), up \$37 million (\$1.06 billion to \$1.10 billion), or 3 percent; and printed matter, up \$15 million (\$724 million to \$739 million), or 2 percent.

C. B. Stahmer
724-0091

Table 7.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Rough wood products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	275,940	247,673	303,762	23
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,480,478	1,554,286	1,400,999	-10
Logs				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	101,120	117,032	164,999	41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,690	26,430	27,433	4
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	2,534,224	3,208,149	3,502,126	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,094,715	1,258,084	1,166,543	-7
Softwood logs				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	87,576	98,764	142,461	44
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,975	22,930	24,102	5
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	2,377,099	3,114,988	3,390,618	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,002,847	1,174,179	1,068,481	-9
Hardwood logs				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	13,544	18,268	22,538	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,714	3,500	3,330	-5
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	157,125	93,161	111,508	20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	91,867	83,905	98,062	17
Lumber				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	9,442,559	9,287,454	12,162,388	31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,913,238	1,725,265	2,700,689	57
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	2,317,317	1,986,186	2,321,654	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	907,734	802,245	899,427	12
Softwood lumber				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	9,034,388	8,973,652	11,739,612	31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,697,067	1,567,931	2,461,590	57
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	1,903,809	1,622,588	1,837,576	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	655,543	577,633	602,442	4

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Table 7.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Hardwood lumber				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	279,577:	200,216:	239,099:	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	143,358:	94,604:	120,071:	27
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	381,481:	336,651:	449,508:	34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	243,025:	217,064:	288,423:	33
Millwork				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	99,342:	91,551:	121,941:	33
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	43,043:	34,912:	35,400:	1
Miscellaneous wood manufactures				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	504,910:	464,712:	539,689:	16
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	229,316:	183,894:	170,216:	-7
Prefabricated buildings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,199:	5,772:	5,609:	-3
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	72,568:	46,367:	33,551:	-28
Plywood and building boards				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	688,797:	533,142:	754,032:	41
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	365,347:	265,596:	322,830:	22
Hardwood veneer and plywood				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	551,767:	402,797:	552,990:	37
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	91,305:	82,517:	100,584:	22
Softwood veneer and plywood				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,294:	18,100:	26,236:	45
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	189,726:	122,400:	151,786:	24
Particle board				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 M. square feet)-----	440:	444:	645:	45
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,099:	53,318:	83,704:	57
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 M. square feet)-----	139:	82:	94:	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,942:	19,560:	22,723:	16

Table 7.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Wood pulp				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,086	3,655	4,093	12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,764,288	1,493,240	1,472,477	-1
Waste paper				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	3,809	3,499	3,746	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,746,505	1,486,883	1,431,826	-4
Building papers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	122	132	159	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,769	24,291	26,645	10
Industrial paperboard				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,212	2,224	3,742	68
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	268,525	238,932	308,917	29
Containerboard (kraft linerboard)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	280,689	374,370	392,477	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,851	44,099	48,755	11
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper: items)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	34,171	31,138	31,991	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,311	7,993	8,373	5
Waste paper				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	187,101	152,496	270,076	77
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,587	23,173	43,479	88
Building papers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,821,777	5,470,259	6,162,443	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,225,001	1,060,893	1,098,019	3
Containerboard (kraft linerboard)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	96,338	71,965	96,236	34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,071	8,458	13,041	54
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper: items)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,982,545	3,818,557	4,548,325	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	669,160	551,969	583,396	6
Waste paper				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,326,531	3,328,696	3,569,885	7
Building papers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	752,716	628,419	539,701	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				

Table 7.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Newsprint				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----			6,919:	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,977:	6,530:	2,757,523:	0
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	2,824,776:	2,748,652:	1179,479,286:	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1081,797,648:	1230,620,076:	127,118:	-11
Wallpaper				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	43,337:	40,235:	54,519:	36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	96,180:	90,488:	119,636:	32
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,048:	6,036:	5,927:	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,534:	12,054:	11,456:	-5
Albums				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	27,713:	35,993:	44,758:	24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,784:	28,877:	41,551:	44
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	4,301:	3,330:	3,553:	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,171:	8,872:	3,362:	-62
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	382,313:	406,336:	485,665:	20
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	875,433:	862,630:	803,517:	-7
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	17,568:	131,386:	64,081:	-51
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,031:	36,268:	78,407:	116
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	322,863:	340,388:	318,154:	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	130,444:	140,594:	136,894:	-3
Miscellaneous books				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	238,040:	283,749:	352,030:	24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	286,456:	305,934:	356,539:	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	280,218:	294,941:	243,157:	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	592,351:	631,890:	600,396:	-5

Table 7.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Printed matter				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	319,176	332,494	384,840	16
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	722,801	723,490	738,730	2
Newspapers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,517	63,071	70,290	11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,930	13,385	15,280	14
Periodicals				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	51,947	45,515	45,861	1
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	363,472	381,945	387,802	2
Decalcomanias				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	383	338	385	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,365	6,710	7,267	8
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,730	2,007	1,604	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,087	11,348	9,652	-15

Table 8.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1983 1/

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
Rough wood products	01			
Logs	04 (07)			
Softwood logs				
Hardwood logs				
Lumber	01 04 07		04	
Softwood lumber	01 04 07		04	
Hardwood lumber	01 04		01 04	
Millwork	01			
Miscellaneous wood manufactures				
Prefabricated buildings			(01)	
Plywood and building boards	01		01	
Hardwood veneer and plywood	01		01	
Softwood veneer and plywood	01		01	
Particle board	01 04		04	
Wood pulp	04			
Waste paper	04		01 04 (07)	
Building papers				
Industrial paperboard	01 04		04	
Containerboard (kraft linerboard)	01 04		04	
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)				
Newsprint				
Wallpaper	01 04			
Albums	01 04		(01) (07) 09	
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	01			
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)	01 (04) 07 10			
Miscellaneous books	04		(04)	
Printed matter				
Newspapers	(04) 07			
Periodicals	04 (07)			
Decalcomanias	04		(04)	

1/ Appendix A contains a detailed description of the specific import and export gates which are currently used in the Commission's trade-monitoring system.

Textiles, Apparel, and Footwear Sector 1/

The textiles (including fibers) and apparel sector incurred a record \$7.5 billion trade deficit during 1983, representing an increase of about 56 percent when compared with the trade deficit of \$4.8 billion during 1982 (table 9, fig. 3). The deficit for this sector was primarily the result of the unfavorable trade balance in apparel--which further increased its deficit from \$7.2 billion in 1982 to \$8.8 billion in 1983--and textile mill products (processed fibers, yarns, fabrics, and homefurnishings) for which the trade balance went from a positive \$71 million in 1982 to a negative \$762 million in 1983. Textile fibers remained in a surplus position although declining from \$2.5 billion in 1982 to \$2.2 billion in 1983.

The deficit during 1983 is consistent with ongoing trade patterns that have existed since 1980--exports of textiles continue to decrease and imports of apparel increase. Exports of textiles (including fibers) decreased by about 11 percent, from \$5.5 billion in 1982 to \$4.9 billion in 1983. The strong U.S. dollar, weak economic activity abroad, and the ability of foreign sources to increase production of manmade fibers at competitive prices have been the primary factors contributing to decreased exports. Conversely, imports of apparel increased by about 17 percent, from \$8.2 billion in 1982 to \$9.6 billion in 1983.

The textile, apparel, and footwear items that showed significant increases in imports during 1983 compared with 1982 were manmade fibers, processed fibers, broadwoven fabrics, floor coverings, women's shirts and blouses, women's suits, skirts, and dresses, men's and women's trousers, slacks, and shorts, fur apparel and articles, footwear, and footwear parts. Exports of raw cotton, manmade fibers, processed fibers, broadwoven fabrics, floor coverings, women's suits, skirts, dresses, and fur apparel and articles showed the most significant decreases while export increases were reported for footwear parts.

U.S. bilateral trade

During 1982 and 1983, the major source of U.S. imports of textiles and apparel was Hong Kong, followed by Taiwan, the Republic of Korea, the European Community (EC), the nonmarket economy countries (NME's)--particularly China--and Japan. Combined imports from these countries accounted for about 72 percent of the total value of textile and apparel imports during the period. Total U.S. textile and apparel imports were valued at \$11.3 billion in 1982 and \$13.3 billion during 1983. The bulk of imports--approximately 72 percent in both 1982 and 1983--consisted of apparel items, primarily shirts, blouses, coats, trousers, and sweaters. Imports from Korea showed the most significant increase--approximately \$300 million, or 20 percent--from \$1.6 billion in 1982 to \$1.9 billion in 1983.

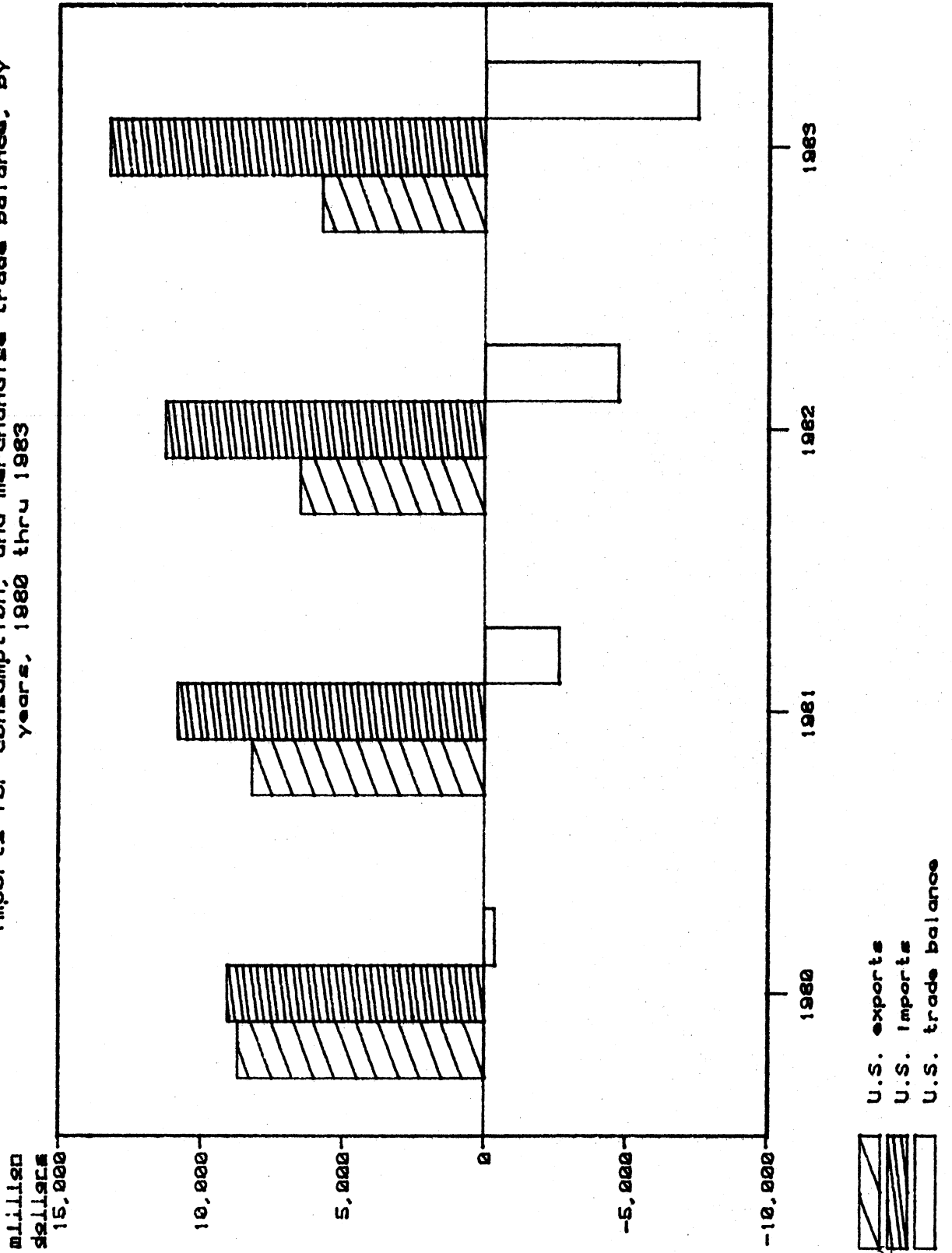
1/ Included here are the commodities classified in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 3 (textile fibers and textile products), and pts. 1(A), 1(B), 12(C (pt.)), 12(D (pt.)), and 13(B) of schedule 7 (specified products; miscellaneous and nonenumerated products).

Table 9.--Textiles and apparel: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1981, 1982, and 1983 ^{1/}

Item	(In thousands of dollars)		
	1981	1982	1983
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada-----	928,327	700,659	813,003
Japan-----	724,492	684,874	649,576
EC-----	1,337,293	1,122,190	1,038,805
Brazil-----	33,765	24,423	20,107
Hong Kong-----	204,870	139,524	92,804
India-----	30,980	13,029	12,999
Korea-----	543,973	477,420	440,692
Mexico-----	420,568	280,830	246,358
Taiwan-----	162,071	259,997	151,910
OPEC-----	617,140	635,627	504,537
MNES-----	1,128,745	421,269	149,644
China-----	1,075,049	400,957	48,651
All other-----	2,075,230	1,759,435	1,632,403
Total-----	8,207,461	6,519,283	5,752,844
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada-----	181,812	197,406	242,459
Japan-----	780,841	793,461	927,552
EC-----	1,144,976	1,089,742	1,315,085
Brazil-----	115,066	106,386	154,963
Hong Kong-----	2,040,628	2,130,026	2,424,186
India-----	374,698	309,133	378,644
Korea-----	1,442,099	1,559,929	1,869,656
Mexico-----	347,556	253,104	294,428
Taiwan-----	1,544,517	1,714,031	2,005,872
OPEC-----	87,865	98,101	112,374
MNES-----	790,623	993,176	1,134,291
China-----	652,208	849,263	1,012,991
All other-----	1,992,436	2,025,660	2,412,536
Total-----	10,843,122	11,270,161	13,272,051
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada-----	746,514	503,252	570,544
Japan-----	-56,348	-108,587	-277,975
EC-----	192,316	32,448	-276,280
Brazil-----	-81,300	-81,963	-134,855
Hong Kong-----	-1,835,758	-1,990,501	-2,331,381
India-----	-343,717	-296,104	-365,645
Korea-----	-898,125	-1,082,508	-1,428,963
Mexico-----	73,012	27,726	-48,069
Taiwan-----	-1,382,445	-1,454,034	-1,853,961
OPEC-----	529,275	537,526	392,162
MNES-----	338,122	-571,906	-984,646
China-----	422,841	-448,305	-964,340
All other-----	82,794	-266,225	-780,133
Total-----	-2,635,660	-4,750,878	-7,519,207

^{1/} Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Figure 3.--Textiles and apparel: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise,
imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by
years, 1980 thru 1983



The major source of U.S. imports of footwear was Taiwan, which supplied \$921 million in 1982 and \$1.2 billion in 1983. Taiwan increased its share of total U.S. imports of footwear from 27 percent in 1982 to 30 percent in 1983. Following Taiwan were Korea and the EC. These two sources provided a little over 40 percent of U.S. footwear imports in 1982 and 1983. During this period nonrubber footwear imports accounted for approximately 90 percent of the total value of footwear imported in the United States.

The decrease in textile (including fibers) and apparel exports from \$6.5 billion in 1982 to \$5.8 billion in 1983 was due primarily to decreased shipments to China which plummeted from approximately \$400 million in 1982 to \$49 million in 1983, or by about 88 percent. China accounted for about 45 percent of the total decrease in shipments which consisted largely of textile fibers. Of the leading U.S. export markets--the EC, Canada, Japan, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) nations, and Korea--Canada was the only one to increase its purchases of textiles and apparel from the United States.

The value of U.S. exports of footwear was small (\$102 million in 1983) compared with U.S. footwear imports (\$4.0 billion in 1983). The major markets for U.S. footwear during 1983--accounting for a little over 60 percent of the value of total footwear exports--were the EC, Japan, Canada, and the OPEC nations. During 1983, the EC displaced Japan as the leading market.

In 1983, the United States had negative trade balances in textiles and apparel with most of its major trading partners--only Canada and the OPEC nations showed favorable balances of trade. The United States had negative trade balances in footwear with all the major trading partners except for the OPEC nations.

The most significant changes taking place in U.S. trade balances between 1982 and 1983 for textiles, apparel, and footwear were as follows: (1) the worldwide balance increased from a negative \$8.1 billion in 1982 to a negative \$11.4 billion in 1983; (2) the negative balance of trade with China increased from \$486 million in 1982 to almost \$1.0 billion in 1983; (3) the positive trade balance with Canada increased from \$487 million to \$554 million; (4) the negative balance with the EC increased from a negative \$703 million to a little over \$1.0 billion. In addition, the large negative balance with Taiwan (from \$2.4 billion in 1982 to \$3.1 billion in 1983), Hong Kong (from \$2.0 billion in 1982 to \$2.4 billion in 1983), and Korea (from \$1.8 billion in 1982 to \$2.3 billion in 1983) increased 30 percent, 20 percent, and 28 percent, respectively. The negative trade balance with Japan increased approximately 150 percent, from \$113 million in 1982 to an all-time record of \$283 million in 1983.

Commodity analysis

Fibers and textiles.--Imports of fibers and textile mill products (including textile furnishings) during 1983 increased by \$469 million, from \$3.0 billion to \$3.5 billion. Exports, meanwhile, declined by \$661 million, from \$5.5 billion to \$4.9 billion. The combined increase in imports and decline in exports resulted in a \$1.1 billion reduction in the favorable trade balance, from \$2.5 billion in 1982 to \$1.4 billion in 1983.

The trade surplus for raw fibers declined by \$296 million, from \$2.5 billion in 1982 to \$2.2 billion in 1983. Imports of raw fibers were up by \$69 million, mainly due to increases in raw wool (up \$18 million) and manmade fibers (up \$53 million). Meanwhile, exports of raw fibers fell by \$227 million, mainly due to declines in shipments of raw cotton (down \$138 million) and manmade fibers (down \$86 million).

The trade surplus of \$71 million for textile mill products (including textile furnishings) during 1982 turned into a deficit of \$763 million in 1983. Imports increased by \$400 million, mainly due to increases in processed fibers (up \$70 million, primarily spun and filament yarns) and broadwoven fabrics (up \$178 million, primarily cotton fabrics--up \$84 million--and manmade fiber fabrics--up \$62 million). Meanwhile, exports declined by \$433 million, mainly due to declines in processed fibers (down \$168 million, primarily polyester filament yarn), and broadwoven fabrics (down \$129 million, primarily cotton fabrics--down \$50 million--and manmade fiber fabrics--down \$75 million).

Raw cotton.--U.S. exports of cotton declined from 3.1 billion pounds, valued at \$2.0 billion, in 1982 to 2.6 billion pounds valued at \$1.8 billion, in 1983, representing a decrease of 14 percent in terms of quantity and 7 percent in terms of value. The unit value of cotton exports rose from 64 to 69 cents per pound. Exports to the four leading markets (Japan, Korea, Indonesia, and Taiwan) declined by 20 percent, in terms of quantity. This is partly attributed to these countries purchasing increasing volumes of cotton yarn and fabric from third country sources rather than producing them internally, thus reducing their demand for raw cotton. Exports to the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, which were negligible in 1982, increased to 203 million pounds in 1983. A poor cotton crop in the Soviet Union caused it to seek cotton elsewhere for domestic use as well as for its satellite nations.

M. E. K. Sweet
523-0394

Manmade fibers.--The U.S. trade surplus in manmade fibers declined 24 percent, from \$579 million in 1982 to \$440 million in 1983. This decline reflected a decrease in exports from \$656 million in 1982 to \$570 million in 1983, and an increase in imports from \$77 million in 1982 to \$130 million in 1983.

The major export decline was in U.S. exports of polyester fibers which dropped 42 percent, from \$162 million in 1982 to \$94 million in 1983. The decline was chiefly in U.S. exports of these fibers to China which reduced its purchases over 81 percent from \$70 million in 1982 to \$13 million in 1983 and reflects import cutbacks by China in these products because of adequate stocks and expanding domestic production.

The major import increases were in nylon fibers, up 131 percent from 1982 to 1983, polyester fibers, up 180 percent in the same 2 years, and acrylic fibers, up 70 percent between 1982 and 1983. The three types of manmade fibers accounted for \$46 million of the \$53 million increase in imports. This increase largely reflects competitive prices relative to

domestic supplies and sales opportunities resulting from some curtailment of U.S. production facilities.

Amerigo C. Chiriaco
523-0109

Processed fibers.--The favorable U.S. trade balance for processed fibers fell from \$399 million in 1982 to \$160 million in 1983. Imports increased by \$70 million and exports fell by \$168 million. Yarns account for 95 percent or more of both the exports and imports of total processed fibers considered here. The U.S. trade surplus in yarns declined by \$227 million in 1983. The U.S. trade surplus in yarns trended upward from \$334 million in 1979 to \$586 million in 1981, but declined to \$151 million in 1983. U.S. exports declined by 27 percent to \$432 million in 1983. Imports of yarns increased by 31 percent to \$281 million in 1983.

Polyester filament yarns accounted for most of the decline in total U.S. yarn exports during 1983. Exports of polyester filament yarns were valued at \$256 million in 1982 and \$102 million in 1983. Exports of nylon filament yarns increased by 10 percent to \$157 million. Imports of spun yarns increased by \$31 million in 1983, with particularly large increases in imports of cotton yarns and manmade fiber spun yarns.

Smaller U.S. exports of polyester filament yarns to China highlighted the 1983 U.S. foreign trade situation in yarns. Exports of polyester filament yarns to China increased sharply to \$156 million in 1981, but declined to \$114 million in 1982 and to \$13 million in 1983. China had been the largest foreign market for these yarns, accounting for 45 percent of total U.S. exports of polyester filament yarns in 1982. However, China's share of total U.S. exports declined to 13 percent in 1983, and Canada became the largest market for U.S. exports at 23 percent of total exports.

Larry Clayton
523-5701

Broadwoven fabrics.--Imports of all broadwoven fabrics increased from 2.1 billion square yards, valued at \$1.3 billion, in 1982 to 2.5 billion square yards, valued at \$1.5 billion, in 1983. Meanwhile, exports declined from 504 million square yards, valued at \$743 million, during 1982 to 397 million square yards, valued at \$614 million, during 1983. The trade deficit in broadwoven fabrics increased from \$603 million in 1982 to \$910 million during 1983.

Imports of cotton broadwoven fabrics increased \$85 million and those of manmade fibers increased \$63 million, accounting for 83 percent of the total increase of \$178 million in U.S. imports of broadwoven fabrics. Fabrics of silk, wool and vegetable fibers (other than cotton) shared about equally in a \$31 million increase in imports.

Of the \$85 million increase in imports of cotton fabrics, printcloth, denim, and coarse-yarn fabrics accounted for the largest shares. The large increase in imports of printcloth, however, was mainly due to a change in

definition and classification of that construction. Suppliers with the largest increases in cotton fabrics were Hong Kong (up 42 percent), Taiwan (up 34 percent), Japan (up 19 percent), Korea (up 84 percent), and Brazil (up 114 percent).

The increase in imports of manmade fiber fabrics was made up largely of polyester filament fabrics, with smaller increases in spun polyester fabrics and spun cellulosic fabrics. Suppliers with the largest increases in manmade fiber fabrics were Korea (up 26 percent), Taiwan (up 130 percent), West Germany (up 20 percent), and Canada (up 33 percent).

During 1983, the average unit value for imports of both cotton and manmade-fiber fabrics declined from 10 to 14 percent compared with that of 1982, decreasing to 52 cents and 99 cents per square yard, respectively.

Exports of cotton broadwoven fabrics declined \$50 million and manmade-fiber fabrics declined \$75 million, accounting for 97 percent of the total decline of \$129 million in U.S. exports of broadwoven fabrics.

Of the \$50 million decline in exports of cotton fabrics, denim and corduroy accounted for the bulk. Destinations with the largest reductions in purchases of cotton fabrics from the United States were Italy (down 35 percent), the United Kingdom (down 26 percent), France (down 52 percent), Belgium (down 22 percent), Australia (down 34 percent), and Hong Kong (down 20 percent).

The \$75 million decline in exports of manmade-fiber fabrics was made up largely of spun polyester fabrics and, to a lesser extent, polyester filament fabrics. Destinations with the largest reductions were the United Kingdom (down 28 percent), Mexico (down 13 percent), Australia (down 35 percent), Hong Kong (down 13 percent), Italy (down 22 percent), and the Republic of South Africa (down 41 percent).

J. A. Taylor
523-0365

Floor coverings.---U.S. imports of textile floor coverings rose from 21 million square yards, valued at \$277 million, in 1982 to 30 million square yards, valued at \$333 million, in 1983, or by 40 percent, in terms of quantity, and 20 percent, in terms of value. This reflected increased shipments of lower unit-valued floor coverings, mainly from Canada, whose shipments increased 74 percent, in terms of quantity, during the period to 8 million square yards, valued at nearly \$24 million. About half of this increase was accounted for by imports entered duty free as original motor-vehicle equipment. Imports of inexpensive tufted carpet from Canada (less than \$4 a square yard compared with nearly \$11 a square yard from all other sources) accounted for the remaining increase.

U.S. exports of floor coverings, which are price competitive in world markets, declined 4 percent to 52 million square yards, valued at \$270 million, in 1983 compared with such exports in 1982. Although exports to Canada--the second largest market--increased nearly 50 percent to 11 million

square yards, exports to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates declined only slightly. U.S. trade in floor coverings in 1983 was marked by a deficit of \$63 million, following favorable trade balances since 1979.

Marilyn Borsari
523-5703

Apparel.--The U.S. apparel trade deficit reached a record \$8.8 billion in 1983, surpassing the previous high of \$7.2 billion in 1982. Imports totaled \$9.6 billion, representing an increase of almost \$1.5 billion, or 18 percent, over that of imports in 1982, but exports decreased for the second consecutive year to a 5-year low of just under \$800 million.

The economic recovery taking place here and the corresponding increase in demand for apparel contributed importantly to the growth in imports, aided in part by favorable exchange rates that further enhanced their price competitiveness. Half the increased imports came from the three major suppliers--Hong Kong, Taiwan, and the Republic of Korea (Korea), which together supply 60 percent of the imports. Their combined shipments in 1983 totaled \$5.6 billion, representing an increase of 16 percent over those in 1982 but somewhat lower than the overall import growth. Imports from China, the fourth largest supplier, rose 23 percent during the period to \$757 million, following average annual growth of about 50 percent in recent years.

Most of these Asian countries' shipments are covered by quota, with the allowable annual growth for the quota items limited to 1 percent for Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea, and just under 4 percent for China. However, a significant share of their increased shipments came in unrestricted categories, prompting the Administration to initiate the process of establishing quotas on a significant number of additional apparel categories, particularly after December 16, 1983, when it introduced new measures for setting quotas more easily and quickly.

The increasingly tighter restrictions being placed on the major suppliers not only encouraged them to trade up to higher value-added goods to maximize export earnings, but also spurred many new and secondary suppliers to accelerate their shipments to the U.S. market. Japan, the fifth largest supplier whose own domestic apparel market has recently shown little growth, increased its shipments in 1983 by 32 percent over those in 1982 to \$334 million. The European Community (EC), benefiting from high favorable exchange rates, no U.S. restrictions on its shipments, and perceived fashion leadership, expanded its exports here by 29 percent to \$527 million, with Italy generating about half the growth. In addition, several smaller but growing suppliers, such as Sri Lanka, Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia, whose combined shipments rose 26 percent to \$418 million, concentrated their production in only a few items, thereby increasing their importance in the marketplace. To further control such imports, the Administration initiated the process of establishing quotas with several new and small suppliers.

The decline in U.S. exports of apparel in 1983 was fairly widespread among major markets, with shipments to the EC, OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries), and Japan down a combined 26 percent from shipments in

1982 to \$237 million. Sluggish economic conditions abroad weakened demand for U.S. goods, the strong dollar lessened U.S. price competitiveness, and competition from low-labor-cost countries continued to intensify. Also contributing to the export decline were significantly smaller shipments of what are essentially apparel parts to Mexico, where they are assembled into garments for return to the U.S. market. Weak U.S. demand for the garments assembled there and uncertainties facing U.S. firms operating there because of Mexico's financial crisis led to the decline in U.S. exports there of 14 percent to \$119 million in 1983, following a 37-percent decline in 1982.

A large number of apparel items were involved in the trade shifts, with those showing the greatest import growth discussed in detail below. Significant import growth also occurred in such items as underwear, imports of which increased 27 percent to \$77 million; robes, 32 percent to \$45 million; neckwear, 40 percent to \$27 million; and hosiery, 56 percent to \$23 million.

Women's shirts and blouses.--U.S. imports of women's shirts (including blouses) in 1983 increased 16 percent from that of 1982 to an alltime high of 42 million dozen, valued at \$1.5 billion, making shirts the largest single apparel import item. Most of the growth was generated by China, Korea, Taiwan, Sri Lanka, and Japan, which, together with Hong Kong--the largest supplier whose shipments have remained stable during the past 3 years--supplied three-fourths of the imports. Although most of the imports are covered by quota, the United States during 1983 initiated steps to establish quotas with China on knit wool and manmade-fiber shirts; Korea, on knit wool shirts; India, on woven manmade-fiber shirts; and Malaysia and Indonesia, on woven cotton shirts.

The import increase resulted from the economic recovery and the corresponding increase in demand for shirts, for which imports are highly price competitive. Imports of woven shirts increased 25 percent to 15 million dozen and knit shirts rose 11 percent to almost 27 million dozen. Although most of the growth in knit shirt imports came in the manmade-fiber category, the increase in woven shirts was across the board, with the greatest percentage increase coming in those of linen and silk, which are not currently subject to quota. Imports of these shirts rose 54 percent--albeit from a much smaller base than the quota items--to almost 500,000 dozen, valued at about \$80 million.

Judith M. Bryant
523-1744

Women's suits, skirts, and dresses.--U.S. imports of women's suits, skirts, and dresses in 1983 rose 58 percent to \$610 million from that of 1982. Individually, imports of suits rose 76 percent to \$130 million, dresses rose 60 percent to \$291 million, and skirts increased 46 percent to \$189 million. The large import increases were due to both the increased popularity of these garments in the U.S. market and to foreign manufacturers shifting to these categories, as quotas on other apparel from the major source countries (Hong Kong, Korea, and Taiwan) became filled. Imports of suits, skirts, and dresses from Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong rose 90, 80, and 39 percent during 1983 to \$80 million, \$91 million, and \$147 million, respectively. In

addition, imports of these products from China rose over 200 percent to \$41 million. Most of the increases came in manmade-fiber products, imports of which increased 87 percent to \$271 million. In response to these increases, new import restrictions were initiated during 1983 with nine countries.

Peggy J. MacKnight
523-5585

Men's and women's trousers, slacks, and shorts.--Imports of trousers (including slacks and shorts) during 1983 rose 18 percent from the preceding year's level to 32 million dozen, valued at \$1.5 billion, representing an alltime high. Women's trousers represented nearly two-thirds of the total quantity of imports and men's trousers, the remaining one-third. Exports of trousers, traditionally among the most important apparel exports, dropped 6 percent, in terms of quantity, to 2.6 million dozen, valued at \$97 million, during the period, resulting in a trade deficit of \$1.4 billion for the year. A large part of the exports were trouser parts sent to Mexico and the Caribbean Basin for assembly and then imported back into the United States as completed garments.

Imports of trousers from Hong Kong, Taiwan, China, and Korea accounted for 68 percent, or slightly more than \$1 billion, of total imports in 1983. Although imports from these countries increased at a slower rate than those from all other suppliers (18 percent versus 26 percent), imports of men's trousers from China increased 40 percent to \$82 million and those from Korea rose 44 percent to \$48 million during 1983. This was due mainly to strong U.S. consumer demand and trade shifts into categories not subject to specific quotas. To curb the import growth, specific restraint actions were initiated with the four Asian countries during 1983. The trouser imports consisted of 64 percent cotton, 31 percent manmade fiber, and 5 percent wool garments, in terms of value. Cotton and wool trouser imports each rose 25 percent during 1983 to \$977 million and \$76 million, respectively; those of manmade fibers rose 12 percent to \$471 million.

Peggy J. MacKnight
523-5585

Fur apparel and articles.--The trade deficit in fur goods continued to grow in 1983, reaching just over \$163 million, marking a continuation of trends prevailing during the past few years for a product for which the United States enjoyed a favorable balance of trade during the 1970's. Imports of fur goods, most of which consisted of fur apparel, totaled \$202 million in 1983, increasing by 53 percent compared with that of imports in 1982. Exports of fur apparel continued to decline in 1983, falling 19 percent to \$39 million.

Most of the increased imports in 1983 consisted of apparel made from mink and wild furs, such as beaver, muskrat, and raccoon. Imports of mink apparel in 1983 increased 151 percent from that of mink imports in 1982 to \$61 million and those of apparel made from wild furs increased 28 percent to \$113 million.

The import increase in 1983 was generated by the major suppliers, with Korea, Hong Kong, and Canada accounting for just over 80 percent of the total growth. Fur apparel shipments from Korea, which accounted for 40 percent of 58

total imports in 1983, increased 62 percent over those in 1982 to almost \$80 million. Imports from Hong Kong increased 99 percent to \$37 million and those from Canada increased 28 percent to \$37 million. Both Korea and Hong Kong, capitalizing on their low labor costs, have expanded into higher quality fur apparel, primarily of mink and wild furs. Canada also supplied the U.S. market with apparel made from wild furs. The Dominican Republic emerged as a supplier of mink apparel in 1983 when its shipments rose from \$32,000 in 1982 to \$1.0 million in 1983.

Imports of fur apparel from developing countries are eligible for duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). Korea will become ineligible for duty-free treatment on imports of apparel made from mink and wild furs in April 1984 since it shipped more than the competitive-need limitation of \$57.9 million.

Much of the decrease in U.S. exports occurred in shipments to Japan, Switzerland, and West Germany, where combined shipments declined 25 percent to \$24 million. The decrease resulted largely from increased competition from Far Eastern suppliers and the increased value of the U.S. dollar.

Jackie Worrell
523-0452

Footwear.--U.S. imports of rubber and nonrubber footwear (excluding disposable footwear) 1/ in 1983 increased 19 percent over that of footwear imports in 1982, to 714 million pairs (valued at \$4.0 billion) (table 10, fig. 4). U.S. exports of footwear declined for the third consecutive year in 1983, totaling 9 million pairs (\$102 million), representing a decline of 17 percent from those in 1982. Consequently, a record trade deficit of \$4 billion was shown for footwear in 1983.

The growth in nonrubber footwear imports that has prevailed since mid-1981, when quotas on shipments from Taiwan and Korea--the largest suppliers--were lifted, continued into 1983, as imports reached nearly 582 million pairs (\$3.7 billion). 2/ Taiwan and Korea together increased their shipments in 1983 by just over 30 percent compared with that of 1982, as approximately three out of every five pairs of imported shoes came from these two countries. Brazil showed the largest import growth of the major suppliers, increasing its shipments 60 percent to 64 million pairs. The rise in imports from Brazil reflected their increased offerings of attractively priced, good quality, leather footwear. Shipments from Italy in 1983 remained stable at a little less than 60 million pairs.

1/ U.S. imports of disposable footwear in 1983 totaled 141 million pairs (valued at \$14 million), compared with 108 million pairs (\$15 million) in 1982. Virtually all these imports came from Mexico.

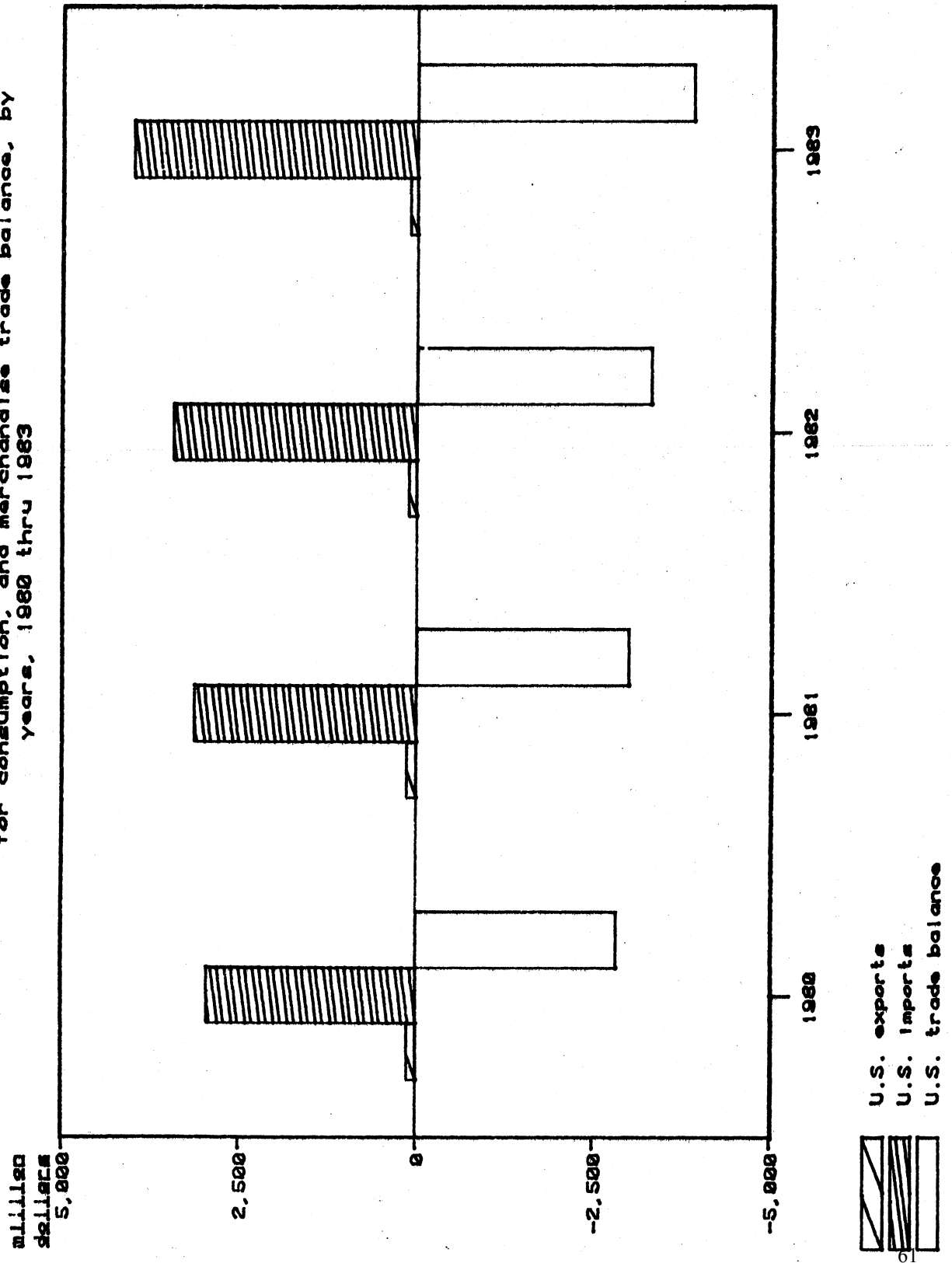
2/ On the basis of a petition filed on Jan. 23, 1984, on behalf of the Footwear Industries of America, Inc., the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, AFL-CIO, and the United Food & Commercial Workers International Union, AFL-CIO, the Commission on Feb. 3, 1984, instituted an investigation on nonrubber footwear (No. TA-201-50) under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974. The Commission will determine whether imports of nonrubber footwear are a substantial cause or threat of serious injury to the domestic industry, with the determination scheduled to be made during the week of June 4, 1984.

Table 10.--Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1981, 1982, and 1983 1/

(In thousands of dollars)			
Item	1981	1982	1983
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	20,716	13,410	11,180
Japan	20,273	22,050	17,626
EC	24,027	21,671	27,183
Brazil	400	649	565
Hong Kong	1,766	1,380	1,101
India	146	00	05
Korea	13	61	194
Mexico	8,377	5,246	1,610
Taiwan	120	20	222
OPEC	10,781	11,847	6,614
NMES	99	377	30
China	00	01	04
All other	53,839	42,862	35,876
Total	140,564	119,579	102,213
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	21,555	29,588	28,052
Japan	24,608	26,848	22,280
EC	627,586	757,086	797,511
Brazil	357,354	350,090	513,988
Hong Kong	66,427	60,416	55,200
India	7,950	6,928	6,042
Korea	633,785	744,343	850,096
Mexico	65,683	61,256	58,015
Taiwan	861,057	921,137	1,198,072
OPEC	817	344	502
NMES	106,938	102,763	90,737
China	38,669	37,803	34,632
All other	367,453	372,833	386,841
Total	3,141,218	3,433,638	4,007,341
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-839	-16,177	-16,871
Japan	-4,334	-4,797	-4,654
EC	-603,558	-735,414	-770,327
Brazil	-356,954	-349,441	-513,422
Hong Kong	-64,661	-59,036	-54,099
India	-7,803	-6,928	-6,036
Korea	-633,772	-744,282	-849,901
Mexico	-57,305	-56,009	-56,405
Taiwan	-860,936	-921,117	-1,197,849
OPEC	9,964	11,503	6,111
NMES	-106,838	-102,385	-90,706
China	-38,669	-37,801	-34,628
All other	-313,613	-329,970	-350,964
Total	-3,000,654	-3,314,058	-3,905,128

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Figure 4.--Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by years, 1980 thru 1983



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

In 1983, imports of rubber footwear amounted to 132 million pairs (\$331 million), representing a 4-percent increase over that of 1982. The gains occurred primarily in the protective footwear category. Korea accounted for 70 percent of such imports.

Gail Burns
523-0200

Footwear unlasted uppers and parts.--U.S. imports of these items in 1983 totaled \$170 million, representing a 50-percent increase over the 1982 level. Just over half the increase consisted of leather and plastic footwear unlasted uppers, imports of which increased 51 percent to \$97 million. The increase in imports is largely attributed to more U.S. manufacturers of footwear importing uppers (the highest cost component of the finished shoe) because of the cost advantage of manufacturing these items in foreign countries which have lower wage rates than in the United States. In addition, these uppers are eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP, whereas leather and plastic finished footwear is not eligible. The major foreign suppliers of footwear parts are India, Taiwan, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Brazil, and Korea.

U.S. exports of footwear unlasted uppers and parts increased 58 percent in 1983 to \$76 million over that of footwear exports in 1982. Almost half of these exports went to Haiti, Mexico, and the Dominican Republic, where a growing number of U.S. shoe producers are sending these items to be assembled and then shipped back to the United States.

Jackie Worrell
523-0452

Table 11.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Raw fibers:				
Cotton				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,195:	19,281:	3,920:	-80
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,529:	13,132:	3,286:	-75
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,797,320:	3,068,280:	2,647,643:	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,259,978:	1,955,270:	1,817,087:	-7
Wool and fine animal hair:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	77,505:	63,612:	80,196:	26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	163,322:	133,514:	149,407:	12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,923:	9,857:	11,921:	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,863:	36,411:	53,541:	47
Man-made fibers:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	97,880:	80,643:	139,520:	73
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	92,512:	77,417:	130,026:	68
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	938,025:	655,551:	569,817:	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				-13
Noncellulosic man-made fibers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	81,092:	67,202:	125,855:	87
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	79,771:	66,479:	119,858:	80
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	764,875:	484,605:	400,477:	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				-17
Cellulosic man-made fibers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	16,788:	13,440:	13,665:	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,741:	10,938:	10,168:	-7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	173,150:	170,945:	169,339:	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				-1
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage):				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	138,235:	144,236:	195,394:	35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	200,018:	222,181:	292,402:	32
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	572,193:	442,441:	306,998:	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	808,974:	620,965:	452,557:	-27

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Table 11.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	79,535	79,238	104,678	32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	140,760	156,490	187,527	20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	65,720	44,521	42,340	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	128,943	94,727	86,512	-9
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	46,819	52,180	76,930	47
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	95,942	107,156	137,205	28
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	62,763	42,645	40,725	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	122,292	90,816	82,926	-9
Spun yarn, of wool or hair				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,708	7,221	7,531	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,046	37,970	38,678	2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	995	663	249	-62
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,201	2,431	1,413	-42
Filament yarn of manmade fibers:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	31,520	35,728	64,781	81
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	51,111	57,637	93,235	62
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	489,034	382,868	253,978	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	648,950	497,599	345,653	-31
Sewing thread:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,254	1,300	2,439	88
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,051	4,311	7,333	70
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	15,806	13,290	12,805	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,368	28,008	27,197	-3
Cordage and fish netting and nets				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	217,613	176,534	239,814	36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	109,848	89,164	94,329	6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,509	6,189	5,678	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,793	15,826	15,027	-5

Table 11.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Fish netting and nets				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,714:	2,080:	2,126:	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,252:	7,602:	7,332:	-4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	358:	403:	246:	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	833:	1,085:	705:	-35
Cordage				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	215,898:	174,453:	237,688:	36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	103,596:	81,561:	86,997:	7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,150:	5,786:	5,431:	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,959:	14,741:	14,321:	-3
Broadwoven fabrics:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	2,503,810:	2,053,142:	2,521,022:	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,549,445:	1,345,731:	1,523,745:	13
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	748,761:	503,513:	396,909:	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,111,611:	742,934:	614,105:	-17
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	1,079,303:	836,499:	1,092,706:	31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	603,744:	481,869:	566,384:	18
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	216,432:	170,744:	137,200:	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	335,239:	238,402:	188,833:	-21
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	431,822:	455,516:	593,379:	30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	561,074:	524,041:	586,730:	12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	511,483:	316,850:	246,584:	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	727,177:	463,380:	388,424:	-16
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	21,697:	20,756:	25,397:	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	117,657:	109,305:	120,807:	11
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	1,778:	2,449:	1,471:	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,230:	7,907:	5,846:	-26

Table 11.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	23,517:	26,217:	29,903:	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	104,718:	112,338:	120,280:	7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	1,340:	1,066:	863:	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,177:	5,827:	5,473:	-6
Knit fabrics:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,860:	2,846:	3,003:	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,875:	17,559:	18,090:	3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	24,835:	20,544:	16,303:	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	72,718:	70,368:	60,492:	-14
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials				
Narrow fabrics				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,206:	8,478:	10,709:	26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,731:	32,494:	34,412:	6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	36,839:	35,524:	35,761:	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	67,866:	62,428:	66,525:	7
Webbs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f.				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	12,903:	19,088:	31,676:	66
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	57,848:	61,344:	68,388:	11
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	101,912:	78,425:	82,353:	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	170,566:	145,891:	153,481:	5
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	273:	1,079:	1,340:	24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	515:	1,539:	1,793:	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	53,223:	34,178:	28,876:	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	107,215:	80,267:	62,631:	-22
Woven or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and other laminated fabrics, and fabrics, n.s.p.f.				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	72,723:	57,466:	60,819:	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	91,046:	76,961:	86,227:	12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	141,903:	121,504:	110,654:	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	259,814:	222,291:	203,531:	-8

Table 11.-U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Textile furnishings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	525,799:	519,329:	621,275:	20
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	572,663:	462,743:	398,729:	-14
Floor coverings				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	17,904:	21,280:	29,792:	40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	307,308:	276,763:	333,105:	20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	67,008:	54,540:	52,517:	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	344,603:	292,914:	270,192:	-8
Curtains and draperies				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,536:	1,765:	1,841:	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,539:	12,680:	15,008:	18
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,284:	1,177:	1,592:	35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,451:	11,003:	13,581:	23
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	308,511:	324,294:	344,313:	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	208,952:	229,885:	273,160:	19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	47,823:	33,629:	23,920:	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	214,608:	158,825:	114,955:	-28
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,452,542:	8,114,457:	9,574,489:	18
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,237,910:	931,447:	796,182:	-15
Sweaters				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	12,419:	13,463:	15,635:	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	787,654:	843,437:	984,427:	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	122:	83:	64:	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,472:	3,646:	2,721:	-25

Table 11.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	34,495	36,408	42,068	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,183,432	1,279,142	1,541,109	20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,682	1,200	1,498	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,641	32,873	37,361	14
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats and jackets				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	6,860	7,875	9,317	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	770,746	900,692	1,049,246	16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	609	505	473	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	40,122	35,551	32,909	-7
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	15,378	17,449	20,062	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	722,967	769,040	919,360	20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,404	738	719	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,332	22,385	19,233	-14
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	2,336	2,097	3,107	48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	201,417	181,658	290,880	60
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	2,429	1,651	1,419	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	79,455	66,214	43,476	-34
Men's and boys' shirts				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	129,195	31,998	33,482	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,089,543	1,234,469	1,288,423	4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	6,377	3,662	2,815	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	179,827	99,911	74,416	-26
Men's and boys' suits, coats and jackets				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	4,315	4,858	5,075	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	561,436	661,189	710,173	7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,226	698	536	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	52,826	33,987	21,631	-36

Table 11.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	8,368	9,450	11,648	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	468,476	505,403	614,209	22
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	2,602	2,064	1,916	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	130,160	89,122	78,209	-12
Robes and dressing gowns				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	450	552	716	30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,476	34,393	45,497	32
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,241	1,302	136	-90
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,706	11,393	7,728	-32
Body-supporting garments				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	13,364	12,147	13,175	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	167,761	163,685	181,606	11
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	9,810	7,558	9,180	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	88,806	73,233	84,779	16
Hosiery				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	2,170	2,382	3,734	57
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,725	14,915	23,230	56
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	7,125	5,646	4,692	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	56,864	48,440	42,563	-12
Gloves				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	38,317	37,997	47,850	26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	215,507	215,095	243,742	13
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	23,239	23,997	23,268	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	65,805	68,466	71,587	5
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	106,169	131,801	201,901	53
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	63,625	47,672	38,824	-19

Table 11.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	3,607	6,697	7,959	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	207,067	251,969	271,580	8
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----				8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,967	12,122	6,552	-46
Other wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped				
Neckwear				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	372	562	948	69
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,630	19,392	27,227	40
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	120	171	154	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,095	2,774	2,518	-9
Headwear				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	25,373	26,312	34,663	32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	151,452	127,534	139,928	10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	2,086	1,721	1,593	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,098	24,286	21,824	-10
Footwear				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	645,331	715,033	854,982	20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,141,218	3,433,638	4,007,341	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	13,293	10,847	9,003	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	140,563	119,579	102,212	-15
Rubber footwear				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	166,373	127,748	132,292	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	647,432	334,744	331,146	-1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	2,115	1,958	1,508	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,327	18,000	12,209	-32
Nonrubber footwear				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	478,957	479,663	581,857	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,493,786	3,083,859	3,661,958	19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	11,178	8,889	7,495	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	120,236	101,578	90,003	-11

Table 12.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1983 1/

Commodity area	Imports			Exports		
Raw fibers:						
Cotton-----	(02)	(05)	07 09		(04)	
Wool and fine animal hair:-----	04				01	04
Man-made fibers:-----	03	06				
Noncellulosic man-made fibers-----	03	06				
Cellulosic man-made fibers-----						
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit						
(except cordage):-----	01	04			(01)	(04)
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and						
handwork yarns:-----	01	04				
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk:--	01	04				
Spun yarn, of wool or hair-----						
Filament yarn of manmade fibers:-----	03	06			(03)	(05) 08 09
Sewing thread:-----	02	05			(06)	09
Cordage and fish netting and nets-----	06					
Cordage-----	06				(01)	(04)
Broadwoven fabrics:-----	04				(04)	
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton:-----	04				(01)	(04)
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers:-----	06					
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk-----					(06)	
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool-----	04					
Knit fabrics:-----						
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and						
belts, and hose, of textile materials-----						
Narrow fabrics-----						
Wools, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and						
articles thereof, n.s.p.f.-----	06	(08)				
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires-----						
Woven or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or						
laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and						
other laminated fabrics, and fabrics,						
n.s.p.f.-----						
Textile furnishings-----						
Floor coverings-----	05					
Curtains and draperies-----					06	
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings,						
curtains, and draperies-----						
Wearing apparel and accessories, including						
leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics-----	04					
Sweaters-----					(01)	(04)
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and						
blouses-----	01	04				
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts,					04	
coats and jackets-----	04					
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks,						
and shorts-----	01	04				
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses-----	03	06				
Men's and boys' shirts-----						
Men's and boys' suits, coats and jackets-----					(05)	
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	01	04				

1/ Appendix A contains a detailed description of the specific import and export gates which are currently used in the Commission's trade-monitoring system.

Table 12.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1983

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Robes and dressing gowns-----	06	(06) 08
Body-supporting garments-----		05
Hosiery-----	03 06 10	
Gloves-----	04	
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin-----	03	
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints-----	04	(03) (06) (08)
Other wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped-----		
Neckwear-----	03 06	
Headwear-----	05	
Footwear-----	04	
Rubber footwear-----		(02)
Nonrubber footwear-----	04	

Energy and Chemicals 1/

During 1983, the deficit in U.S. trade in chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products declined to \$41 billion compared with the deficit of \$43 billion in 1982. U.S. imports of these products decreased 8 percent, from \$78 billion in 1982 to \$72 billion in 1983, and exports declined 9 percent, from \$35 billion in 1982 to \$32 billion in 1983.

The greatest change in imports from 1982 to 1983 was a decrease (\$9.2 billion) in imports of crude petroleum; natural gas and its derivatives and inorganic chemicals also showed substantial declines. There were significant increases in imports of petroleum products and certain organic compounds. The principal export changes were decreases of \$1.9 billion in exports of coal and \$1.0 billion in exports of petroleum products. Export increases, however, were much smaller, with the principal change being an increase of \$233 million in exports of drugs.

The positive trade balance for chemicals, coal, and related products (not including petroleum and natural gas) decreased 25 percent, from \$15.8 billion in 1982 to \$11.9 billion in 1983 (table 13, fig. 5). Imports of these products were \$15.1 billion in 1983, and exports were \$27.1 billion. The trade balance for chemicals and related products (excluding coal) decreased 21 percent, from \$9.4 billion in 1982 to \$7.5 billion in 1983.

The trade deficit for petroleum, natural gas, and related products decreased from \$59 billion in 1982 to \$52 billion in 1983, or by 11 percent (table 14, fig. 6). Imports declined \$7.7 billion, or 12 percent, to \$57 billion, and exports declined \$1.2 billion, or 20 percent, to \$4.5 billion.

U.S. bilateral trade

The principal U.S. trading partner in energy and chemicals is the group of countries in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Imports of crude petroleum, followed by fuel oil imports, are the major products traded with OPEC. The European Community (EC) countries constitute the next largest trading partner for energy and chemicals. The principal item traded with the EC are imports of crude petroleum and petroleum products, followed by U.S. exports of coal. Canada is the third largest trading partner. Imports of natural gas and its products are the major items traded with Canada, followed by imports of crude petroleum and petroleum products. U.S. exports of coal to Canada are the next largest product area traded.

The largest trade shift from 1982 to 1983 was a decrease of \$1.4 billion in U.S. exports to the EC. This was accounted for principally by decreased exports of coal to the EC, which is buying more coal from Poland, and by lower exports of petroleum products, such as fuel oils. The EC also registered the largest shift in imports, which rose nearly \$800 million from 1982 to 1983.

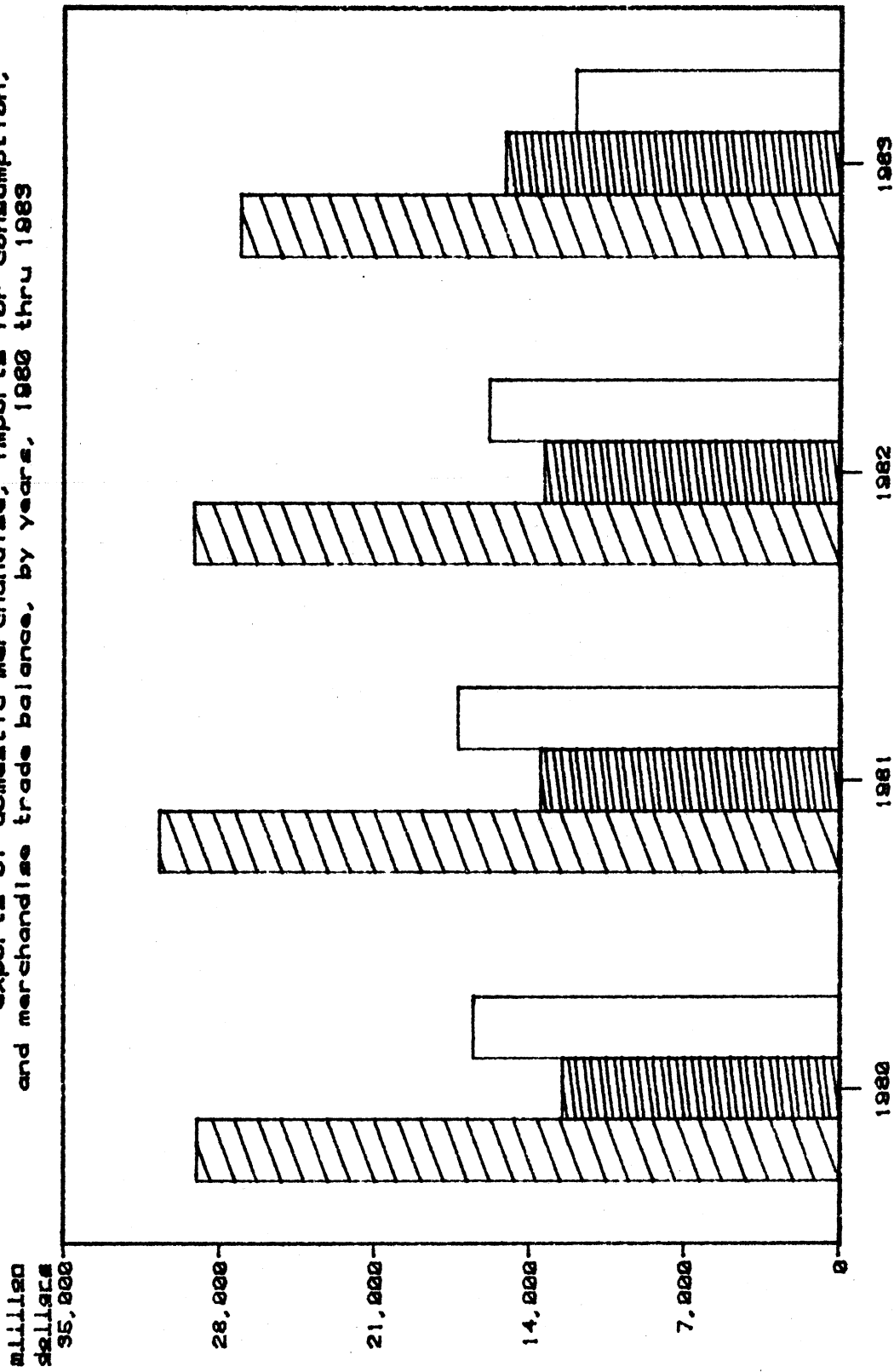
1/ Included here are the commodities classified in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 4 (Chemicals and related products), pt. 1 (J(pt.)) of schedule 5 (Nonmetallic minerals and products), and pts. 12(A), 12(B), 12(C), and 12(D(pt.)) of schedule 7 (Specified products; miscellaneous and nomenumerated products).




Table 13.--Chemicals and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1981, 1982, and 1983 ^{1/}

Item	(In thousands of dollars)		
	1981	1982	1983
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada-----	4,285,517	3,929,828	4,267,145
Japan-----	4,082,646	4,351,832	3,930,106
EC-----	8,271,489	7,957,426	6,817,596
Brazil-----	938,268	862,270	718,072
Hong Kong-----	362,657	344,913	346,209
India-----	406,976	290,729	181,105
Korea-----	581,041	671,345	708,255
Mexico-----	2,044,096	1,389,674	1,261,211
Taiwan-----	609,085	595,650	827,004
OPEC-----	1,720,515	1,688,776	1,307,004
MMES-----	777,062	936,357	737,716
China-----	414,242	503,340	359,554
All other-----	6,669,769	6,155,014	5,966,023
Total-----	30,749,127	29,173,819	27,067,453
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada-----	3,342,804	3,339,867	3,187,195
Japan-----	1,491,047	1,398,984	1,669,364
EC-----	4,039,700	4,128,186	4,921,260
Brazil-----	158,775	145,172	288,082
Hong Kong-----	119,153	118,695	126,405
India-----	45,229	46,946	49,991
Korea-----	182,895	198,797	252,850
Mexico-----	401,924	384,185	431,896
Taiwan-----	294,701	311,458	463,891
OPEC-----	443,839	315,837	535,170
MMES-----	281,136	301,976	364,054
China-----	131,118	131,962	132,774
All other-----	2,704,826	2,650,499	2,848,207
Total-----	13,506,035	13,340,607	15,138,370
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada-----	942,713	589,960	1,079,950
Japan-----	2,591,598	2,952,848	2,260,742
EC-----	4,231,788	3,829,239	1,896,336
Brazil-----	779,493	717,098	429,989
Hong Kong-----	243,504	226,217	219,804
India-----	361,747	243,782	131,114
Korea-----	398,146	472,548	455,405
Mexico-----	1,642,172	1,005,488	829,314
Taiwan-----	314,384	284,191	363,112
OPEC-----	1,276,675	1,372,939	771,834
MMES-----	495,926	634,381	373,661
China-----	283,123	371,378	226,779
All other-----	3,964,942	3,504,514	3,117,816
Total-----	17,243,092	15,833,212	11,929,082

^{1/} Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Figure 5.—Chemicals and related products (except petroleum): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by years, 1980 thru 1983



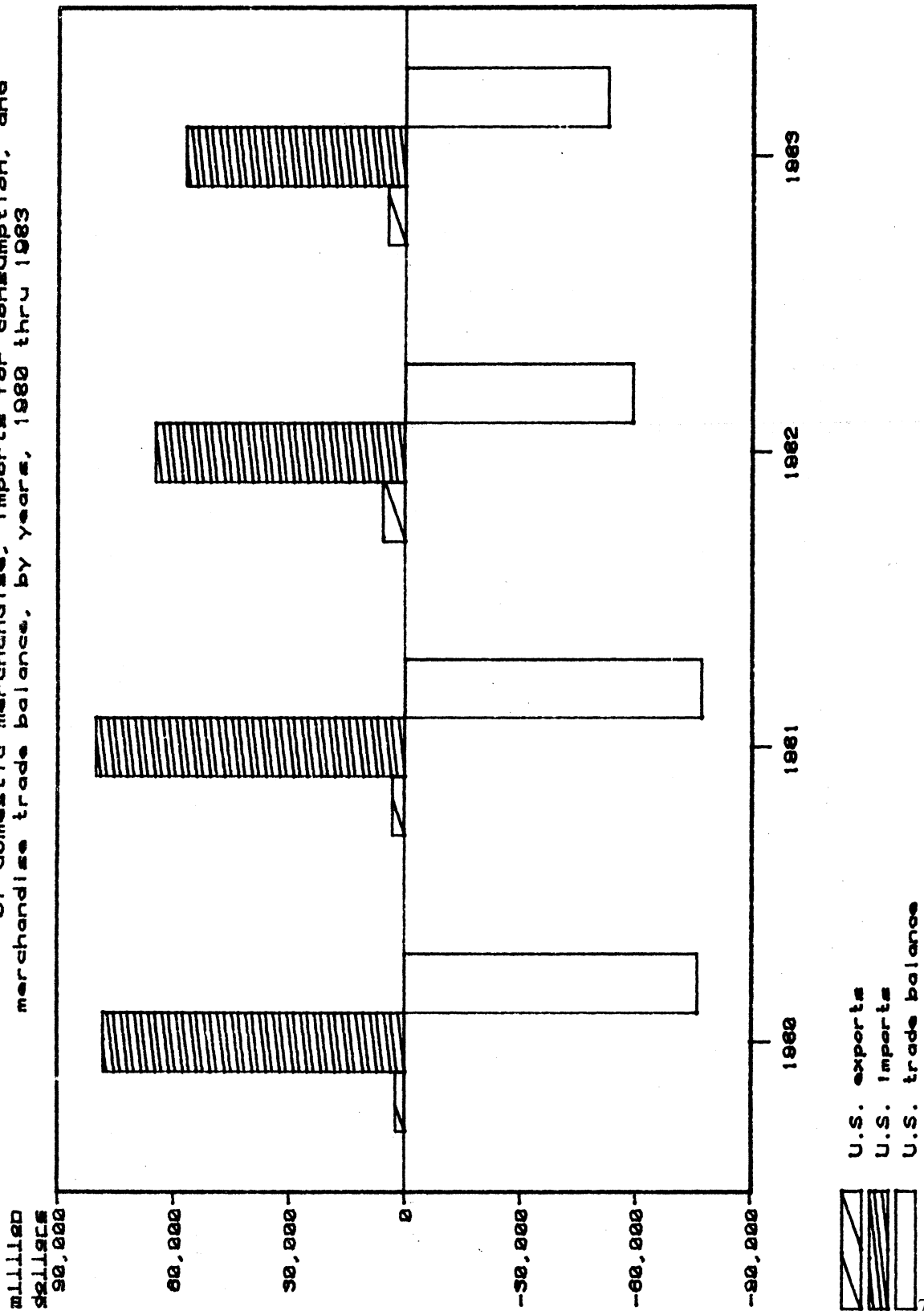
 U.S. exports
 U.S. imports
 U.S. trade balance

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 14.--Petroleum, natural gas, and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1981, 1982, and 1983 ^{1/}

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1981	1982	1983	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	794,057	788,600	656,778	
Japan	480,755	777,070	842,213	
EC	552,847	1,246,654	720,900	
Brazil	11,778	64,035	18,164	
Hong Kong	18,898	9,130	51,911	
India	20,181	17,022	13,234	
Korea	88,030	277,267	132,723	
Mexico	245,424	990,107	223,103	
Taiwan	85,282	44,983	116,202	
OPEC	145,508	186,408	256,250	
WNES	30,326	55,971	19,860	
China	414	172	365	
All other	719,963	1,259,598	1,496,646	
Total	3,193,054	5,716,850	4,547,988	
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	7,409,393	7,854,921	8,116,399	
Japan	5,250	14,113	6,646	
EC	6,066,905	6,597,230	5,573,210	
Brazil	270,257	630,480	558,380	
Hong Kong	11	13	04	
India	53	323,517	862,577	
Korea	8,081	44,701	1,956	
Mexico	6,837,997	8,409,836	8,503,662	
Taiwan	249	424	20,865	
OPEC	47,077,988	29,292,222	22,449,818	
WNES	551,303	687,848	756,057	
China	295,414	580,158	419,609	
All other	12,109,618	10,866,105	10,156,137	
Total	80,337,109	64,721,415	57,005,718	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada	-6,615,336	-7,066,320	-7,459,620	
Japan	475,504	762,956	835,566	
EC	-5,514,058	-5,350,576	-4,852,309	
Brazil	-258,478	-566,444	-540,216	
Hong Kong	18,887	9,117	51,907	
India	20,128	-306,494	-849,343	
Korea	79,949	232,565	130,766	
Mexico	-6,592,572	-7,419,728	-8,280,559	
Taiwan	85,032	44,559	95,336	
OPEC	-46,932,480	-29,105,814	-22,193,568	
WNES	-520,976	-631,876	-736,197	
China	-294,999	-579,986	-419,244	
All other	-11,389,654	-9,606,507	-8,659,491	
Total	-77,144,054	-59,004,564	-52,457,730	
1/ Import values are based on Customs value: export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.				

Figure 6.--Petroleum, natural gas, and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by years, 1980 thru 1983



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

This increase was due mostly to increased imports of petroleum products, particularly motor gasoline, from the EC. Gasoline imports increased from most sources in 1983, as U.S. production dropped slightly and demand increased.

Commodity analyses

Benzenoid intermediate chemicals.--U.S. imports of benzenoid intermediate chemicals in 1983 increased by 114 percent, in terms of quantity, to 2.1 billion pounds compared with 958 million pounds in 1982. The value of these chemicals also increased by 46 percent to \$878 million compared with \$601 million in 1982. These large increases, especially in the quantity, are misleading because they do not represent the change in 1983 for benzenoid chemical imports used as intermediates in the production of other chemicals.

The large increase in the quantity of benzenoid chemical imports is due to the importation of a mixture of benzenoid and nonbenzenoid chemicals used primarily in gasoline blending from Venezuela (1.0 billion pounds). Imports of this mixture from Venezuela, however, stopped at the end of April when GSP status was eliminated for Venezuela for the tariff classification these imports were entered under. Since this mixture was used for nonchemical purposes, its elimination from the 1983 import total would more accurately reflect overall demand for benzenoid chemical imports in 1983, thus showing an increase of approximately 10 percent. This overall increase in intermediate chemicals imports in 1983, particularly the basic commodity chemical such as styrene, cumene, alkylbenzenes (i.e., ethylbenzene), and phenol compared with 1982 is due to increasing consumer demand resulting from an improving economy, especially in the third and fourth quarters.

Exports of benzenoid intermediate chemicals which amounted to 3.2 billion pounds, valued at \$1.4 billion, in 1983 increased 8.4 percent by quantity compared with 3.0 billion pounds imported in 1982. The main reason for this increase was the improving economy in a number of Far Eastern countries (i.e., Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Hong Kong) and Canada. For example, the quantity of exports of these chemicals to Japan and the Republic of Korea increased 25 percent and 126 percent, respectively, compared with the amount of exports in 1982. These increases were due primarily to a rise in exports of certain commodity chemicals such as styrene, cumene, phenol, and toluene diisocyanates which, in some cases, increased by over 128 percent in 1983 (e.g., styrene exports to the Republic of Korea).

Edmund Cappuccilli
523-0490

Synthetic organic dyes.--U.S. imports of synthetic organic dyes increased 62 percent in 1983 to 53 million pounds, valued at \$231 million, compared with 34 million pounds, valued at \$164 million, in 1982. This increase is due to the economic recovery in the textile industry, the major user of dyes, and the strong U.S. dollar. As the U.S. dollar becomes stronger, it is more profitable for U.S. subsidiaries of foreign firms to import dyes from the parent company than to produce them in the United States. Imports of

dye-containing toners and developers from Japan which accounted for 20 percent of total dye imports in 1983 increased 86 percent to 10.8 million pounds compared with 5.8 million pounds in 1982.

Steve Wanser
523-0492

Certain inorganic chemicals.--U.S. exports of chemical elements, inorganic acids, and certain inorganic chemical compounds (excluding uranium compounds) decreased from \$1.8 billion in 1982 to \$1.7 billion in 1983, whereas U.S. imports increased by \$30 million to \$1.7 billion in 1983. As a result, the positive trade balance for these inorganic chemicals declined from \$138 million in 1982 to \$17 million in 1983.

U.S. imports of sulfur declined from 1.9 million long tons, valued at \$165 million, in 1982 to \$1.7 million long tons, valued at \$129 million, in 1983 in response to high inventories and increased domestic production of recovered sulfur in the Northwest which replaced sulfur that was previously imported from Western Canada. Although the volume of U.S. sulfur exports remained steady at about 1 million long tons during 1982 and 1983, U.S. exports of sulfur declined in value from \$128 million in 1982 to \$109 million in 1983, because the United States exported a higher proportion of relatively inexpensive recovered sulfur in 1983 than it did in 1982.

Reflecting the recovery of the domestic aluminum industry, U.S. imports of aluminum oxide (used in the production of aluminum metal) increased by 28 percent in volume, from 6.7 billion pounds in 1982 to 8.6 billion pounds in 1983. In contrast to the sharp increase in volume, the value of U.S. imports of aluminum oxide increased by only 3.4 percent in 1983 relative to the previous year (from \$719 million to \$744 million), as continued worldwide production overcapacity and excess inventories caused the average price of aluminum oxide to drop in 1983.

U.S. exports of sodium carbonate increased from 2.2 billion pounds, valued at \$141 million, in 1982 to 3.3 billion pounds, valued at \$155 million, in 1983, as a result of intensive efforts by U.S. producers of sodium carbonate to increase exports, especially to the Far East. The value of U.S. exports of sodium carbonate did not increase as sharply as the volume of U.S. exports during 1983 because producers of sodium carbonate faced stiff competition and overcapacity which caused prices to drop.

U.S. exports of molybdenum compounds declined from 12.4 million pounds, valued at \$42 million, in 1982 to 8.6 million pounds, valued at \$22 million, in 1983. U.S. exports of molybdenum compounds declined in 1983 as a result of sluggish worldwide demand, strong competition from Chilean exports, and increased U.S. exports of molybdenum ore concentrates which replaced some of the molybdenum chemicals that were previously exported.

Reflecting the sluggish state of the domestic nuclear industry, U.S. imports of uranium compounds declined from 37 million pounds, valued at \$1.1 billion, in 1982 to 26 million pounds, valued at \$910 million, in 1983. U.S. exports of uranium compounds declined in volume from 4.7 million pounds to 3.6

million pounds but increased in value from \$1.0 billion to \$1.1 billion between 1982 and 1983, as a result of higher average export prices.

Jack Greenblatt
523-1212

Miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals.---Total imports of miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals increased by 49 percent, in terms of quantity, from 2.5 billion pounds, valued at \$1.1 billion, in 1982 to 3.7 billion pounds, valued at \$1.3 billion, in 1983. Exports, which were larger, decreased from 9.2 billion pounds, valued at \$2.9 billion, in 1982 to 8.4 billion pounds, valued at \$2.8 billion, in 1983, representing a drop of 9 percent in terms of quantity.

One of the larger significant changes in trade of miscellaneous non-benzenoid organic chemicals was exports of miscellaneous aldehydes, which amounted to 105 million pounds, valued at \$33 million, in 1983. This was more than double in quantity from the level of 47 million pounds, valued at \$20 million, in 1982. Aldehydes such as isobutyraldehyde and furfural are exported to Mexico as a result of lower prices for U.S. products and as a substitute for Mexican production.

D. G. Michels
523-0293

Ethyl alcohol.---Imports of ethyl alcohol for nonbeverage purposes totaled 672 million pounds in 1983, nearly triple the 233 million pounds imported in 1982, and increased in value from \$39 million to \$102 million. In addition to large increases in imports from Brazil and Canada, new sources included France, South Africa, Belgium, and Spain. In 1983, only Brazil and Spain supplied the 363 million pounds of ethyl alcohol imported for use in or as a fuel. These and the other sources supplied ethyl alcohol for use as a solvent or chemical intermediate.

Kenneth J. Conant, III
523-0495

Plastics and resins.---U.S. imports of plastics and resins, after 3 years of minimal change, almost doubled in 1983 from that of the previous year; the increase was from 373 million pounds, valued at \$252 million, in 1982 to 712 million, valued at \$454 million, in 1983. Although all types of plastics shared in the increase in imports, two-thirds of the gain (in terms of quantity) came from vinyl, styrenic, and polyethylene plastics. The primary causes of the growth in plastics imports were the strong U.S. dollar and the economic recovery in the United States, particularly in housing and automobiles. For some plastics and resins---low-density polyethylene, polyvinyl alcohol, ABS, saturated polyesters, and nylon plastics---it is believed that the increased imports were primarily the result of excess capacity in foreign countries and the strong dollar domestically, but for many

others—including certain vinyls and styrenics, unsaturated polyesters, and polypropylene—the imported material was predominantly higher priced specialty grades not made domestically in large quantities.

About half of the increase in imports came from Canada, Japan, and West Germany. Also, it is noteworthy that more than one-quarter of the plastics imports (in terms of quantity) came from five developing countries—Argentina, Mexico, Taiwan, Brazil, and Israel—which only a few years ago were hardly in evidence in this market. U.S. imports of plastics from these 5 countries increased from 1 million pounds in 1979 to 54 million pounds in 1982, then to 182 million pounds in 1983, an average growth rate of more than 100 percent per year.

Exports of plastics and resins in 1983, amounting to 5.0 billion pounds and \$2.6 billion, were substantially unchanged from the levels of the preceding 4 years.

A. Jonnard
523-0387

Elastomers.—U.S. imports of elastomers of all types increased 12 percent, from 1.8 billion pounds, valued at \$751 million, in 1982 to 2.0 billion pounds, valued at \$928 million, in 1983. The increase in value was 23 percent. The increase in imports, most of which was natural rubber, was the result of increased production of tires, the U.S. economic recovery, and the strong U.S. dollar.

Imports of natural rubber, 1.5 billion pounds in 1983, were up 7 percent from that of 1982, but their value rose 23 percent to \$637 million, as the imports gained back 5 cents in unit value of the 14-cent loss in unit value that occurred in 1982. Imports of synthetic rubber, 411 million pounds, were up 34 percent in 1983 compared with that of the previous year. However, because of lower unit values compared with those of imports during the previous year, the increase in value was only 26 percent. The fact that these imports were also entering at lower unit values than those of domestically produced synthetic rubber was largely responsible for the import surge. More than half of the synthetic rubber imports came from Canada, but Mexico and Japan surpassed Canada in import growth both in percentages and in absolute terms. Exports of synthetic rubber declined about 3 percent in 1983 to 611 million pounds, valued at \$543 million.

A. Jonnard
523-0387

Crude petroleum.—U.S. imports of crude petroleum decreased slightly from 1.4 billion barrels, valued at \$46 billion, in 1982 to 1.3 billion barrels, valued at \$36 billion, in 1983. The average U.S. import price decreased from \$32 per barrel in 1982 to \$28 per barrel in 1983 because of the continued oversupply of crude petroleum on the world market. Saudi Arabia, once the major source of U.S. imports of crude petroleum, was the fifth largest supplier in 1983. U.S. imports from Mexico, the major source of U.S. crude petroleum imports in 1983, increased from 265 million barrels, valued at \$8.16

billion, in 1982 to 285 million barrels, valued at \$7.5 billion, in 1983. This increase is the result of an agreement between the United States and Mexico for the purchase of petroleum to fill the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

U.S. exports, which are prohibited except as approved by the Government, declined from 13 million barrels, valued at \$469 million, in 1982 to 6.7 million barrels, valued at \$224 million, in 1983. Canada continued to be the only market for U.S. exports of crude petroleum.

Cynthia B. Foreso
523-1230

Petroleum products.—The value of imports of petroleum products increased from \$13 billion in 1982 to \$15 billion in 1983. Fuel oils, which accounted for nearly 60 percent of total U.S. petroleum products imports in 1983, increased from \$8 billion in 1982 to \$9 billion in 1983. Motor gasolines increased from \$1.7 billion in 1982 to \$2.6 billion in 1983. The world market continued to be in a situation of oversupply of petroleum products, excess refinery capacity primarily from offshore operations, and only a slight increase in consumption. Much of this excess offshore production enters the U.S. market.

The value of U.S. exports of petroleum products decreased from \$4.8 billion in 1982 to \$3.8 billion in 1983. This decrease is the result of the oversupply of product on the world market as well as the decline in U.S. production due to the shutdown of 52 refineries by yearend 1982.

Cynthia B. Foreso
523-1230

Coal and other carbonaceous materials.—After a 44-percent decline in U.S. imports of coal in 1982 to 884,000 short tons, valued at \$33 million, imports increased to 1.3 million short tons, valued at \$45 million, in 1983. Although U.S. coal imports increased, they remained below the 1981 level of 1.6 million short tons and the average of 4.7 million short tons for the period 1978-81.

U.S. exports decreased from 116 million short tons, valued at \$6.4 billion, in 1982 to 90 million short tons, valued at \$4.5 billion, in 1983. The decline in metallurgical coal exports reflects lower world steel production combined with increased competition in the world market from Poland and Australia, and the decline in steam coal exports is the result of the continuation of abundant supplies of inexpensive crude petroleum on the world market. Although U.S. exports of coal continued a declining trend which began in 1982, they remained above the low levels witnessed in the late 1970's.

Cynthia B. Foreso
523-1230

Natural gas.—Although the value of imports of natural gas declined slightly, from \$5.9 billion in 1982 to \$5.5 billion in 1983, the value of

imports of liquefied natural gas (LNG) from Algeria increased by 145 percent, from \$264 million in 1982 to \$647 million in 1983. LNG imports from Algeria are part of a contract between SONATRACH, the Algerian national oil and gas company, and a U.S.-based pipeline company which began in December 1982. The value of U.S. exports of natural gas increased from \$465 billion in 1982 to \$555 million in 1983. Currently there are no LNG receiving terminals on the U.S. west coast, nor is there an adequate pipeline system to transport Alaskan natural gas to the lower 48 states. Therefore, much of the Alaskan gas production is exported via tanker to Japan.

Eric Land
523-0491

Xylenes.--U.S. exports of xylenes decreased from 260 million gallons, valued at \$439 million, in 1982 to 210 million gallons, valued at 315 million, in 1983. This 19-percent decrease in xylene exports is the result of reduced xylene derivatives demand in Western Europe and a curtailment of imports across the board in Mexico.

James Raftery
523-0453

Passenger car tires.--U.S. imports of passenger car tires increased from 17 million tires, valued at \$558 million, in 1982 to 23 million tires, valued at \$663 million, in 1983. This 35-percent increase in volume and 19-percent increase in value has mainly been the result of increased imports from Japan and Korea, and reflects increased U.S. automobile production and the resulting rise in demand for original-equipment tires. Imports from Japan increased from 2.9 million tires, valued at \$86 million, in 1982 to 4.5 million tires, valued at \$127 million, in 1983, representing an increase (in terms of quantity) of 55 percent. Imports from Korea increased from 1.2 million tires, valued at \$26 million, in 1982 to 3.5 million tires, valued at \$78 million, in 1983, representing an increase (in terms of quantity) of 190 percent. Japan and Korea's share of U.S. passenger car tire imports increased from 24 percent in 1982 to 35 percent in 1983.

James Raftery
523-0453

Table 15.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	563,514:	776,226:	865,379:	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	424,618:	435,593:	436,815:	0
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	1,420,754:	1,294,886:	674,553:	-48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	693,486:	561,304:	432,723:	-23
Benzenoid organic chemicals				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,023,232:	957,980:	2,050,699:	114
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	673,043:	600,585:	877,914:	46
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,403,582:	2,984,848:	3,234,720:	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,583,299:	1,325,133:	1,393,827:	5
Synthetic organic pesticides, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	127,154:	153,905:	157,313:	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	311,171:	283,112:	276,997:	-2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	531,880:	516,007:	501,096:	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,203,701:	1,256,632:	1,280,029:	2
Botanical pesticides, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,468:	1,530:	1,648:	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,800:	18,056:	11,758:	-35
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	452:	122:	183:	49
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	667:	270:	686:	154
Chemical elements				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	278,967:	230,444:	207,264:	-10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	308,181:	222,007:	214,194:	-4
Inorganic acids				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,212,507:	1,360,150:	1,438,629:	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	135,062:	128,354:	111,615:	-13
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	19,239,888:	766,147:	848,980:	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	96,354:	78,950:	83,773:	6

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Table 15.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Certain inorganic chemical compounds				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,183,138:	2,412,301:	2,295,687:	-5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,625,537:	2,541,083:	2,527,627:	-1
Aluminum compounds				
Aluminum oxide				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,767,562:	6,725,264:	8,587,795:	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	836,108:	718,992:	743,616:	3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,581,730:	1,225,385:	1,285,593:	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	205,516:	170,700:	160,149:	-6
Antimony compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	25,182:	20,959:	21,470:	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,345:	18,173:	13,459:	-26
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,544:	3,263:	7,140:	119
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,499:	4,401:	8,823:	100
Calcium compounds				
Calcium chloride				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	173,729:	121,247:	27,568:	-77
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,088:	3,010:	1,292:	-57
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	65,588:	110,114:	81,194:	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,004:	11,065:	9,550:	-14
Magnesium compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	70,980:	89,682:	100,126:	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,337:	8,021:	9,802:	22
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	52,101:	54,353:	41,908:	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,901:	16,310:	10,915:	-33
Manganese compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	35,259:	41,654:	45,201:	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,884:	26,920:	28,517:	6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	53,376:	53,334:	49,108:	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,263:	15,372:	12,420:	-19

Table 15.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Molybdenum compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,136	3,905	4,313	10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,601	11,901	7,583	-36
Phosphorus compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,330	12,440	8,596	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	40,686	41,805	22,157	-47
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,900	6,103	5,985	-2
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,439	3,461	3,682	6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	14,519	10,674	12,430	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,260	5,572	6,529	17
Silver compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	171,587	193,493	418,150	116
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,860	13,969	30,539	119
Sodium compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	28,820	44,407	38,812	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,528	3,455	3,650	6
Sodium bicarbonate				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,460	14,031	33,234	137
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	679	1,360	3,522	159
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	41,637	39,923	36,212	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,287	6,306	5,640	-11
Sodium carbonate				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	23,669	36,244	39,981	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,625	2,410	2,700	12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,101,077	2,217,146	3,271,960	48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	121,106	140,615	154,584	10
Sodium chloride				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	4,974	5,450	9,085	67
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	49,156	56,183	60,211	7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1,171	1,001	517	-48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,703	16,647	12,368	-26

Table 15.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Sodium hydrosulfite				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	661:	6,303:	10,328:	64
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	213:	2,724:	4,673:	72
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	31,166:	35,345:	33,698:	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,991:	14,631:	13,746:	-6
Sodium sulfate				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	291,267:	394,266:	343,404:	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,135:	28,757:	27,331:	-5
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	124,065:	110,785:	90,563:	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,979:	12,162:	11,379:	-6
Tungsten compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,926:	3,378:	2,492:	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,087:	28,347:	15,380:	-46
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,810:	2,348:	1,309:	-44
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,475:	17,761:	12,036:	-32
Uranium compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	24,558,338:	37,213,515:	26,340,199:	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	755,433:	1,102,942:	910,135:	-17
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	36,935,907:	4,730,934:	3,644,016:	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	896,334:	1,036,410:	1,104,386:	7
Vanadium compounds				
Vanadium pentoxide				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,193:	465:	1,345:	189
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,343:	1,067:	2,362:	121
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	691:	3,215:	5,257:	64
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,011:	6,773:	7,677:	13
Zinc compounds				
Zinc sulfate				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,298:	5,081:	7,106:	40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,186:	982:	1,496:	52
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,062:	2,097:	4,693:	124
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,721:	968:	1,359:	40

Table 15.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Zirconium compounds				
Zirconium oxide				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	470:	663:	901:	36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,411:	2,117:	1,863:	-12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,564:	2,033:	1,396:	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,253:	5,420:	1,898:	-65
Sulfur dioxide				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	36:	24:	29:	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,029:	2,569:	3,051:	19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1:	8:	5:	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	826:	2,530:	1,799:	-29
Hydrogen peroxide				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	14,964:	10,594:	10,119:	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,604:	1,732:	1,757:	1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	24,551:	27,241:	37,373:	37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,148:	9,189:	12,792:	39
Miscellaneous non benzenoid organic compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,223,400:	2,456,066:	3,668,563:	49
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,047,166:	1,067,718:	1,327,883:	24
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,369,997:	9,196,448:	8,373,055:	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,045,399:	2,916,225:	2,806,060:	-4
Acid anhydrides and acyl halides				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	22,098:	14,646:	9,813:	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,377:	7,407:	8,125:	10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	26,032:	28,852:	12,153:	-58
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,223:	13,040:	7,044:	-46
Salts of organic acids (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	61,510:	41,398:	50,826:	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,702:	37,565:	42,121:	12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	24,773:	24,257:	19,727:	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,676:	20,288:	19,366:	-5

Table 15.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Aldehydes (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,172	59,797	78,559	31
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	13,137	18,764	26,703	42
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	71,930	68,919	123,786	80
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,870	26,923	36,839	37
Ketones (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	39,667	101,413	153,467	51
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	16,147	30,943	41,564	34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	300,059	212,310	184,009	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	88,551	66,016	54,656	-17
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and halohydrins (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	537,386	778,943	1,628,595	109
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	114,870	126,211	222,246	76
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,644,316	1,989,076	1,218,863	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	268,801	318,132	182,847	-43
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	188,008	131,278	206,763	58
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	73,041	65,580	81,900	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	872,118	1,146,328	1,250,618	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	360,011	360,266	366,622	2
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	51,437	49,657	45,881	-8
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	32,075	28,809	24,343	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,059,210	1,177,131	1,040,114	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	363,973	377,855	336,304	-11
Epoxides and halogenated epoxides (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	133,571	65,071	46,769	-28
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	44,691	26,312	19,823	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	272,971	177,899	199,269	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	107,152	69,503	76,560	10

Table 15.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	322	404	1,091	170
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	587	543	888	63
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	56,677	64,868	18,530	-71
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,287	15,205	6,997	-54
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	412,244	336,212	388,196	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	68,905	63,530	83,437	31
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,980,705	2,171,085	2,108,482	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	351,965	316,204	373,103	18
Organo sulfur compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,021	8,824	10,550	20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,771	5,516	4,515	-18
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	29,897	19,052	20,221	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,883	22,274	20,144	-10
Miscellaneous organic chemicals (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	165,429	290,774	367,747	26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	98,326	111,973	148,337	32
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	677,343	611,732	627,374	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	702,533	610,542	623,727	2
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,623,585	1,599,907	1,737,948	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	354,429	369,834	370,826	0
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	607,199	646,125	737,698	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	188,302	188,747	203,060	8
Drugs and related products				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,068,088	1,095,900	1,343,291	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,228,396	2,319,392	2,552,667	10

Table 15.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plastics and resin materials				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	395,614	373,437	711,908	91
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	272,795	252,071	454,010	80
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,705,350	5,090,651	4,967,095	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,676,674	2,585,803	2,636,390	2
Elastomers, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	1836,346,175	1756,709,483	1967,662,175	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	994,599	750,749	928,140	24
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	862,621,088	716,329,907	704,736,064	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	701,228	613,144	612,259	0
Flavoring extracts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,028	24,910	31,446	26
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	96,626	107,283	115,532	8
Essential oils				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	16,932,453	16,603,504	24,283,530	46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	87,130	83,879	98,245	17
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	31,086,544	26,160,284	29,456,056	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	99,564	96,294	100,471	4
Glue, gelatin and related products				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	91,794	59,360	54,325	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	72,720	62,848	50,096	-20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	26,248	22,601	23,543	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33,917	32,914	34,029	3
Aromatic or odoriferous substances				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	267,017	288,277	371,351	29
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	455,904	430,939	414,863	-4
Surface-active agents				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	111,184	113,392	131,402	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	69,268	58,715	65,433	11
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	415,260	325,289	321,146	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	145,391	128,146	110,666	-14

Table 15.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Soaps and synthetic detergents				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,852	39,645	43,222	9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		25,795	29,885	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	293,891	194,946	199,381	2
Synthetic dyes, total	200,332	147,054	150,029	2
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,352	34,390	52,923	54
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	164,591	163,526	230,532	41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total	32,696	28,953	28,065	-3
Imports:	87,081	80,380	81,068	1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,022	8,957	12,198	36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,667	45,539	62,373	37
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,048	20,541	23,274	13
Exports:	80,361	75,770	77,461	2
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	88,754	50,703	53,368	5
Exports:	32,904	25,574	25,655	0
Synthetic tanning materials				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,371	3,230	3,463	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,099	4,241	3,935	-7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	613	846	1,505	78
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total	320	344	680	98
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,262	2,378	2,564	8
Exports:	3,107	1,452	1,590	10
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4182,188,814	4825,292,416	3309,399,252	-31
Exports:	328,654	340,101	354,839	4
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	445,186,906	369,290,191	373,284,207	1
Exports:	201,391	196,399	224,523	14

Table 15.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Inks and ink powders, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	11,483,301	10,361,405	11,989,401	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,290	20,130	25,340	26
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	34,051,960	27,403,611	33,108,186	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	58,133	51,360	51,941	1
Paints and related items, total				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,072	30,829	37,839	23
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	248,623	243,144	230,138	-5
Crude petroleum				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 barrels)-----	1,750,963	1,416,884	1,283,218	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	61,457,914	45,723,820	36,491,953	-20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 barrels)-----	16,447	13,083	6,780	-48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	576,795	468,870	224,088	-52
Petroleum products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,190,129	13,063,407	14,983,982	15
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,230,579	4,791,893	3,768,687	-21
Natural gas and products derived therefrom				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,689,065	5,934,187	5,529,782	-7
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	385,679	456,086	555,211	22
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	13,966	12,551	14,893	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,393,908	1,299,706	1,394,247	7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	24,852	22,712	24,605	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,736,837	2,279,744	2,064,755	-9
Explosives, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	9,302,102	15,270,138	13,035,826	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,364	24,483	22,243	-9
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	34,402,994	26,512,172	22,542,832	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	47,592	55,619	52,667	-5

Table 15.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less				
Imports:				
Value	5,501	6,653	8,927	34
Exports:				
Value	52,618	44,760	40,963	-8
Certain products in schedule 4, part 13				
Imports:				
Value	385,774	454,870	434,937	-4
Exports:				
Value	442,328	378,012	391,597	4
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	21,744	21,081	22,533	7
Value	6,212	5,895	6,252	6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,978	6,189	6,005	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,729	2,343	2,288	-2
Coal and other carbonaceous material				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1,589	884	1,325	50
Value (1,000 dollars)	72,336	32,828	45,193	38
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	120,733	116,443	90,420	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,342,803	6,440,538	4,503,734	-30
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total				
Imports:				
Value	397,015	405,310	508,999	26
Exports:				
Value	778,137	747,750	742,989	-1
Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f. suitable for conducting gases or liquids, including gaskets and pipe fittings, or rubber or plastics				
Imports:				
Value	178,842	186,737	199,001	7
Exports:				
Value	250,074	215,309	211,335	-2
Beltting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers				
Imports:				
Value	7,157	9,780	11,401	17

Table 15.-U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Pneumatic tires				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----		40,425	57,432	42
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,852	1,181,598	1,346,323	14
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	13,848	6,636	5,788	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	533,109	342,813	281,875	-18
Tires other than pneumatic tires				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	34,298,590	16,495,914	12,647,337	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,228	5,236	7,305	40
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,746,355	2,190,747	1,802,527	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,382	7,033	6,066	-14
Tubes for tires				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	51,452	28,775	41,489	44
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	62,098	51,756	50,219	-3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	3,424	2,024	1,829	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	35,374	22,034	15,852	-28
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,741	3,498	3,648	4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,973	10,434	26,943	158
Fabricated rubber and plastics products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	769,859	836,995	1,055,161	26
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,034,951	998,645	1,063,600	7

Table 16.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1983 1/

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary)-----	04	(08)	(01)	(04) 07
Benzenoid organic chemicals-----	03	06 (08)		
Synthetic organic pesticides, total-----	(08)		03	06 08 09
Botanical pesticides, total-----				
Chemical elements-----				
Inorganic acids-----				
Certain inorganic chemical compounds-----				
Aluminum compounds-----				
Aluminum oxide-----			03	06
Antimony compounds-----				
Calcium compounds-----				
Calcium chloride-----	(03)	(06) 08 09		
Magnesium compounds-----				
Manganese compounds-----	(08)	09	(03)	(06) 09
Molybdenum compounds-----				
Phosphorus compounds-----	03	06 09	10	
Silver compounds-----				
Sodium compounds-----				
Sodium bicarbonate-----	03	06		
Sodium carbonate-----			06	
Sodium chloride-----	06	(08)	(06)	08
Sodium hydrosulfite-----	03	06 09	09	
Sodium sulfate-----				
Tungsten compounds-----	(03)	09	(06)	
Uranium compounds-----	(04)	09 10	(04)	07
Vanadium compounds-----				
Vanadium pentoxide-----	03	06 09	06	(08)
Zinc compounds-----				
Zinc sulfate-----	03	06	03	06 (08) 09 10
Zirconium compounds-----				
Zirconium oxide-----	06	(08)	(03)	(06) (08) 09
Sulfur dioxide-----			(06)	
Hydrogen peroxide-----			06	
Miscellaneous non benzenoid organic compounds-----	06	10		
Acid anhydrides and acyl halides-----	(06)	08 09	(03)	(06)
Salts of organic acids (non benzenoid)-----				
Aldehydes (non benzenoid)-----	03	06	06	
Ketones (non benzenoid)-----	06			
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and halohydrins (non benzenoid)-----	03	06	(03)	(06)
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)-----	06			
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)-----	09			
Epoxides and halogenated epoxides (non benzenoid)-----				
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzenoid)-----	03	06 (08)	(03)	(06) 08 09
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)-----				
Organo sulfur compounds-----	(08)	09	10	
Miscellaneous organic chemicals (non benzenoid)-----				
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)-----				

1/ Appendix A contains a detailed description of the specific import and export gates which are currently used in the Commission's trade-monitoring system.

Table 16.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1983

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Drugs and related products-----		
Plastics and resin materials-----	03 06	
Elastomers, total-----		
Flavoring extracts-----	01	
Essential oils-----	05 (07)	
Glue, gelatin and related products-----		
Aromatic or odoriferous substances-----		
Surface-active agents-----		
Soaps and synthetic detergents-----		
Synthetic dyes, total-----	02 06	
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total-----	06	04
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total-----		
Synthetic tanning materials-----	03 04	
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total-----	(06) 08	
Inks and ink powders, total-----	(01)	(01) (04)
Paints and related items, total-----		(01)
Crude petroleum-----		01
Petroleum products-----		
Natural gas and products derived therefrom-----		
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----		
Explosives, total-----		
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less-----		
Certain products in schedule 4, part 13-----		
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches-----		
Coal and other carbonaceous material-----	01 04 09	(01) (04)
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total-----		
Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f. suitable for conducting gases or liquids, including gaskets and pipe fittings, or rubber or plastics-----		
Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers-----		
Pneumatic tires-----	05 (07)	09
Tires other than pneumatic tires-----	02 (05)	10
Tubes for tires-----	05 (07)	(07)
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings-----		03
Fabricated rubber and plastics products-----		

Minerals and Metals 1/

The trade deficit in the minerals and metals sector for 1983 amounted to \$15.7 billion, about 8 percent greater than the deficits of about \$14.5 billion in 1982 and 1981 (table 17, fig. 7).

Data on imports for 1983 showed less than a 1-percent increase to \$29.3 billion over that of imports in 1982, and a 15-percent decrease from that of \$34.4 billion in 1981. U.S. exports decreased 7 percent, from \$14.8 billion in 1982 to \$13.7 billion in 1983, and were 32 percent less than exports in 1981.

The large deficit continued in 1983 despite an average decrease of 47 percent in sector imports in the following items: iron and steel mill products, chrome ore, and tungsten ore. These import decreases totaling \$2.6 billion were partially offset by increased imports of silver bullion (up \$1.1 billion), copper (up \$304 million), nonpowered handtools (up \$95 million), ferrochromium and ferrosilicon (up \$57 million), hydraulic cement (up \$51 million), and ceramic floor and wall tiles (up \$29 million). Significant export decreases were reported in iron and steel mill products (down 35 percent) and nonpowered handtools (down 14 percent), amounting to a decrease of \$690 million.

U.S. bilateral trade

The major trading partners for the minerals and metals sector in 1983 were Canada, the EC, and Japan. The trade deficit with these countries totaled \$8.6 billion, representing a 15-percent decrease from the trade deficit of 1982. The major minerals and metals products involved in trade with these countries included iron and steel mill products, precious metals, and base metals and ores.

The major trade shifts in this sector occurred in iron and steel mill products with Japan and the EC. The \$1.4 billion decrease in imports from Japan was largely a result of lower demand for pipes and tubes. The \$1.3 billion decrease in imports from the EC resulted from the lower demand for pipes and tubes as well as the U.S.-EC Steel Arrangement concerning EC export restraints which became effective in October 1982. The increased precious metals imports, largely silver bullion from the United Kingdom, resulted from the fluctuating value of silver.

1/ Included here are the commodities in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 5 (Nonmetallic minerals and products), except part 1(J(pt.)) and schedule 6 (Metals and metal products), pts. 1, 2, and 3.

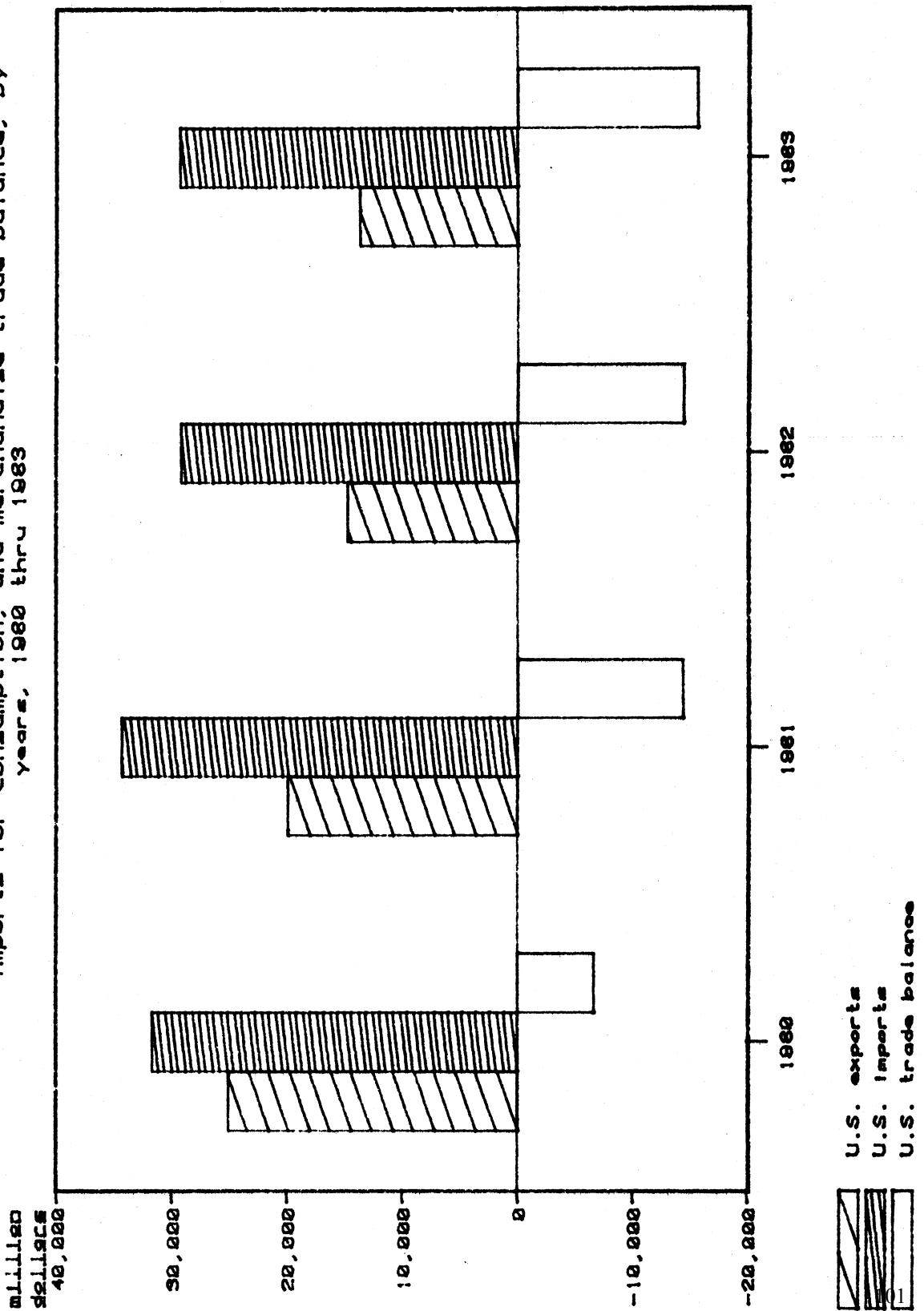
Table 17.--Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1981, 1982, and 1983 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1981	1982	1983
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	4,659,483	3,333,352	3,830,530
Japan	1,763,425	1,550,247	1,631,942
EC	5,186,264	3,088,701	2,817,037
Brazil	199,173	183,844	121,691
Hong Kong	264,318	196,332	209,140
India	122,179	119,730	76,065
Korea	306,138	373,457	351,621
Mexico	2,001,696	929,187	634,701
Taiwan	297,502	236,951	278,905
OPEC	1,730,686	1,698,108	1,165,463
NMES	142,112	149,407	167,620
China	39,346	45,624	132,929
All other	3,280,249	2,900,637	2,397,697
Total	19,953,230	14,759,960	13,682,418
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	7,684,361	5,742,995	6,291,261
Japan	6,026,007	5,808,850	4,098,101
EC	7,026,364	6,446,952	6,393,908
Brazil	661,533	567,690	690,025
Hong Kong	256,087	237,490	258,730
India	369,738	384,504	558,384
Korea	903,559	817,877	967,071
Mexico	1,111,971	1,131,594	1,089,629
Taiwan	756,716	788,533	1,108,598
OPEC	484,859	275,724	425,534
NMES	574,975	340,442	341,877
China	179,403	178,645	163,184
All other	8,530,232	6,704,122	7,109,600
Total	34,386,404	29,246,777	29,332,725
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-3,024,878	-2,409,642	-2,460,730
Japan	-4,262,581	-4,258,603	-2,466,159
EC	-1,840,099	-3,358,250	-3,576,871
Brazil	-462,359	-383,846	-568,333
Hong Kong	8,231	-41,157	-49,589
India	-247,558	-264,774	-482,319
Korea	-597,421	-444,420	-615,450
Mexico	889,725	-202,406	-454,927
Taiwan	-459,213	-551,581	-829,692
OPEC	1,245,827	1,422,384	739,928
NMES	-432,863	-191,034	-174,257
China	-140,057	-133,020	-30,255
All other	-5,249,982	-3,803,484	-4,711,902
Total	-14,433,174	-14,486,816	-15,650,306

1/ Import values are based on Customs value: export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Figure 7.--Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise,
imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by
years, 1980 thru 1983



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Commodity analyses

Iron and steel mill products, all grades 1/---Imports of steel mill products totaled 17.1 million short tons in 1983, representing a 2-percent increase from the 1982 level of 16.7 million tons. In terms of value, however, imports of steel mill products declined 29 percent in 1983, from \$9.0 billion in 1982 to \$6.4 billion in 1983. On the basis of area and country, steel mill product imports declined 27 percent from the EC countries and 18 percent from Japan, whereas imports from all other sources rose 50 percent over that of imports in 1982. However, Japan was the primary source of U.S. imports in 1983, accounting for 4.2 million tons of total steel imports, down from 5.2 million tons in 1982. Canada was the second largest supplier, with 2.4 million tons, up from 1.8 million tons in 1982. Korea rose to third largest supplier, with imports of 1.7 million tons, up from 1.2 million tons in 1982. The increase in the total volume of trade occurred primarily in the product lines of bars, and sheet and strip.

In 1983, sheet and strip products accounted for the single largest category of steel imports. Imports in this product category rose 45 percent in 1983, to 7.5 million tons (\$2.8 billion) as compared with 5.2 million tons (\$2.2 billion) in 1982. The increase reflected the strengthening of sectors in the U.S. market which use sheet and strip to manufacture products such as automobiles and appliances. The primary countries of origin for sheet and strip imports in 1983 were Japan (32 percent), West Germany (12 percent), and France (7 percent). U.S. imports of sheet and strip increased substantially over 1982 imports from Brazil (up 503 percent), the Republic of Korea (up 118 percent), and Spain (up 118 percent).

The largest decline in tonnage of steel mill product imports took place in pipes and tubes, which experienced a drop of 2.4 million tons, or a 46-percent decline, in 1983. Japan, which historically had been the primary supplier of pipes and tubes to the United States, lost that position to the Republic of Korea. Imports from Japan declined by 60 percent to 715,446 tons in 1983; imports from Korea rose by 35 percent to 756,550 tons. U.S. imports from West Germany and Italy, which were also principal sources of pipe and tubes, declined by 77 percent (457,000 tons) and 60 percent (697,000 tons), respectively, in 1983. Declines in other steel mill products also occurred in plates (down 10 percent, or 124,800 tons), and rails (down 52 percent, or 131,500 tons). Imports of stainless steel products also declined by approximately 13 percent (26,000 tons) from that of imports in 1982, the largest drop occurring in semifinished products.

1/ In 1983, the Commission instituted a number of antidumping investigations (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) investigations on iron and steel mill products, largely related to imports from EC countries and other countries, including Spain, the Republic of Korea, Brazil, and Japan. The Commission made affirmative injury determinations in 19 of the AD cases and 11 of the CVD cases. In addition to the above cases, the Commission made an affirmative determination in a section 201 investigation on stainless and alloy tool steel. Following receipt of a petition on Jan. 24, 1984, the Commission instituted a sec. 201 investigation on Feb. 10, 1984, on carbon and certain alloy steel products.

On October 21, 1982, the Arrangement Concerning Trade in Certain Steel Products between the European Coal and Steel Community and the United States (the Arrangement) became effective. Under the terms of the Arrangement, exports of certain steel products from the EC to the United States are to be limited to a share of apparent U.S. consumption from November 1, 1982, through December 31, 1985. The Arrangement appears to be functioning as intended, as imports from the EC of the 15 steel products subject to the limitations declined by 16 percent in 1983; however, imports of these products from other countries rose by 24 percent in 1983.

Imports of certain specialty steel products (stainless steel sheet and strip, plate, bar, rod, and alloy tool steel products) were affected by the imposition of temporary tariff increases and quantitative restrictions as a result of Presidential Proclamation No. 5074, which granted the import relief for a 4-year period beginning July 20, 1983. Imports of stainless steel products fell from 204,331 tons (\$416 million) in 1982 to 178,302 tons (\$325 million) in 1983. Imports of tool steel also fell, from 57,626 tons (\$103 million) in 1982 to 51,918 tons (\$76 million) in 1983. Principal import sources of specialty steel products in 1983 were Japan, France, and Sweden.

Ann Reed/Peter Avery
523-0255/523-0342

Ferrochromium.--In response to the suspension of U.S. production of certain grades of high-carbon ferrochromium in 1983, U.S. imports in 1983 increased 87 percent to 327,152 tons (\$109.7 million) compared with 174,997 tons (\$80.8 million) during 1982. Imports increased from principal supplying countries, such as the Republic of South Africa (up 168 percent), Zimbabwe (up 45 percent), and Yugoslavia (up 107 percent). These three countries accounted for 83 percent of ferrochromium imports in 1983, most of which was high-carbon ferrochromium. The increase in imports from these countries was also attributed to highly competitive pricing in the U.S. market.

Laszlo Boszormenyi
523-0328

Chrome ore.--U.S. imports of chrome ore in 1983 decreased 59 percent to 76,000 long tons of contained metal (\$10 million) compared with 186,000 long tons (\$30 million) in 1982. Industry sources attributed the decrease to weak domestic demand by the steel industry and large inventories from prior years. The largest decreases during 1983 were from the Republic of South Africa, Malagasy Republic, and the Philippines, which together accounted for 95 percent of total chrome ore imports.

Laszlo Boszormenyi
523-0328

Ferrosilicon 1/.--U.S. imports of ferrosilicon in 1983 increased 101 percent to 213,332 tons (\$68 million), compared with 106,256 tons (\$40 million) in 1982. Industry sources attributed the increase to a drop in import prices, reflecting the strength of the U.S. dollar. The largest increases in import tonnage during 1983 were from Brazil, Norway, Canada, and Venezuela, which together accounted for 70 percent of total ferrosilicon imports. The increase in import tonnage from Canada reflected a proprietary arrangement between a U.S. and Canadian manufacturer. The Soviet Union entered the U.S. market in 1983, shipping 15,497 tons (\$3 million) and becoming the fifth largest supplier of ferrosilicon during the year.

Laszlo Boszormenyi
523-0328

Tungsten.--Imports of tungsten ore and metal-bearing materials decreased 19 percent (45 percent, by value), to 6.3 million pounds (\$26 million) in 1983 from 7.8 million pounds (\$47 million) in 1982. The low level of imports was attributable to relatively weak domestic demand, reduced production levels in Canada (the leading import source), and shifting production capabilities in China (the third largest source in 1982). Canadian production was at a record low level because mining operations were suspended for the first 10 months of 1983, whereas China has begun to place more emphasis on exports of semifinished products, such as tungsten acid and ammonium paratungstate.

Therese Palmer
523-0270

Silver bullion.--Imports of silver bullion rose to 162 million troy ounces (\$1.9 billion) in 1983, from 97 million troy ounces (\$786 million) in 1982, with the bulk of the increase originating in the United Kingdom (an international trading center for precious metals). Heightened trading activity in silver bullion during the year continued the market recovery started during the latter part of 1982, and was largely attributed to a 45-percent price rise, higher industrial consumption of silver, and significantly greater trading in the futures market on the New York and Chicago exchanges.

Pamela Woods
523-0277

1/ Following a request from the United States Trade Representative, on Nov. 16, 1983, the Commission instituted investigation No. TA-406-10 under sec. 406(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 to determine, with respect to imports of ferrosilicon from the U.S.S.R., whether or not market disruption existed. On Jan. 24, 1984, the Commission determined that market disruption did not exist, leading to the termination of the case.

Copper metal 1/.--Imports of unwrought copper rose to 562,401 short tons (\$776 million) in 1983, from 394,320 short tons (\$543 million) in 1982. The bulk of the increase in imports was from Chile, Canada, Zaire, Peru, and Zambia. Imports of wrought copper rose to 204,497 short tons (\$466 million) in 1983, from 160,915 short tons (\$395 million) in 1982. The bulk of the increase in imports was from West Germany, Japan, and Canada.

Exports of unwrought copper rose to 105,585 short tons (\$156 million) in 1983, from 41,406 short tons (\$62 million) in 1982. The bulk of the increase in exports was to markets in the Netherlands (more than half), Japan, Mexico, and Korea. Exports of wrought copper declined to 61,805 short tons (\$233 million) in 1983, from 84,168 short tons (\$265 million) in 1982. The bulk of the reduction in exports was to the Netherlands market.

Pamela Woods
523-0277

Zinc.--Imports of zinc metal and waste and scrap increased 35 percent to 695,508 short tons (\$520 million) in 1983 from 514,704 short tons (\$384 million) in 1982. The increased level of imports was attributed to a 9-percent increase in domestic consumption, reflecting greater usage of zinc coated (galvanized) steel due to the strong recovery in residential construction and automobile production, and the increased use of zinc in coinage. Over forty percent of the increase in imports came from Canada, where U.S.-produced zinc ore and concentrate was exported for processing following the closure of a primary zinc smelter in Texas. Imports from Mexico, the second largest source, increased 150 percent over imports in 1982, as material from a new zinc refinery became available for export.

Therese Palmer
523-0270

Stainless steel table flatware 2/.--Imports of stainless steel table flatware increased in 1983 to 45,397 dozen pieces (\$90.4 million), nearly 9

1/ Following a request from counsel on behalf of 11 principal domestic copper producers, on Jan. 26, 1984, the Commission instituted investigation No. TA-201-52 under sec. 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 to determine whether copper, provided for in items 612.03 and 612.06 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, is being imported in the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing articles like or directly competitive with the imported articles. The Commission's report will be submitted to the President on July 9, 1984.

2/ Following a request from counsel on behalf of certain domestic stainless steel flatware producers, on Dec. 13, 1983, the Commission instituted investigation No. TA-201-49 under sec. 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 to determine whether stainless steel flatware, provided for in items 650.08, 650.09, 650.10, 650.12, 650.38, 650.39, 650.40, 650.42, 650.54, 650.55 and, if included in sets, 651.75 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, is being imported in the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing articles like or directly competitive with the imported articles. The Commission's report will be submitted to the President on June 13, 1984.

percent more than the amount of imports in 1982. The three largest importing countries continue to be Japan, Korea, and Taiwan.

Ann Reed
523-0255

Nonpowered handtools.--U.S. exports of handtools declined 25 percent in 1983 compared with handtool exports in 1982, to \$636 million. Most of the decrease occurred in exports of anvils, vises, clamps, and interchangeable tools. In 1983, these handtools accounted for approximately 60 percent of total exports. Although U.S. exports were shipped to more than 20 countries during 1983, handtools shipped to Canada, the largest U.S. export market, accounted for one-fourth of the total. The overall decrease in exports stemmed primarily from the increased value of the U.S. dollar relative to other major foreign currencies and the lagging economic recovery in many foreign markets.

U.S. imports of handtools increased 11 percent in 1983 compared with imports in 1982, rising to \$640 million. Most of the increase consisted of wrenches and various miscellaneous handtools imported from Taiwan (30 percent of total imports) and Japan (20 percent), the two largest suppliers. The increase in imports was largely attributed to a growing import price advantage due to exchange rate and other foreign cost advantages, along with continued demand for lower quality handtools in the consumer market.

James Brandon
523-5437

Hydraulic cement and cement clinker.--Imports of hydraulic cement and cement clinker increased 62 percent, to 4.7 million short tons (\$162 million) in 1983 compared with 2.9 million short tons (\$111 million) during 1982. Imports from Canada (56 percent), Mexico (19 percent), and Spain (15 percent) accounted for 90 percent of the import increase, as combined imports from these countries increased to 4.2 million short tons (\$140 million) in 1983. The recovery in the U.S. construction market was the principal reason for the increase in these imports in 1983.

Stanley Garil
523-0304

Ceramic floor and wall tiles.--Imports of ceramic floor and wall tiles increased 32 percent to 297 million square feet (\$174 million) in 1983, compared with 226 million square feet (\$145 million) during 1982. Imports from Italy, Brazil, and Spain accounted for 79 percent of the growth, as combined imports from those three countries increased by 57 million square feet (\$21 million) to 173 million square feet (\$94 million) in 1983. The upturn in U.S. residential construction activity in 1983 was believed largely responsible for this import growth.

James J. Lukes
523-0279

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products				
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	3,997	2,929	4,736	62
Value	151,240	110,886	161,706	46
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	302	203	118	-42
Value	31,564	27,455	17,359	-37
Concrete mixes and articles thereof				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)	1,209	1,212	712	-41
Value	16,913	20,321	17,630	-13
Exports:				
Quantity (number)	887,110	299,171	193,180	-35
Value	68,207	44,830	25,993	-42
Lime				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)	504,339	348,376	282,562	-19
Value	21,563	16,807	14,775	-12
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)	28,364	22,477	28,106	25
Value	3,995	3,198	4,814	51
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof				
Imports:				
Value	42,132	65,458	59,757	-9
Exports:				
Value	24,379	18,918	20,492	8
Sand				
Imports:				
Quantity (long tons)	301,265	245,633	161,229	-34
Value	1,465	1,913	1,415	-26
Exports:				
Quantity (long tons)	2,139,863	1,737,838	2,098,742	21
Value	36,736	34,396	32,487	-6
Crushed stone				
Imports:				
Value	7,221	4,739	5,921	25
Exports:				
Value	23,527	16,644	21,136	27

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Dimension stone and articles thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	133,690	170,581	196,015	15
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,853	18,826	21,286	13
Mica and mica products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,548	6,497	5,758	-11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,438	8,680	6,766	-22
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	157,355	123,279	135,996	10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	715,006	542,652	427,115	-21
Asbestos and asbestos products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	139,161	92,736	80,602	-13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	103,038	86,514	57,240	-34
Abrasives				
Imports:				
Quantity (long tons)	24,574	27,479	23,576	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	117,118	87,673	115,211	31
Exports:				
Quantity (long tons)	54,134	47,432	28,938	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)	33,625	32,016	28,589	-11
Abrasive articles				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	71,175	69,191	83,554	21
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	77,730	67,194	65,990	-2
Industrial diamonds				
Imports:				
Quantity (carats)		19,131,731	24,893,696	30
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,406,686	86,673	89,375	3
Exports:				
Quantity (carats)		30,002,184	42,323,069	41
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,337,201	67,491	93,641	39

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Natural gemstones				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	420,791	295,508	318,628	8
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,109	19,928	15,606	-22
Cut gemstones and articles thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,193,713	1,951,976	2,327,850	19
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	488,671	322,535	406,093	26
Synthetic gemstones				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,607	24,134	20,484	-15
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,350	11,349	6,934	-39
Clays				
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	20	14	11	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,686	1,165	1,033	-11
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1,624	1,440	1,483	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	162,574	152,147	162,709	7
Clays, fuller's earth				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1/	1/		-100
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33	8		-100
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	111	92	102	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,459	8,619	8,693	1
Clays, bentonite				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1/	1/		403
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	48	51	78	51
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	861	667	553	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	64,537	54,711	42,579	-22
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	12	9	8	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,658	3,287	2,376	-28
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	603	458	379	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	80,374	78,277	77,494	-1

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.				
Imports:				
Value	362,400	347,688	405,677	17
Exports:				
Value	378,288	364,065	318,655	-12
Fluorspar				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	826	543	453	-17
Value	95,854	59,374	43,235	-27
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	11	10	9	-13
Value	1,193	1,083	962	-11
Ceramic products				
Refractory and heat-insulating products				
Imports:				
Value	70,195	60,704	67,489	11
Exports:				
Value	271,948	195,162	175,742	-10
Ceramic construction articles				
Ceramic floor and wall tiles				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	254,659	225,780	297,497	32
Value	187,756	144,924	174,007	20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	11,150	11,827	10,007	-15
Value	13,339	14,639	13,820	-6
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles				
Imports:				
Value	14,120	12,458	13,900	12
Exports:				
Value	6,802	4,898	5,464	12
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.				
Imports:				
Value	3,668	4,204	5,091	21
Exports:				
Value	11,971	6,321	6,948	10
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery				
Pottery products, n.e.c.				
Imports:				
Value	336,200	306,848	327,598	7
Exports:				
Value	10,611	10,873	7,684	-29

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Fine earthenware food utensils				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	27,935	28,225	37,877	34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	201,738	192,605	240,737	25
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	610	589	560	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,615	4,263	3,231	-24
Vitreous china food utensils				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	16,067	17,158	21,999	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	167,542	168,489	197,872	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	672	1,496	1,523	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,325	15,963	16,197	1
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	48,106	52,452	80,631	54
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	92,326	90,874	116,484	28
Ceramic sanitary ware				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,397	10,929	15,418	41
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,662	27,130	23,903	-12
Certain industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,279	16,592	16,973	2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,033	29,060	35,897	24
Glass and glass products				
Flat glass and products thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	194,155	234,884	303,330	29
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	345,720	306,039	303,860	-1
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	89,215	98,690	137,601	39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	42,735	40,106	49,891	24
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	264,241	213,739	213,692	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	166,171	133,882	130,518	-3

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tempered glass				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	24,282:	28,896:	48,210:	67
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,099:	65,395:	79,819:	22
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	51,027:	49,747:	42,184:	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	87,078:	87,318:	83,337:	-5
Laminated glass				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,525:	58,139:	81,980:	41
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,540:	43,469:	47,333:	9
Mirrors of glass				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	53,380:	50,457:	58,295:	16
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,394:	18,771:	18,042:	-4
Glassware and other glass products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	468,528:	477,775:	572,660:	20
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	551,569:	499,254:	432,376:	-13
Fiber glass				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,730:	14,321:	16,386:	14
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	89,944:	84,604:	81,330:	-4
Glass containers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	66,093:	77,177:	85,299:	11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,049:	45,573:	38,460:	-16
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	341,589:	346,335:	421,119:	22
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	276,904:	219,763:	165,889:	-25
Precious metals				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	102,132:	125,982:	188,372:	50
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,012,112:	3,379,916:	4,858,008:	44
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	36,236:	30,350:	37,843:	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,759,956:	1,516,361:	2,059,767:	36

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	19,263:	21,570:	20,129:	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	472,880:	426,609:	644,853:	51
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	13,980:	13,961:	19,665:	41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	722,667:	602,084:	717,706:	19
Platinum group metals				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	2,614:	2,154:	2,795:	30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	742,400:	511,904:	707,226:	38
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	763:	766:	1,116:	46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	268,970:	166,305:	283,579:	71
Gold bullion				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	4,164:	4,237:	3,599:	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,942,559:	1,650,718:	1,575,569:	-5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	5,237:	1,637:	1,881:	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,501,337:	590,946:	825,418:	40
Silver bullion				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	75,921:	96,917:	161,198:	66
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	837,173:	786,153:	1,926,101:	145
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	15,130:	12,875:	13,658:	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	181,379:	105,976:	169,382:	60
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys				
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	436:	321:	242:	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	68,152:	48,964:	32,013:	-35
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	16:	54:	6:	-88
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,960:	3,783:	528:	-86
Ferroalloys				
Ferrochromium				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	497,427:	174,997:	327,152:	87
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	219,200:	80,816:	109,682:	36
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	28,195:	9,885:	8,493:	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,361:	5,085:	4,822:	-5

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ferromanganese				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----			716,564	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,209,035	838,895	133,200	-23
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	33,542	26,741	29,720	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,690	9,242	7,514	-19
Ferrosilicon				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	221,488	106,256	213,332	101
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	81,118	40,342	67,834	68
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	31,510	29,225	27,124	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,110	11,745	10,907	-7
Iron and steel mill products, all grades				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	19,938	16,710	17,097	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,285,870	8,985,086	6,402,890	-29
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	2,966	1,891	1,241	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,274,142	1,604,242	1,043,451	-35
Copper ore and metal				
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper:				
Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste:				
and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	84,907	173,513	164,034	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	115,670	189,895	166,792	-12
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	334,121	379,166	205,262	-46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	407,440	393,079	233,516	-41
Copper, unwrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	402,697	394,320	562,401	43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	644,092	542,653	775,921	43
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	41,708	41,406	105,585	155
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	72,948	62,282	155,508	150
Copper, wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	184,919	160,915	204,497	27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	507,461	395,482	466,069	18
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	89,120	84,168	61,805	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	322,802	264,583	232,684	-12

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Bauxite and aluminum metals				
Bauxite				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	15,274:	12,180:	8,711:	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	392,557:	360,411:	226,891:	-37
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	21:	20:	22:	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,441:	2,753:	3,077:	12
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	795,472:	755,537:	923,441:	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,070,433:	912,609:	1,110,495:	22
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	584,760:	615,038:	686,472:	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	762,849:	633,852:	785,542:	24
Aluminum, wrought other than foil				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	145,228:	218,050:	292,438:	34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	314,899:	422,704:	547,273:	29
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	282,762:	205,865:	187,353:	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	697,739:	498,133:	432,573:	-13
Aluminum foil				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	6,713:	9,655:	14,614:	51
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,561:	41,180:	47,077:	14
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	35,986:	18,270:	18,981:	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	47,324:	34,162:	31,741:	-7
Nickel ore and metal				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	388,426:	262,323:	288,931:	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,153,024:	687,379:	622,310:	-9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	85,705:	108,309:	81,496:	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	307,158:	295,441:	177,784:	-40
Tin ore and metal				
Imports:				
Quantity (long tons)-----	48:	33:	37:	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	648,487:	401,132:	463,537:	16
Exports:				
Quantity (long tons)-----	11:	14:	11:	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,990:	106,553:	31,931:	-70

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Lead				
Lead ore and concentrate				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	31,211	21,809	24,383	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,917	9,089	6,173	-32
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	53,905	55,410	26,441	-52
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,819	19,585	10,583	-46
Lead metal and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	116,622	112,779	155,297	38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	93,356	66,707	72,066	8
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	90,934	119,269	80,523	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	48,384	72,498	40,705	-44
Zinc				
Zinc ore and concentrate				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	280,401	82,651	79,008	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	114,404	30,272	20,286	-33
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	77,144	98,860	74,349	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	45,048	47,231	30,087	-36
Zinc metal and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	691,481	514,704	695,508	35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	565,880	383,849	520,329	36
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	42,024	24,319	28,363	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,720	20,264	17,370	-14
Miscellaneous base metals and ores				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,095,402	1,153,963	935,488	-19
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,414,016	957,889	892,977	-7
Ores of cerium and thorium				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	4	3	2	-44
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,158	3,070	1,517	-51
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	285	201	4	-98
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	146	103	51	-50

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Chrome ore and metal				
Chrome ore				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained)-----	328:	186:	76:	-59
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	49,948:	29,669:	10,391:	-65
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained)-----	63:	7:	9:	35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,893:	1,573:	1,874:	19
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3:	1:	2:	67
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,626:	10,078:	13,684:	36
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1/:	1/:	1/:	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,209:	2,684:	2,555:	-5
Cobalt ore and metal				
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	13,906:	11,898:	15,853:	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	238,820:	137,165:	110,075:	-20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,195:	837:	1,088:	30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,461:	7,648:	5,714:	-25
Columbium ore				
Columbium ore and metal				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,428:	2,353:	2,613:	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	49,888:	15,007:	10,765:	-28
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8:	14:	4:	-69
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	59:	155:	44:	-71
Iron ore				
Imports:				
Quantity (long tons)-----	28,334:	14,715:	13,327:	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	948,114:	496,687:	452,255:	-9
Exports:				
Quantity (long tons)-----	5,545:	3,177:	3,781:	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	244,684:	150,522:	182,743:	21

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Magnesium metal				
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	6,750	4,607	6,116	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,833	9,621	13,324	38
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	33,065	37,330	44,528	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	81,805	92,903	113,669	22
Magnesium, wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	32	2	183	9,050
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	129	72	606	741
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	1,598	2,082	1,952	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,048	11,941	11,045	-8
Manganese ore and metal				
Manganese ore				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	622,502	217,801	356,158	64
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	43,161	18,727	19,867	6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	66,644	28,227	18,730	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,578	2,601	2,167	-17
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	16,685	10,452	11,899	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,419	5,215	5,323	2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	9,488	7,200	12,804	78
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,975	4,570	8,739	91
Mercury ore and metal				
Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (flasks of 76 pounds each)-----	12,583	9,055	14,219	57
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,066	3,053	4,354	43
Molybdenum ore and metal				
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	3,638	5,863	4,565	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,484	25,572	15,634	-39
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	51,348	49,782	47,067	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	406,816	232,214	185,122	-20

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)---		324:	1,201:	270
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	449:	2,843:	4,441:	56
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)---	2,911:	1,123:	973:	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,583:	4,673:	4,597:	-2
Molybdenum wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	93:	79:	93:	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,556:	1,959:	2,331:	19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	707:	821:	826:	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,799:	13,834:	11,624:	-16
Rhenium metal				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		1/:		246
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	663:	91:	179:	98
Silicon metal				
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	56,971:	50,765:	53,916:	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,507:	26,777:	26,016:	-3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	17,346:	4,821:	5,571:	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	57,000:	34,335:	47,846:	39
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,920:	1,885:	1,370:	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,405:	25,598:	25,658:	0
Tantalum ore and metal				
Tantalum ore				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,280:	2,740:	1,668:	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	90,601:	28,527:	11,466:	-60
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3:	8:		-100
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	172:	505:		-100
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	149:	164:	149:	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,159:	10,534:	5,055:	-52
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	356:	469:	281:	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,657:	27,842:	20,315:	-27

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Tantalum, wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1/	1:	1/	-84
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	94:	146:	26:	-82
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	96:	48:	57:	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,531:	6,834:	7,030:	3
Titanium ore and metal				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	719:	766:	511:	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	95,748:	81,576:	53,062:	-35
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	7:	21:	4:	-80
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,099:	1,279:	1,006:	-21
Titanium sponge				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	12,980:	2,708:	2,398:	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	93,514:	17,232:	7,855:	-54
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1/	1/	1/	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	450:	255:	203:	-21
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	8,062:	2,977:	3,304:	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,712:	7,208:	5,689:	-21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	7:	6:	6:	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	114,701:	68,174:	38,201:	-44
Titanium, wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1:	1:	1:	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,573:	16,240:	14,354:	-12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1:	1:	1:	-46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	53,806:	40,367:	22,965:	-43
Tungsten ore and metal				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)-----	11,770:	7,781:	6,320:	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	91,326:	46,764:	25,743:	-45
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)-----	175:	672:	2:	-100
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,150:	3,387:	10:	-100

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	377	604	195	-68
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,531	6,582	2,071	-69
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	3,499	2,338	1,596	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,747	20,117	10,261	-49
Tungsten, wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	186	47	49	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,089	2,255	2,073	-8
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	632	474	326	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,690	20,058	18,220	-9
Metallic containers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	81,239	83,146	90,888	9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	296,878	247,916	222,106	-10
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing; bale ties				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	649,951,819	668,486,946	654,701,319	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	396,444	378,139	376,382	0
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	112,983,019	93,593,137	91,259,718	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	141,261	108,996	99,186	-9
Wire strand and rope				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	575,482,812	583,485,628	569,417,645	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	322,635	320,553	324,520	1
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	62,700,045	41,621,497	32,484,301	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)	81,985	62,030	50,649	-18
Fencing				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	19,830,383	20,089,296	25,996,942	29
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,996	7,721	8,948	16
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	2,267,966	2,285,692	1,747,675	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,825	3,750	2,708	-28

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Wire cloth				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	10,941,695:	10,293,185:	8,696,049:	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,981:	31,112:	23,864:	-23
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	24,421,810:	26,201,063:	37,276,451:	42
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,351:	18,805:	18,762:	0
Welded wire mesh				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	27,526,584:	39,928,464:	34,339,312:	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,243:	10,863:	10,752:	-1
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	14,294,639:	15,780,852:	10,212,649:	-35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,522:	8,781:	8,108:	-8
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	984,685:	950,695:	1,104,361:	16
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	601,784:	544,510:	527,243:	-3
Fasteners				
Bolts, nuts, and screws				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	895,402,966:	842,244,952:	898,311,668:	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	486,468:	462,295:	468,631:	1
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	160,407,531:	156,874,868:	159,934,976:	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	178,777:	153,749:	144,241:	-6
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	948,552:	940,990:	1,036,147:	10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,035,533:	931,204:	802,332:	-14
Handtools				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	562,564:	577,987:	640,136:	11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	958,132:	843,549:	636,006:	-25
Table flatware				

Table 18.-U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Table flatware, precious metals				
Imports:				
Quantity (pieces)-----		3,953,380	4,997,501	26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,468,256	6,461	8,085	25
Exports:				
Quantity (pieces)-----	160,112	93,972	16,290	-83
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,006	3,020	1,803	-40
Table flatware, stainless steel				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	108,731	92,278	90,422	-2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,301	4,455	3,070	-31
Scissors and shears				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)-----	41,373,241	38,770,703	46,244,181	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,590	26,511	29,345	11
Exports:				
Quantity (number)-----	515,974	402,177	295,352	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,052	2,162	1,318	-39
Miscellaneous metal products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,099,196	3,146,323	2,919,508	-7
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,529,155	2,042,216	1,778,712	-13
Chain of base metals				
Power transmission chain of iron and steel				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	53,755,036	43,457,225	53,802,793	24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	74,256	58,133	64,402	11
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	18,403,692	12,187,230	9,366,513	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,110	31,638	27,113	-14
Anchor chain of iron or steel				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	17,190,788	16,013,589	23,212,477	45
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,107	7,639	8,845	16
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	5,024,403	11,171,025	1,706,054	-85
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,872	11,909	3,000	-75

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron or steel; chain of base metals other than iron or steel				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	32,993,772	38,380,554	42,030,937	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,705	27,907	27,806	0
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	19,797,268	13,363,906	12,048,649	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,665	22,026	17,149	-22
Structures of base metal				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	181,543	151,761	170,958	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	980,699	723,723	507,105	-30

Table 19.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1983 1/

Commodity area	Imports			Exports		
Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products						
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker	03 06			(06) (06)		
Concrete mixes and articles thereof	(06) 08			(03) (03)		
Lime				03 09		
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof	09 09					
Sand	(06) 09					
Crushed stone						
Dimension stone and articles thereof						
Mica and mica products						
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel						
Asbestos and asbestos products						
Abrasives	08			(06) 08		
Abrasive articles						
Industrial diamonds	06			06		
Natural gemstones						
Cut gemstones and articles thereof						
Synthetic gemstones						
Clays						
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay						
Clays, fuller's earth	(03) (06) 08	09	10			
Clays, bentonite	03 06 (08)					
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays	09			10		
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.						
Fluorspar						
Ceramic products						
Refractory and heat-insulating products						
Ceramic construction articles						
Ceramic floor and wall tiles	06					
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles						
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.				09		
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery						
Pottery products, n.e.c.						
Fine earthenware food utensils	06					
Vitreous china food utensils						
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.						
Ceramic electrical ware	03					
Ceramic sanitary ware	03					
Certain industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.	09					
Glass and glass products						
Flat glass and products thereof						
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass)	06					
Tempered glass	06					
Laminated glass	03 09					

1/ Appendix A contains a detailed description of the specific import and export gates which are currently used in the Commission's trade-monitoring system.

Table 19.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1983

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Mirrors of glass-----		
Glassware and other glass products-----		
Fiber glass-----		
Glass containers-----		
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.-----		
Precious metals-----	03 06	
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap-----	03 08	06 06
Platinum group metals-----	06	03 03
Gold bullion-----		03 08
Silver bullion-----	03 06 08 09	
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys-----		
Ferroalloys-----		(03) (06) 09
Ferromanganese-----	06	09
Ferrosilicon-----	03 06	
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----	(08)	(06)
Copper ore and metal-----		
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper-----		
Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste and scrap-----		
Copper, unwrought-----	03 06	(03) (06) 09
Copper, wrought-----		03 06 09
Bauxite and aluminum metals-----		
Bauxite-----		
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap-----	09	
Aluminum, wrought other than foil-----	06	
Aluminum foil-----	06	
Nickel ore and metal-----		(03) (08)
Tin ore and metal-----		(03) (08)
Lead-----		
Lead ore and concentrate-----	(08) 09	
Lead metal and waste and scrap-----	06	(03) (06) 09
Zinc-----		
Zinc ore and concentrate-----	(08)	09
Zinc metal and waste and scrap-----	06	
Miscellaneous base metals and ores-----		
Ores of cerium and thorium-----	(03) (06)	
Chrome ore and metal-----	(03) (06)	
Chrome ore-----	06	06
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap-----		09
Cobalt ore and metal-----		
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap-----	06 (08)	
Columbium ore and metal-----	(08)	06 (08)
Columbium ore-----		
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste		

Table 19.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1983

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
Iron ore and scrap	(03)	(06) 09		
Magnesium metal				
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap	06			
Magnesium, wrought	03	06 (08) 09		
Manganese ore and metal				
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap	06	(08) 09 10	(06) 08 09 10	
Mercury ore and metal				
Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap	03	06 09		
Molybdenum ore and metal				
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials				
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap	03	06 (08)		
Molybdenum wrought				
Rhenium metal	03	06 (08)		
Silicon metal				
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap				
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon	08			
Tantalum ore and metal				
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap	(03)	(06) (08) 09	(03) (06) (08) 09 10	
Tantalum, wrought	(03)	(08)	(06)	
Titanium ore and metal				
Titanium, unwrought, and waste and scrap	(06)		(06) 08 09	
Titanium sponge	(03)	(08)	09 10	
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap	09		(03) (08)	
Titanium, wrought			(03) (06)	
Tungsten ore and metal				
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap	(03)	(08)	(03) (06) 09	
Tungsten, wrought	(03)	(06) 09	(03) (06) 09	
Tungsten, wrought			(06) 08	
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing; bale ties				
Wire strand and rope				
Fencing				
Wire cloth				
Welded wire mesh				
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware				
Fasteners				
Bolts, nuts, and screws				
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons				
Handtools				
Table flatware				
Table flatware, precious metals				
Table flatware, stainless steel				

Table 19.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1983

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Scissors and shears-----		
Miscellaneous metal products-----		
Chain of base metals-----		
Power transmission chain of iron and steel-----		
Anchor chain of iron or steel-----		
Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron	06	(03) (06) 08 09
or steel; chain of base metals other than		
iron or steel-----		
Structures of base metal-----		

Machinery and Equipment 1/

U.S. merchandise trade in machinery and equipment registered a negative trade balance of \$2.6 billion in 1983 compared with a trade surplus of \$14.9 billion in 1982, representing a decline of \$17.5 billion (table 20, fig. 8). U.S. imports of these products were valued at \$85.0 billion in 1983, increasing by 17 percent over imports in 1982. Principal sources of imports were Japan, Canada, and the EC, which combined accounted for 76 percent of total imports. In contrast, U.S. exports of these products decreased during 1983, declining by 6 percent to \$82.4 billion. Principal export markets were located in Canada, the EC, and OPEC countries. Together these countries accounted for 55 percent of U.S. exports in 1983. Significant trade changes in 1983 occurred in many product areas of the machinery and equipment sector. Some of the pronounced shifts took place in passenger automobiles, office machines, telephone and telegraph apparatus, semiconductors, and aircraft products pursuant to the Civil Aircraft Agreement, all of which are covered later in this section.

U.S. bilateral trade

The major U.S. trading partners in terms of dollar volume of machinery and equipment were Canada, Japan, the EC, and OPEC countries. The large trade deficit with Japan continued in 1983, increasing to \$25.0 billion, whereas the trade surplus with Canada narrowed to \$525 million and with the EC to \$2.0 billion. The trade surplus with OPEC countries decreased to \$7.5 billion.

The U.S. trade deficit in machinery and equipment was caused by a broad decline in U.S. exports and a strong surge in imports. The decline in exports was brought about by oil-producing countries and Third World countries reducing their rate of industrial development and lacking hard currencies to purchase imported merchandise. U.S. exports to OPEC countries alone decreased by \$4.0 billion during the year. The surge in imports was brought about in part by continued strong demand for Japanese motor vehicles and consumer electronic products and by the deregulation of the U.S. telephone industry.

Commodity analyses

Pumps for liquids and parts.—The United States experienced a trade surplus in pumps for liquids and parts of \$534.3 million in 1983, compared with \$655.8 million in 1982. Exports of these products amounted to \$948.0 million in 1983, a decrease of 20 percent from the total in 1982. The worldwide recession, which restricted the construction of chemical plants, power stations, and oil refineries in many of the major export markets for pumps for liquids and parts, was the cause of the decline. U.S. imports of pumps for liquids and parts decreased from \$528.6 million in 1982 to \$413.7

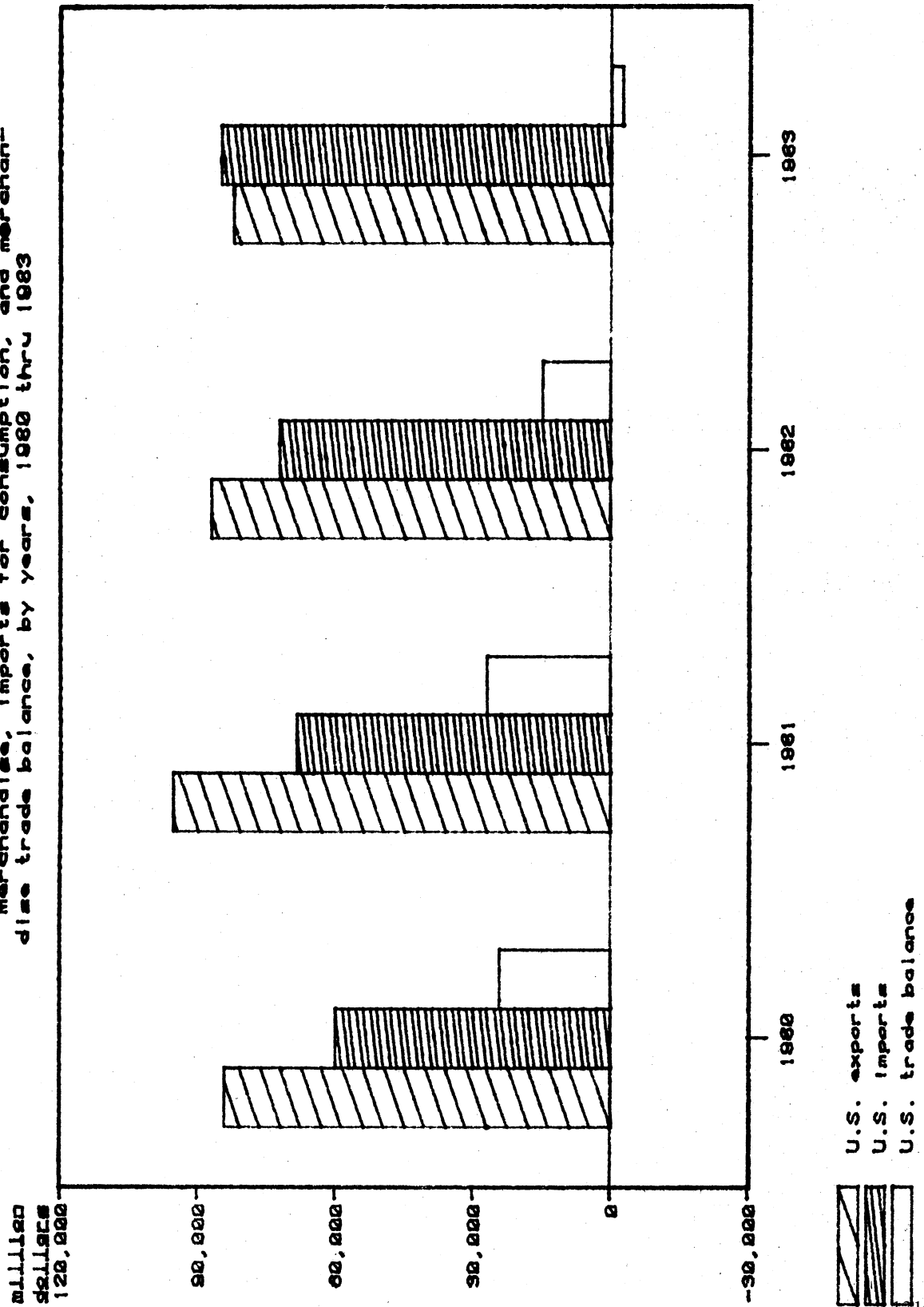
1/ Included here are products classified in parts 4, 5, and 6 of schedule 6 (metals and metal products) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

Table 20.--Machinery and equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1981, 1982, and 1983 1/

(In thousands of dollars)			
Item	1981	1982	1983
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada-----	20,733,205	17,651,717	20,589,042
Japan-----	4,265,776	4,013,570	4,663,969
EC-----	18,911,157	17,186,066	17,076,510
Brazil-----	1,600,944	1,481,425	972,615
Hong Kong-----	890,438	848,930	942,664
India-----	531,326	638,546	666,182
Korea-----	1,500,044	1,784,903	1,969,304
Mexico-----	8,405,098	5,038,790	3,480,244
Taiwan-----	1,584,507	1,651,151	1,279,371
OPEC-----	11,199,106	11,505,664	7,622,959
WNES-----	622,556	533,104	791,443
China-----	206,527	207,676	564,847
All other-----	25,291,867	24,957,279	22,299,329
Total-----	95,536,029	87,291,151	82,353,638
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada-----	14,913,758	16,846,279	20,064,788
Japan-----	25,111,732	25,322,900	29,651,691
EC-----	14,457,044	14,429,560	15,104,227
Brazil-----	483,033	535,987	690,480
Hong Kong-----	1,248,977	1,400,377	2,162,562
India-----	35,606	38,709	43,551
Korea-----	1,022,888	1,265,809	2,106,868
Mexico-----	2,464,211	2,663,975	3,453,982
Taiwan-----	2,300,995	2,560,306	3,354,854
OPEC-----	64,742	92,976	95,714
WNES-----	271,690	185,862	151,900
China-----	39,813	40,361	40,977
All other-----	6,167,347	7,017,326	8,128,570
Total-----	68,542,029	72,360,071	85,009,192
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada-----	5,819,446	805,438	524,254
Japan-----	-20,845,956	-21,309,330	-24,987,721
EC-----	4,454,112	2,756,506	1,972,282
Brazil-----	1,117,911	945,437	282,135
Hong Kong-----	-358,538	-551,447	-1,219,898
India-----	495,720	599,837	622,630
Korea-----	477,155	519,093	-137,563
Mexico-----	5,940,886	2,374,814	26,261
Taiwan-----	-716,488	-909,154	-2,075,482
OPEC-----	11,134,363	11,412,688	7,527,244
WNES-----	350,865	347,242	639,543
China-----	166,714	167,315	523,870
All other-----	19,124,520	17,939,953	14,170,759
Total-----	26,993,999	14,931,079	-2,655,554

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Figure 8.---Machinery and equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by years, 1980 thru 1983



million in 1983, or by 22 percent. The decline in imports reflects the slowdown in industrial activity in the petroleum industry in the United States.

Debby Ladomirak
523-0131

Household refrigerators and freezers.--U.S. imports of household refrigerators and freezers rose 48 percent, from \$75.7 million in 1982 to \$111.7 million in 1983. Major import suppliers of refrigerators included Sweden, Canada, and Italy. The increase in imports is attributed to the economic recovery and the rise in new housing starts in the United States. Exports of these articles fell, however, from \$144.7 million in 1982 to \$113.7 million in 1983. Demand for these appliances is highest among the developed and oil-exporting countries. Exports to Saudi Arabia and Canada accounted for almost one-third of total exports of household refrigerators and freezers in 1983. Industry analysts indicate that the decrease in exports is due to the strong U.S. dollar and slow economic recovery in many foreign markets.

Debby Ladomirak
523-0131

Construction, mining, and material-handling equipment 1/.--U.S. exports of these articles decreased from \$7.8 billion in 1982 to \$4.8 billion in 1983, or by 38 percent. Most of the decrease in exports was accounted for by miscellaneous excavating, leveling, boring, and extracting machinery used primarily in the mining industry. The sharp decline reflects a decrease in worldwide mining activity due in part to a decline in mineral and metal prices. U.S. imports of construction, mining, and material-handling equipment also declined, from \$1.3 billion in 1982 to \$1.2 billion in 1983, or by 8 percent. Industry officials attribute the decline to excessive equipment inventories held by end users of these products.

Ron DeMarines
523-0259

Agricultural and horticultural machinery.--Both U.S. imports and exports of agricultural and horticultural machinery (excluding tractors) declined during 1983 compared with that of 1982. Imports decreased to \$275.3 million,

1/ On Aug. 30, 1983, the Commission instituted a final countervailing duty investigation (investigation No. 701-TA-201) on forged undercarriage components from Italy. On Dec. 15, 1983, the Commission determined that industries in the United States were materially injured by reason of imports from Italy of semifinished forged links and rollers for the undercarriage of crawler-mounted machinery, provided for in items 664.08, 692.34, or 692.35 of the TSUS which were found by the U.S. Department of Commerce to be subsidized by the Government of Italy.

or by 7 percent, and exports decreased to \$496 million, or by 32 percent. Canada is both the principal import source and export market for this machinery. During 1983, imports from Canada declined by 17 percent, with the Canadian share of total U.S. imports dropping to 67 percent from 75 percent. U.S. exports to Canada declined by 50 percent, with harvesting machines and machinery parts in general, for the second year in a row, accounting for much of the decline in Canadian trade.

Industry sources indicate that exports declined primarily because of the worldwide recession and the substantial decline in loans to developing nations, which directly affected export sales. U.S. imports declined because of the large reduction in cultivated acreage (83 million acres), resulting from the Department of Agriculture's payment-in-kind (PIK) program. This reduced the need for planting and harvesting equipment. According to industry sources, many farmers who received payments from the PIK program are thought to have used those funds to pay-off debt, as opposed to the purchase of equipment. Another factor was low commodity prices throughout most of 1983.

Dennis Fravel
523-0411

Textile machines, laundry and drycleaning machines, and sewing machines.--U.S. exports of textile machinery, laundry and drycleaning machines, and sewing machines declined from \$561 million in 1982 to \$445 million in 1983, or by 19 percent. Canada was the principal foreign market, accounting for 15 percent of total exports of these products during 1982 and 21 percent during 1983. U.S. exports declined by 24 percent in 1983 to all other markets. Industry sources indicate that such declines are directly attributable to the strength of the dollar relative to foreign currencies, especially the German mark, Swiss franc, and the Japanese yen, resulting in higher priced U.S. exports.

U.S. imports of textile machinery, laundry and drycleaning machines, and sewing machines increased from \$922 million in 1982 to \$1.04 billion in 1983, or by 5 percent. West Germany, Switzerland, and Japan, the principal sources for imports accounted for 68 percent of imports during 1982 and 69 percent during 1983. Industry sources indicate that a principal factor in the import increase has been the development of new technologies by U.S. manufacturers in several machinery categories such as jet weaving and ringless spinning equipment.

William Greene
523-0265

Metalworking machine tools.--U.S. imports of metalworking machine tools decreased 26 percent, from \$1.3 billion in 1982 to \$936 million in 1983. U.S. exports decreased 39 percent, from \$423 million in 1982 to \$258 million in 1983. World demand for metalworking machine tools has steadily declined after the surge during 1979-81 when the automobile, aerospace, and energy industries were upgrading their manufacturing facilities. Although orders for machine

tools are beginning to increase, orders are still less than half the monthly average during 1979 and 1980.

Chuck West
523-0299

Office machines.--The United States realized a trade surplus of \$4.9 billion in office machines and parts in 1983, representing a \$1-billion, or 20 percent, decline compared with the 1982 surplus of \$5.9 billion. Although exports of these products increased from \$10.1 billion in 1982 to \$11.6 billion in 1983, or by 15 percent, imports increased sharply from \$4.2 billion to \$6.6 billion, or by 57 percent. Imports from Japan accounted for 48 percent of all imports in 1983, increasing by 54 percent from that of the previous year. Office machines exported to the United States by Japan were valued 4-1/2 times more than its closest competitor, Singapore. Imports from Singapore rose rapidly to \$684 million in 1983, or by 3-1/4 times compared with imports in 1982. Large markets for U.S. exports were the United Kingdom, \$1.7 billion; Canada, \$1.6 billion; West Germany, \$1.1 billion; and Japan, \$900 million. The nationally stated policies of our trading partners to become world class competitors in office machines is reflected by U.S. import trends.

Typewriters.--U.S. exports of typewriters continued to decline in 1983, falling to \$152.0 million, or by 14 percent, from their 1982 level. The decline resulted from a fall in exports of automatic typewriters of 29 percent. The decline reflects economic conditions in export markets and increased activity of foreign subsidiaries of U.S. firms. Canada remained the principal export market although exports to Canada declined from the 1982 level.

Automatic data processing machines.--The United States had a surplus balance of trade in automatic data processing machines and peripherals of \$422 million in 1983, representing a \$642-million decline, or 60 percent, compared with the \$1.1-billion surplus in 1982. Although exports of automatic data processing machines and peripherals rose to \$2.3 billion in 1983, or by 13 percent, compared with exports in 1982, imports increased rapidly from \$977 million in 1982 to \$1.9 billion in 1983, or by 93 percent. Imports from Japan increased 170 percent during the period and accounted for 56 percent of all U.S. imports in 1983. Japanese exports to the United States were 3-1/2 times larger than those of its nearest competitor, Canada. The surge in U.S. imports from Japan is largely attributed to the increased competitiveness of Japanese-made products and the selection of these products by certain U.S. manufacturers to use with the system they sell. Imports from Taiwan also showed strong growth in 1983, rising to \$151 million from \$18 million in 1982.

Copying machines.--U.S. exports of copying machines increased by 65 percent in 1983 compared with exports in 1982. Such exports totaled \$280.0 million with major increases going to the Netherlands and West Germany. U.S. imports registered a smaller increase, rising to \$654.2 million in 1983 for an increase of 18 percent. Japan was the principal source of copier imports in 1983. The increase in exports reflects the continuing advantage U.S. copiers

enjoy in the upper end of the market. Imported products are competitive in the lower end of the market.

Scott Baker
523-0361

Taps, cocks, and valves and parts 1/.--Imports of taps, cocks, and valves and parts decreased in value from \$605 million in 1982 to \$459 million in 1983, or by 24 percent. The decline is attributed to a downturn in many major consuming markets including petroleum and gas extraction, chemical processing, and water industries' facilities. U.S. exports of these products fell 16 percent in 1983 to \$716 million. The depressed market conditions for petrochemical processing and power generation equipment were the primary reasons for the decrease in exports.

Debby Ladomirak
523-0131

Motors and generators.--U.S. exports of motors and generators decreased by 40 percent during 1983, declining to \$539 million. In contrast, U.S. imports increased 21 percent during the year, rising to \$490 million. Although the United States realized a \$49-million trade surplus in motors and generators, the trade balance in 1983 represents a 90-percent reduction compared with the trade balance in 1982.

The rapid decline in 1983 in the U.S. trade balance in motors and generators largely resulted from purchasing shifts by Third World countries. Because of increasing debt constraints and a decreasing world demand for oil, certain Third World countries have severely curtailed their industrial development. The purchasing shifts can be shown by exports to countries such as Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and Venezuela. Exports to these countries decreased by more than 53 percent during 1983, declining by \$125 million. Slow recovery by countries in Western Europe from recessionary conditions in that area also contributed to the decline.

Nelson Hogge
523-0377

Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts.--U.S. imports of these articles showed a significant increase in 1983. The value of U.S. imports increased to \$481.8 million in 1983, from \$297.0 million in 1982, or by 62 percent. Japan continues to be the principal supplier, representing 66 percent (\$319.9 million) of the total import value in 1983. Other import countries were the Republic of Korea and Singapore, together accounting for 30

1/ On Jan. 23, 1984, the Commission instituted a preliminary antidumping investigation (No. 731-TA-165) on certain brass valves, nozzles, and connectors, for use in fire protection systems, from Italy. The Commission made a determination that there is a reasonable indication of injury to the domestic industry on Mar. 1, 1984.

percent (\$146.9 million) of the total import value in 1983. The rise in imports of electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts, the bulk of which are microwave ovens and magnetron tubes, an integral part of the microwave oven, is fueled by the upswing of sales in the major household appliance industry. This upswing was caused by the increase in consumer spending, the increase in residential housing construction, and the rapidly growing replacement market.

Georgia Jackson
523-4604

Telephone and telegraph apparatus.--The United States experienced a negative balance of trade in telephone and telegraph apparatus in 1983 for the first time in recent years. The \$200 million trade surplus in 1982 fell to a deficit of \$418 million in 1983. Imports of telephone and telegraph apparatus rose to \$1.2 billion in 1983, or by 93 percent compared with such imports in 1982. Exports, on the other hand, declined in 1983 to \$790 million compared with \$829 million in 1982. Imports from Japan accounted for 41 percent of total imports and those from Taiwan, Canada, and Hong Kong accounted for 18, 16, and 13 percent, respectively. The Republic of Korea continued to be the largest market for U.S. exports in 1983. The deregulation in the U.S. market for telephone terminal apparatus appears to be the cause of the increased imports.

Telephone instruments.--The value of U.S. imports of wired telephone instruments rose to \$415 million in 1983, three times larger than the value of such imports in 1982. The number of wired telephone instruments imported into the United States in 1983 was 25.8 million units, or nearly five times the number imported in 1982. The unit values including insurance, freight, and duty charged were \$54.49, \$27.24, \$17.61 in 1981, 1982, and 1983, respectively. The decline in landed price per unit is consistent with the increasing volume of imports. The increased imports reflect expectations of increased sales of telephone instruments.

William Fletcher
523-0378

Automobile radio receivers.--U.S. imports of automobile radio receivers increased from \$154.9 million in 1982 to \$246.1 million in 1983, or by 59 percent. Imports from Mexico accounted for 52 percent of total imports in 1983 compared with only 27 percent in 1982. These imports increased from \$41.6 million in 1982 to \$127.2 million in 1983, or by 206 percent. Imports from Brazil (the second largest source of imports) increased from \$49.3 million in 1982 to \$64.2 million in 1983. As a share of the total, these imports decreased from 32 percent in 1982 to 26 percent in 1983.

The increasing trend in imports of automobile radios is a result of a significant increase in sales of new automobiles during 1983. In both Mexico and Brazil there are large subsidiaries of U.S. firms producing automobile radios for export to the United States.

Eric Nelson
523-4585

Color television receivers.--U.S. imports of color television receivers increased from 1.51 million units, valued at \$418 million in 1982 to 2.86 million units, valued at \$516 million, in 1983. This is an increase of 89 percent in terms of quantity, but only 24 percent in terms of value. Despite continuing high production from Japanese-owned facilities in the United States, imports from Japan (the largest source) increased by 62 percent in terms of quantity, from 716,000 units in 1982 to 1.16 million units in 1983, but decreased by 22 percent in terms of value, from \$250 million in 1982 to \$196 million in 1983. U.S. imports from the Republic of Korea (the second largest source) increased by 126 percent in terms of quantity, from 359,000 units in 1982 to 810,000 units in 1983, and increased in value from \$64.3 million in 1982 to \$135.4 million in 1983, or by 110 percent. Imports from Taiwan also showed a dramatic increase, from a quantity of 335,000 units in 1982 to 703,000 in 1983, or by 110 percent, and (by value) from \$63.8 million in 1982 to \$126.9 million in 1983, or by 99 percent. The imports from Japan are mostly low-end small screen-sized receivers not produced in the United States and those from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan are primarily low-end sets in the popular 13-inch and 19-inch screen sizes. 1/

Ross Reynolds
523-0230

Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines.--Imports of tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines (mostly video tape recorders) amounted to \$3.3 billion in 1983, compared with \$2.5 billion in 1982, representing an increase of 32 percent. Imports from Japan in 1983, primarily nonprofessional video tape recorders, amounted to \$2.7 billion, or 77 percent of total imports, compared with \$2.0 billion, or 80 percent of total imports in 1982. The other significant sources for U.S. imports in 1983 were Korea, Taiwan, and Mexico, which in total were valued at \$413 million, representing an increase of 12 percent over that of imports in 1982. U.S. production of tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines are virtually all professional, commercial, and industrial types. Exports continued their downward trend and amounted to \$212 million in 1983, compared with \$269 million in 1982. This resulted in a negative U.S. trade balance of \$3.1 billion in 1983, compared with \$2.3 billion in 1982.

Ross Reynolds
523-0230

Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits.--Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits cover a variety of electrical articles, including switchgear, connectors, relays, and printed circuit boards. Over time, the United States has enjoyed a positive balance of trade in these articles although the trade balance has been declining since 1981.

1/ A 13-year dumping order on television receivers from Japan continues to be in litigation. Currently, the U.S. International Trade Commission is in the final stage of antidumping investigations (731-TA-134 and 135) on color television receivers from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan. Commerce is scheduled to be notified of the final Commission decision on Apr. 9, 1984.

In 1983, the trade balance in these electrical articles decreased to \$393 million, a decline of 37 percent compared with that in 1982. The decline in the trade balance resulted from a 16-percent increase in imports which rose to \$1.4 billion and a 2-percent decrease in exports which fell to \$1.8 billion. The increase in imports is believed related to the appreciation of the dollar particularly with respect to the Mexican peso and to currencies of West European countries. The increased activities of U.S. firms using developing countries, including Haiti, Taiwan, Barbados, and Singapore, as sources of assembly labor also were a contributing factor in the import increase.

Nelson Hogge
523-0337

Semiconductors.--U.S. imports of semiconductors reached \$5.0 billion in 1983, rising almost 19 percent above the 1982 import level. Semiconductor exports also showed a sizable increase during the year, reaching \$4.4 billion, and rising 15 percent over that of 1982. The U.S. negative trade balance, however, increased to \$609 million in 1983, about \$256 million higher than the trade balance of 1982.

A large share of U.S. semiconductor imports is accounted for by domestic producers operating assembly plants in developing countries. Final assembly and encapsulation of finished semiconductor devices are completed in these countries prior to being returned to the United States. Tariff items 806.30 and 807.00 are extensively used.

The major reason for the deteriorating U.S. trade balance in semiconductors is U.S. trade with Japan. In 1983, the negative trade balance with Japan reached \$683 million compared with \$415 million in 1982. The principal semiconductor products imported from Japan are integrated circuits; in 1983, Japanese imports of these devices were valued at \$728 million, representing an increase of 64 percent over that of imports in 1982. Integrated circuits imported from Japan are largely computer memory devices, and the increase in imports of these products is related to falling unit prices and capacity limitations of U.S. producers' plants.

Nelson Hogge
523-0377

Insulated electrical conductors.--U.S. imports of insulated electrical conductors increased by 33 percent to \$724.0 million in 1983 from \$545.2 million in 1982. The majority of this increase was in imports from the top four leading sources--Mexico, Taiwan, Canada, and Japan. Together, imports from these sources rose by almost \$180 million in 1983. The increase from Mexico was predominantly in ignition wiring harnesses, as the result of increased border operation under TSUS item 807.00. The rise in imports from Taiwan was principally related to increased shipments under the GSP of ignition wiring harnesses and miscellaneous conductors with fittings. The Canadian increase was related largely to imports of miscellaneous copper conductors without fittings. The single largest increase in Japanese imports was in miscellaneous electrical conductors with fittings. Much of the

increase in imports was related to the improvement in economic conditions in the United States, particularly increased production of automobiles.

John Cutchin
523-0231

Passenger automobiles.--U.S. imports of automobiles, including the value of imports from Foreign Trade Zones (FTZ), increased from \$20.5 billion in 1982 to \$24.3 billion in 1983, or by 19 percent. In terms of units, imports of automobiles, including those produced in FTZ's increased from 3.1 million to 3.7 million, or by almost 20 percent. If imports from FTZ's are excluded, however, the increases were not as large. In 1983, there were 3.1 million units, valued at \$23.4 billion, compared with 2.9 million units, valued at \$20.2 billion, in 1982 imported from outside of the United States. The average unit value of these automobiles increased from \$6,901 in 1982 to \$7,465 in 1983, or by 8 percent. Although imports of autos from Japan, the leading source of imports since 1976, remained relatively stable due to the voluntary restraint announcement, imports from Canada and some EC countries increased due to strong consumer demand brought about by the U.S. economic recovery. ^{1/} Imports from Canada increased from 702,530 units, valued at \$5.8 billion, in 1982 to 835,665 units, valued at \$7.3 billion, in 1983.

U.S. exports of automobiles increased by almost 45 percent, rising from \$2.9 billion in 1982 to \$4.2 billion in 1983. Canada, the largest market for U.S. exports of autos, accounted for virtually all of the increase. In 1983, the United States exported 522,020 automobiles, valued at \$3.9 billion, to Canada compared with 333,191 units, valued at \$2.3 billion, in 1982. Of the four leading export markets for U.S.-produced automobiles, three decreased (Saudi Arabia, Japan, and Kuwait) and only one (Canada) increased. The increase in exports to Canada was caused by the recovery of the Canadian economy which resulted in an increase in demand for both imported and Canadian-produced automobiles.

Jim McElroy
523-0258

Tractors.--U.S. exports fell to \$757 million in 1983 from \$1.3 billion in 1982, declining by almost 42 percent. A decrease in exports to Canada and Australia accounted for most of the decline. Tractors most affected by the decrease in exports are those for construction purposes. Both the slowdown in world construction activity and the higher price of U.S.-produced equipment (because of the strength of the U.S. dollar) are the principal reasons for the decline in U.S. exports of construction tractors.

^{1/} The Japanese Government announced on May 1, 1981, that it would restrain the level of automobile exports to the United States during the Japanese year 1981 (April 1981-March 1982) to 1.68 million units. A similar announcement was made by the Japanese Government for fiscal years 1982 and 1983. On Nov. 1, 1983, the Japanese Government announced that it would increase its voluntary export limit from 1.68 million automobiles to 1.85 million automobiles during fiscal year 1984.

U.S. imports of tractors increased to \$739 million in 1983, or by more than 32 percent compared with tractor imports in 1982. Increases in imports from Japan, West Germany, and the United Kingdom accounted for the majority of the rise in the value of tractor imports. Imports from Japan consist mainly of agricultural tractors under 40 horsepower which are not made in the United States but are produced under license agreements with three Japanese companies. Most of the imports from West Germany and the United Kingdom are 40 to 100 horsepower agricultural tractors that are now produced by four U.S. firms in Europe.

Ronald DeMarines
523-0259

Forklift trucks and similar industrial vehicles.--U.S. imports of forklift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, excluding parts, increased to \$144.5 million in 1983 from \$121.1 million in 1982, or by 19 percent. Imports from Japan, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Ireland accounted for the majority of the increase. Japanese truck imports (powered by internal-combustion engines with a lift capacity of 4,000 to 6,000 pounds and used in both manufacturing and service activities) are believed to be increasing because their use is closely related to the growth of the U.S. economy in general. Exports declined for the second successive year since 1981 to \$221.5 million in 1983 from \$305.6 million in 1982. U.S. exports decreased to most principal markets, with significant decreases in exports to Mexico and Venezuela (both of which have troubled economies). According to industry sources, U.S. exports have declined in part because U.S. manufacturers, in order to reduce costs, have moved some production operations offshore, including locations in Canada, the United Kingdom, and Ireland. The increase in U.S. imports from these countries is also attributable to this fact, since units from production facilities of U.S. manufacturers in these countries are imported into the United States.

Dennis Fravel
523-0411

Motorcycles.--U.S. imports of motorcycles declined from \$1.06 billion in 1982 to \$669 million in 1983, or by 37 percent. In terms of units, the decline was even greater, dropping from 934,293 units in 1982 to 564,313 units in 1983, or by 40 percent.

The decline of U.S. imports of motorcycles was due primarily to two factors. First, there was a large inventory of motorcycles in the United States at the beginning of 1983, which exceeded the projected U.S. demand. In addition, the rate of duty on heavyweight motorcycles (motorcycles with an engine displacement of over 700 cubic centimeters) was increased from 4.4 percent ad valorem to 49.4 percent ad valorem due to Presidential Proclamation No. 5050, effective April 15, 1983. The increase followed the U.S. International Trade Commission's recommendation to the President on

February 1, 1983, that rates of duty on heavyweight motorcycles be temporarily increased during the next 5 years. 1/

Jim McElroy
523-0258

Floating structures, including parts.--U.S. imports of floating structures and parts increased 359 percent, from \$56 million in 1982 to \$257 million in 1983. The Republic of Korea accounted for \$210 million, or 82 percent, of U.S. imports in 1983. All of the articles from Korea (26,500 units) were imported into the United States under the GSP in August 1983.

U.S. exports of floating structures and parts decreased 51 percent, from \$607 million in 1982 to \$269 million in 1983. The major markets for U.S.-made offshore oil well drilling and production platforms are developing countries. U.S. manufacturers completed and exported a number of these articles in 1982, but received very few new orders for 1983 due to the world oil glut and the depressed economies of the developing countries.

Chuck West
523-0299

Articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement 2/.--U.S. imports of the articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement decreased from \$3.4 billion in 1982, to \$3.0 billion in 1983, or by 12 percent (app. B). The decline in imports can be attributed to decreased demand for civil aircraft and parts in the United States resulting from the recession and large airline financial losses. U.S. exports, however, increased 10 percent, rising to \$10.3 billion in 1983. The increase can be attributed to increased usage of U.S.-built components in foreign aircraft. The trade surplus totaled \$7.3 billion in 1983 compared with \$5.9 billion in 1982. Engines and parts showed the most significant change in trade activity.

U.S. imports of civil aircraft engines and parts decreased from \$1.3 billion in 1982, to \$1.1 billion in 1983, or by 15 percent (app. B). The United Kingdom, France, and Canada were the major import sources, supplying 93 percent of the value of U.S. imports. Industry sources indicate that the decline was due to slack demand in the civil aircraft market, and a lower usage of engine parts by the major airlines in 1983. Exports of civil aircraft engines and parts, however, rose from \$905 million in 1982 to \$1.1 billion in 1983.

Debby Ladomirak
523-0131

1/ On Sept. 16, 1982, the U.S. International Trade Commission instituted a sec. 201 investigation of the Trade Act of 1974 on imports of heavyweight motorcycles, engines and power trains subassemblies (investigation No. TA-201-47). On Jan. 19, 1983, the Commission determined that imports of heavyweight motorcycles were a substantial cause of the threat of serious injury to the domestic industry.

2/ Included are aircraft parts and accessories classified in schedules 15-17 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

Motor-vehicle parts and accessories. 1/--U.S. imports of motor-vehicle parts and accessories, including duty-free parts and accessories imported from Canada under the United States-Canadian Automotive Products Trade Act (APTA), increased about 38 percent in 1983, compared with imports in 1982. Imports during 1983 amounted to \$12.6 billion, compared with \$9.1 billion in 1982 (app. C). Imports from Canada, the leading source of imports of motor-vehicle parts and accessories, increased from \$4.5 billion in 1982 to \$6.6 billion in 1983, and imports from Japan, the second leading source of these products, increased by 16 percent. Virtually all of the Canadian increase can be attributed to increased imports of APTA parts and accessories. U.S. imports of APTA items in 1983 amounted to \$5.7 billion, compared with \$3.7 billion in 1982, representing an increase of over 54 percent.

Exports of motor-vehicle parts and accessories increased from \$10.6 billion in 1982 to \$11.0 billion in 1983, or by 3.8 percent. Exports to Canada, the leading export market, increased by 21 percent, whereas exports to Mexico, the second largest market for parts and accessories, declined by more than 31 percent. Most of the decrease in U.S. exports to Mexico was caused by the declining demand for motor-vehicle parts used in the assembly of new motor vehicles and the demand for replacement parts. This was brought about by the economic recession in Mexico, caused primarily by falling petroleum prices. Thus, the United States experienced a trade deficit in motor-vehicle parts and accessories of \$1.6 billion with the world in 1983, compared with a trade surplus of \$1.5 billion in 1982. The trade surplus with Canada declined from \$1.9 billion in 1982 to \$1.2 billion in 1983, and the United States had a trade deficit in automotive parts trade with Mexico amounting to \$442 million in 1983 compared with a trade surplus of \$467 million in 1982.

Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles.--U.S. imports of bodies and chassis for motor vehicles increased from \$497 million in 1982 to \$753 million in 1983, or by almost 52 percent. U.S. exports of these items also increased, rising to \$465 million in 1983 compared with \$350 million in 1982, or by 33 percent. The principal sources of imported bodies and chassis in 1983 were Canada, France, Italy, and Brazil; and the major markets for U.S. exports of these products were Canada, Australia, Korea, and Saudi Arabia. Canada accounted for the greatest share of both imports and exports, representing 79 percent and 84 percent of the total, respectively.

The increase in U.S. imports of bodies and chassis, primarily for use in the assembly of new trucks, was due to the rise in demand for new trucks in the United States resulting from the recovery of the U.S. economy. The increase in U.S. exports can be attributed to the economic recovery in Canada, the primary market for U.S. exports of these items.

Certain motor-vehicle parts.--Products contained in this group include body stampings, bumpers, wheels, hubcaps, wheel covers, radiators, exhaust systems, brakes and parts, shock absorbers, transmissions, and miscellaneous motor-vehicle parts such as axles, tire valves, clutches, universal joints, and related parts. Imports of items in this group increased from \$3.6 billion in 1982 to \$4.9 billion in 1983, or by 36 percent; exports

1/ Included are motor-vehicle parts and accessories classified in schedules 1-7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

increased from \$6.7 billion in 1982 to \$6.8 billion in 1983, or by less than 2 percent. The trade surplus in these products decreased from \$3.1 billion in 1982 to \$1.9 billion in 1983, or by 39 percent.

The primary export markets for these parts in 1983 were Canada, Mexico, and Venezuela. These three countries together represented \$5.5 billion of the total \$6.8 billion in U.S. exports in 1983, or almost 81 percent. The primary products in this group that accounted for the largest increase in exports were body stampings, wheels, hubcaps, exhaust systems, and transmissions.

Canada, Japan, Mexico, West Germany, and France were the principal sources of imports in this group, accounting for \$4.5 billion, or almost 92 percent, of total imports in 1983. Imports of APTA items represented \$2.8 billion, or 57 percent of the 1983 total, representing an increase of \$966 million when compared with imports in 1982.

Motor-vehicle engines and parts.--U.S. imports of motor-vehicle engines and parts increased from \$1.7 billion in 1982 to \$2.4 billion in 1983, or by 41 percent. More than 51 percent of the imported engines and parts were sourced from Canada; Mexico, Brazil, West Germany, and Japan together accounted for almost all of the remaining imports. The greatest increase in imports of motor-vehicle engines and parts occurred in the gasoline-powered engine category, which increased from \$1.1 billion in 1982 to \$1.8 billion in 1983, or by almost 64 percent. Most of this increase was attributed to imports from Canada, Mexico, and Brazil, where U.S. motor-vehicle manufacturers have subsidiary engine plant facilities. Imports from Mexico increased by 110 percent in 1983 over that of imports in 1982, and imports from Brazil increased by almost 68 percent. Imports from Japan, however, declined by more than 43 percent in 1983 compared with that of 1982.

U.S. exports of motor-vehicle engines and parts increased from \$2.0 billion in 1982 to \$2.1 billion in 1983, or by 5 percent. The principal market for engines and parts in 1983 continued to be Canada, where virtually all imported engines are used in the assembly of new motor vehicles, principally automobiles and lightweight trucks.

Radios, including radio transceivers and combinations.--The value of imports of radios, including radio transceivers, and radio tape player/recorder combinations increased from \$656 million in 1982 to \$976 million in 1983, or by 49 percent. Imports from Japan (the largest source in 1983) amounted to \$420 million, or 43 percent of the total in 1983. Mexico was the second largest source of imports of radios, transceivers, and combinations in 1983, accounting for 21 percent of the total. Such imports from Mexico increased from \$42 million in 1982 to \$203 million in 1983, or by 383 percent.

The increase in imports reflects the general economic upturn in the domestic economy and increased sales of automobiles. The reason for the surge in imports from Mexico is that one of the top domestic automakers has a subsidiary plant in Mexico producing radios and radio combinations for export to the United States. Of particular importance in this group of products is the combination units which have enjoyed increased popularity in recent years.

Jim McElroy
523-0758

Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose machinery				
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	45,292	28,335	37,775	33
Exports:				
Value	661,442	793,723	564,477	-29
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	2,944	4,427	6,322	43
Exports:				
Value	38,689	33,893	31,889	-6
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	81,437	78,466	77,290	-1
Exports:				
Value	308,184	404,442	375,154	-7
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	2,150,167	2,309,396	2,986,326	29
Exports:				
Value	4,108,099	3,847,672	3,575,114	-7
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	1,550,304	1,399,434	1,175,483	-16
Exports:				
Value	2,989,500	3,189,747	3,335,769	5
Non-piston type aircraft engines				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)	3,404	1,978	1,448	-27
Value	1,048,219	802,635	605,103	-25
Exports:				
Quantity (number)	1,981	2,137	1,781	-17
Value	817,241	857,505	1,076,562	26
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors therefor				
Imports:				
Value	22,544	32,972	23,057	-30
Exports:				
Value	16,530	19,365	18,184	-6

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	55,997	60,223	44,362	-26
Exports:				
Value	61,265	49,485	35,549	-28
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	663,031	528,554	413,654	-22
Exports:				
Value	1,182,133	1,184,380	947,967	-20
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	437,607	412,784	506,240	23
Exports:				
Value	107,363	121,654	83,224	-32
Compressors and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	277,434	269,887	339,562	26
Exports:				
Value	1,025,220	865,233	690,476	-20
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	76,551	69,445	69,431	0
Exports:				
Value	65,622	61,730	55,127	-11
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	83,960	100,979	75,176	-26
Exports:				
Value	1,255,177	1,093,400	924,918	-15
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	29,076	39,045	38,634	-1
Exports:				
Value	146,114	139,611	101,844	-27
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	89,929	102,094	159,078	56
Exports:				
Value	663,810	559,702	483,687	-14

Table 21.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	20,490	9,148	11,320	24
Exports:				
Value	14,881	21,068	16,609	-21
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	14,208	11,574	11,611	0
Exports:				
Value	34,847	30,923	23,484	-24
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	256,538	347,321	258,770	-25
Exports:				
Value	451,590	469,440	290,920	-38
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery: and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	181,047	204,844	154,721	-24
Exports:				
Value	802,498	773,464	734,081	-5
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	198,171	257,034	297,840	16
Exports:				
Value	460,268	368,284	305,491	-17
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	31,277	39,377	60,210	53
Exports:				
Value	90,535	76,669	61,105	-20
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	74,635	85,435	102,220	20
Exports:				
Value	430,559	449,259	545,838	21

Table 21.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery				
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrappers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,065,966	754,571	589,564	-22
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,243,401	6,983,225	4,249,299	-39
Drilling and boring machinery				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	2,706	1,500	940	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)	258,725	58,809	16,237	-72
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	3,814	1,670	1,278	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)	385,493	536,821	273,839	-49
Front-end loaders				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	111,784	108,792	159,245	46
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	874,406	456,844	257,795	-44
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	798	319	798	150
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,300	17,867	45,951	157
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	3,175	1,543	744	-52
Value (1,000 dollars)	290,083	140,257	90,782	-35
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	546,500	579,880	575,431	-1
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	908,245	828,659	532,683	-36
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery for preparing food and drink				
Agricultural and horticultural machinery				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	440,849	296,796	275,265	-7
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	965,056	725,790	495,987	-32

Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery:				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	185,252	154,610	149,990	-3
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	309,760	265,970	227,678	-14
Lawnmowers and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,168	20,047	29,991	50
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	133,005	120,468	94,144	-22
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof				
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,956	2,658	5,063	90
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	48,888	41,514	29,469	-29
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,726	14,591	17,717	21
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	76,709	69,563	58,201	-16
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,390	5,305	5,462	3
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	39,609	36,321	31,059	-14
Bakery machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,649	20,654	35,852	74
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	45,378	46,719	44,942	-4
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,040	8,040	10,645	32
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	65,697	56,073	43,633	-22

Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	60,272	58,511	71,150	22
Exports:				
Value	150,270	139,698	122,221	-13
Pulp and paper machinery; bookbinding machinery; printing machinery				
Machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper, or paperboard; machines for processing or finishing pulp, paper, or paperboard, or making them into articles; and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	253,736	198,711	200,614	1
Exports:				
Value	341,300	301,416	195,114	-35
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	383,980	436,885	459,721	5
Exports:				
Value	728,668	599,679	478,000	-20
Duplicating machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	23,974	20,227	23,349	15
Exports:				
Value	82,968	65,730	52,190	-21
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	9,503	7,488	9,453	26
Exports:				
Value	16,424	15,615	9,599	-39
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines				
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	178	31	187	503
Value	1,890	1,355	4,516	233
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	249	60	21	-65
Value	6,759	1,281	455	-64

Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Textile yarn-producing machinery				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	5,599:	6,960:	8,424:	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	112,694:	119,829:	139,659:	17
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	2,386:	1,862:	1,569:	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,249:	21,947:	12,690:	-42
Textile yarn-preparing machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	2,237:	7,628:	4,696:	-38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,480:	36,635:	50,593:	38
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	3,073:	1,491:	899:	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,450:	15,261:	10,844:	-29
Weaving machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	65,295:	95,710:	26,755:	-72
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	199,998:	196,002:	163,804:	-16
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	1,149:	871:	583:	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,228:	6,031:	4,850:	-20
Knitting machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	15,980:	18,922:	30,077:	59
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,200:	42,365:	68,161:	61
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	2,760:	2,707:	1,729:	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,521:	15,333:	9,018:	-41
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	1,949:	4,442:	4,167:	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,876:	11,958:	17,041:	43
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	2,170:	1,312:	974:	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,921:	9,631:	6,127:	-36
Machines for making felt and nonwoven fabrics including bonded fabrics, in the piece or in shapes, including felt-hat making machines and hat-making blocks; and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----				0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,855:	4,732:	16,288:	244
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----				0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,070:	6,003:	4,448:	-26

Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,557	42,034	60,916	45
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	207,971	175,064	151,985	-13
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	40,523	25,312	45,972	82
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,708	21,442	18,462	-14
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	3,021	3,303	3,049	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,970	3,573	6,184	73
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	16,122	12,146	9,946	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,828	21,667	22,587	4
Parts of textile machinery				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	184,188	167,324	195,872	17
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	153,612	139,683	109,111	-22
Cordage machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	8,660	12,345	3,522	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				-71
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	8,286	9,244	3,999	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				-57
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	267,415	258,470	270,847	5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	139,431	118,580	100,836	-15
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials				

Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	34,287	85,511	142,975	67
Exports:				
Value	109,861	83,409	54,174	-35
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	60,024	47,242	80,647	71
Exports:				
Value	185,294	134,619	82,266	-39
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	1,726,143	1,497,496	1,092,067	-27
Exports:				
Value	1,453,066	1,010,855	681,542	-33
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	151,361	146,642	167,468	14
Exports:				
Value	308,099	247,951	239,425	-3
Tool holders and accessories				
Imports:				
Value	55,794	51,568	46,644	-10
Exports:				
Value	165,684	147,558	118,269	-20
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	231,166	214,703	255,712	19
Exports:				
Value	387,795	277,837	228,244	-18
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	10,073	6,576	5,839	-11
Exports:				
Value	84,539	73,754	55,730	-24
Office machines				
Imports:				
Value	3,492,997	4,233,768	6,647,749	57
Exports:				
Value	9,722,108	10,136,657	11,611,345	15

Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	2,210	1,922	2,135	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	345,540	363,898	395,280	9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	200	162	122	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	211,163	176,227	152,007	-14
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	2,186	1,862	2,030	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	326,214	317,102	327,309	3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	150	107	92	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	39,581	32,922	50,390	53
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	23	60	104	74
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,325	46,795	67,971	45
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	50	55	30	-46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	171,581	143,304	101,617	-29
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism				
Automatic data processing machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,133	2,195	7,169	227
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	692,400	977,227	1,887,366	93
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	280	378	567	50
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,016,134	2,041,817	2,309,287	13
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	316,882	271,880	283,390	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,710	36,253	23,931	-34
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	22,333	21,331	29,136	37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	139,123	117,759	120,455	2
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	470	529	393	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,626	22,176	13,950	-37

Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	7,275	6,794	9,223	36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	177,758	154,120	162,934	6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	67	31	18	-42
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,083	14,076	9,980	-29
Office machines and parts				
Copying machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	446	450	627	39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	588,646	556,690	654,186	18
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	49	50	51	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	127,996	170,126	280,026	65
Miscellaneous machines				
Shoe machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,473	16,328	20,508	26
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,593	20,585	18,802	-9
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	93,704	75,350	84,393	12
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	468,525	340,873	217,527	-36
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,635	20,569	26,055	27
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	96,721	100,495	75,120	-25
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	226,760	179,106	189,062	6
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	349,893	308,121	214,204	-30

Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	10,891	8,813	9,457	7
Exports:				
Value	48,109	46,173	36,114	-22
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	40,335	63,165	49,880	-21
Exports:				
Value	39,221	24,802	16,929	-32
Miscellaneous machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	577,159	695,139	777,132	12
Exports:				
Value	1,593,255	1,536,238	1,536,476	0
Parts of machines				
Industrial molds				
Imports:				
Value	138,560	148,542	168,902	14
Exports:				
Value	159,841	148,842	145,835	-2
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	2,034	6,161	9,351	52
Value	1,868	1,055	1,874	78
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	1,506	1,250	1,520	22
Value	4,640	3,025	2,625	-13
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids				
Imports:				
Value	590,306	605,407	458,963	-24
Exports:				
Value	936,027	854,400	715,563	-16
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts				
Imports:				
Value	476,822	452,372	412,637	-9
Exports:				
Value	353,774	283,372	229,579	-19

Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Forged steel grinding balls				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	18,189:	7,603:	1,034:	-86
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,153:	1,966:	675:	-66
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	76,047:	63,910:	47,630:	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,240:	15,939:	10,874:	-32
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	264,033:	212,383:	179,181:	-16
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	326,408:	278,255:	215,900:	-22
Miscellaneous machinery parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	78,623:	89,307:	72,960:	-18
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	189,176:	178,454:	157,306:	-12
Electrical machinery and equipment				
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,005,042:	1,061,997:	1,293,877:	22
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,774,312:	1,646,898:	1,279,274:	-22
Transformers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	106,470:	130,643:	120,281:	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	123,725:	144,627:	152,709:	6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	8,048:	4,835:	4,116:	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	162,215:	165,571:	164,055:	-1
Motors and generators				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	416,034:	406,701:	490,217:	21
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,016,921:	903,489:	539,157:	-40

Table 21.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Generator sets				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	860:	464:	526:	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	39,522:	44,693:	81,415:	82
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	91:	51:	37:	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	554,366:	474,573:	230,550:	-51
Magnets and electromagnet devices				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	70,723:	60,739:	65,055:	7
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,091:	25,337:	19,149:	-24
Primary cells and batteries				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	195,127:	214,345:	237,066:	11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	336,510:	275,678:	202,379:	-27
Storage batteries				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	116,486:	124,822:	135,606:	9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	178,179:	150,294:	80,823:	-46
Portable electric hand tools				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	87,429:	91,958:	118,265:	29
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	133,430:	89,079:	75,280:	-15
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,880:	25,914:	45,137:	74
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	119,494:	84,768:	96,959:	14
Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	87,940:	89,586:	109,927:	23
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	97,682:	81,955:	63,455:	-23
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	51,638:	65,714:	65,075:	-1
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,138:	12,481:	11,885:	-5

Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Ignition equipment				
Imports:				
Value	217,851	206,291	226,648	10
Exports:				
Value	297,270	257,386	239,695	-7
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles				
Imports:				
Value	52,399	59,303	84,379	42
Exports:				
Value	25,412	23,194	24,193	4
Portable electric lamps				
Imports:				
Value	13,534	14,170	22,810	61
Exports:				
Value	19,077	13,059	12,163	-7
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment				
Imports:				
Value	123,667	107,579	152,475	42
Exports:				
Value	397,705	337,675	293,440	-13
Electrothermic household appliances, other than cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	284,073	313,635	373,387	19
Exports:				
Value	186,059	141,968	133,256	-6
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	329,042	297,034	481,764	62
Exports:				
Value	128,983	125,827	115,895	-8
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	43,077	51,320	76,092	48
Exports:				
Value	27,942	26,065	22,517	-14

Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tel. phone and telegraph apparatus				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	494,570	626,335	1,208,487	93
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	653,215	829,144	789,960	-5
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment:				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	151,023	167,618	276,089	65
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	261,254	378,903	439,906	16
Telephone instruments				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	2,607	5,453	25,768	373
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	127,734	136,011	415,058	205
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	405	305	334	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,812	24,258	27,714	14
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	520,681	475,604	557,661	17
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	264,028	211,230	193,451	-8
Radio telegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,650,835	7,745,610	9,218,265	19
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,232,765	2,094,305	2,077,874	-1
Television cameras				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	243,134	267,681	297,490	11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	63,666	59,348	44,725	-25
Television apparatus				
Television receivers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	825,115	832,897	1,095,546	32
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	389,811	220,578	186,904	-15
Radio receivers and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,079,876	1,253,842	1,678,603	34
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	742,713	790,335	960,175	21

Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Automobile radio receivers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	3,517	3,597	4,516	26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	129,040	154,874	246,138	59
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	774	758	742	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	72,617	71,561	75,884	6
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	33,526	33,762	38,642	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	550,249	544,975	568,021	4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	564	416	281	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,764	12,728	9,776	-23
Transceivers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	5,154	4,635	4,492	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	171,024	162,643	140,041	-14
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	241	192	143	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	276,219	287,238	252,990	-12
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	272,381	187,514	214,142	14
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	58,022	40,360	25,738	-36
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,496,531	2,522,000	3,347,314	33
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	297,865	269,313	212,181	-21
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	173,676	125,224	118,175	-6
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	614,866	623,932	651,347	4

Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Radar				
Imports:				
Value	80,046	55,452	37,139	-33
Exports:				
Value	404,333	411,112	429,126	4
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus				
Imports:				
Value	217,338	226,504	269,136	19
Exports:				
Value	271,215	263,833	311,511	18
Electrical capacitors				
Imports:				
Value	287,712	288,765	288,958	0
Exports:				
Value	203,960	209,208	226,423	8
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	745,400	824,833	867,410	5
Value	59,848	62,538	56,465	-10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	9,236	9,626	12,998	35
Value	10,257	10,606	11,972	13
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	280,790	205,439	172,876	-16
Value	38,379	26,789	21,810	-19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	103,570	100,202	116,639	16
Value	60,686	56,355	53,715	-5
Ceramic fixed capacitors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	2,995,450	3,393,271	3,828,180	13
Value	101,688	110,446	119,730	8
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	515,541	699,761	1,007,946	44
Value	60,404	63,847	83,966	32
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits				
Imports:				
Value	1,108,528	1,180,778	1,365,130	16
Exports:				
Value	1,890,266	1,798,117	1,757,688	-2

Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Electrical switches and relays				
Circuit breakers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	20,986	17,599	17,710	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	45,033	39,925	60,692	52
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	37,519	31,229	33,210	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	171,226	166,845	146,008	-12
Switches other than circuit breakers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	454,675	408,124	454,855	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	236,009	232,982	281,734	21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	223,113	174,532	164,088	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	261,230	256,555	244,105	-5
Fuses				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	94,984	87,946	96,197	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,605	11,566	14,252	23
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----				23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,700	38,334	40,547	6
Connectors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,215,981	1,198,407	1,282,962	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	156,562	167,640	214,710	28
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	825,588	591,066	886,233	50
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	273,195	258,098	302,275	17
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	704	423	463	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,431	17,146	11,537	-33
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	118	110	97	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	87,689	106,172	61,258	-42
Ac motor starters and contactors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	2,650	1,447	2,559	77
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,317	8,240	14,041	70
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	2,294	1,562	1,437	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,532	21,768	16,688	-23

Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Electrical resistors				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	179,185	185,691	208,927	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	134,810	139,305	149,355	7
Fixed resistors				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	101,981	98,417	108,224	10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	82,147	86,528	98,385	14
Carbon composition resistors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,083,355	961,760	805,216	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,175	10,967	10,202	-7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	138,642	67,276	81,753	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,950	7,794	8,772	13
Film resistors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	6,519,207	6,145,622	7,878,990	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	49,565	40,548	43,237	7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	111,168	104,134	151,484	45
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,815	18,099	15,671	-13
Wirewound resistors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	59,062	144,132	81,767	-43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,534	7,148	6,480	-9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	35,416	41,122	45,712	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,506	6,867	8,433	23
Automatic voltage regulators				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,622	16,950	21,756	28
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	35,381	39,782	34,542	-13
Electric lamps				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	175,624	187,876	209,467	11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	164,770	155,328	125,696	-19

Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Electronic tubes (except x-ray)				
Imports:				
Value	251,027	200,651	211,451	5
Exports:				
Value	290,404	247,582	260,104	5
Television picture tubes				
Imports:				
Value	68,275	51,795	39,362	-24
Exports:				
Value	64,022	26,330	30,464	16
Semiconductors				
Imports:				
Value	3,617,583	4,205,115	5,050,852	20
Exports:				
Value	3,606,979	3,821,714	4,388,521	15
Transistors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,927,192	1,922,484	1,754,590	-9
Value	259,509	259,661	253,038	-3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	222,450	173,627	296,519	71
Value	87,338	81,764	97,896	20
Integrated circuits				
Imports:				
Value	2,952,690	3,461,332	4,179,186	21
Exports:				
Value	768,411	836,260	1,025,724	23
Electrical conductors				
Imports:				
Value	532,077	545,457	725,669	33
Exports:				
Value	594,396	559,005	641,079	15
Miscellaneous electrical articles				
Imports:				
Value	318,901	525,906	572,952	9
Exports:				
Value	946,498	994,037	1,027,386	3
Rail locomotives and rolling stock				
Imports:				
Value	226,357	117,990	153,614	30
Exports:				
Value	487,828	432,519	402,068	-7

Table 21.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Motor vehicles				
Automobile trucks and truck tractors				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	721,633	682,460	765,876	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,789,125	4,130,020	4,531,263	10
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	134,799	102,642	100,627	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,073,687	1,697,395	1,357,358	-20
Motor buses				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	16,088	14,651	17,853	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	310,571	249,320	276,871	11
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	3,400	3,309	2,030	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	99,751	88,841	60,391	-32
Passenger automobiles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	3,003,368	3,076,647	3,707,796	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,993,509	20,480,827	24,344,512	19
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	563,195	390,089	558,264	43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,996,144	2,922,853	4,242,617	45
Snowmobiles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	27,940	32,986	29,839	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,466	52,212	50,403	-3
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	10,834	7,236	3,786	-48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,878	7,386	6,975	-6
Special purpose motor vehicles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----				0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	289,944	327,456	398,882	22
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	15,857	10,011	6,811	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,193,706	932,742	473,196	-49
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	106,840	45,094	67,600	50
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	493,647	497,275	752,689	51
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	100,323	69,158	72,039	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	553,697	349,975	465,057	33

Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Motor vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis				
Imports:				
Value	3,226,616	3,550,177	4,918,135	39
Exports:				
Value	6,936,538	6,663,116	6,752,689	1
Tractors, including parts				
Imports:				
Value	991,501	785,446	968,419	23
Exports:				
Value	3,582,805	2,417,663	1,728,999	-28
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts				
Imports:				
Value	192,906	152,083	176,063	16
Exports:				
Value	452,994	305,583	221,532	-28
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts				
Imports:				
Value	17,725	23,042	19,112	-17
Exports:				
Value	743,156	1,125,065	901,719	-20
Motorcycles, including parts				
Imports:				
Value	1,342,241	1,120,482	773,650	-31
Exports:				
Value	77,013	87,535	85,236	-3
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts				
Imports:				
Value	22,970	46,536	50,186	8
Exports:				
Value	241,978	194,515	147,945	-24
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts				
Imports:				
Value	2,585,931	2,481,131	2,011,994	-19
Exports:				
Value	14,621,380	11,645,736	12,070,942	4
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary)				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	805	741	457	-38
Value	1,377,907	1,156,993	887,002	-23
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	4,334	2,194	2,024	-8
Value	10,213,210	7,121,361	7,391,069	4

Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Pleasure boats; floating structures				
Imports:				
Value	251,773	254,397	534,511	110
(1,000 dollars)				
Exports:				
Value	702,765	941,399	629,992	-33
(1,000 dollars)				
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts				
Imports:				
Value	199,973	188,986	266,163	41
(1,000 dollars)				
Exports:				
Value	295,574	327,726	332,028	1
(1,000 dollars)				

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1983 1/

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose machinery				
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof	01 09		(01) 09	10
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof	01 09	10		
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof	09			
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	01			
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	(01) (04)		01 (04)	07
Non-piston type aircraft engines				
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors thereof	(01)			
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof	(01)		(01)	
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	(01)		(01)	
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof			(01)	
Fans and blowers and parts thereof	01		(01)	
Compressors and parts thereof	01		(01)	
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	(01)			
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof				
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens, and parts thereof	10		(01)	
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof	01			
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof	01		(01) 09	
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof			(01)	
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof	(01)		(01)	
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	(01)			
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof				
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof	01		(01)	
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof	01		01	
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery				
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery				
Other than elevators, winches, cranes, and				

1/ Appendix A contains a detailed description of the specific import and export gates which are currently used in the Commission's trade-monitoring system.

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1983

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
related machinery and parts thereof----	(01)	(01)
Drilling and boring machinery-----	(01)	(01) (04) (07)
Front-end loaders-----	01	(01)
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines-----	01	(01) (04) 07
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof-----		(01)
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery for preparing food and drink-----		(01)
Agricultural and horticultural machinery-----		(01)
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery-----	01	(01)
Lawnmowers and parts thereof-----		
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof-----		
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof-----	01 09 10	(01) 09
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof-----	01	
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof-----		
Bakery machinery and parts thereof-----	01	
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof-----	01	(01)
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof-----	01	
Pulp and paper machinery; bookbinding machinery; printing machinery-----		
Machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper, or paperboard; machines for processing or finishing pulp, paper, or paperboard, or making them into articles; and parts thereof-----		(01)
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof-----		(01)
Duplicating machines and parts thereof-----		(01) 10
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof-----	01	
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines-----		
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments-----	01 04 (07) 09	(01) (04) 10
Textile yarn-producing machinery-----	04	(01) (04) (07)
Textile yarn-preparing machines-----	01 (04) 07	(01) (04)
Weaving machines-----	(04) 07	(01) (04) 07
Knitting machines-----	01 04	(01) (04)
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles-----		(01) (04)
Machines for making felt and nonwoven fabrics including bonded fabrics, in the piece or in shapes, including felt-hat making-----	01 07	

Table 22.-Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1983

Commodity area	Imports			Exports		
machines and hat-making blocks; and parts thereof-----				(01)	(04)	(07) 09
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof-----	01	04	07 09			
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof-----	01			(04)	07 10	
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines-----	01	07		(01)		
Parts of textile machinery-----	(01)	04 07		(01)	(04)	(07)
Cordage machines and parts thereof including sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines-----						
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials-----						
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof-----	01			(01)		
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof-----	01	09		(01)	10	
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof-----	(01)			(01)		
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof-----				(01)		
Tool holders and accessories-----						
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof-----						
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof-----				(01)		
Office machines-----	01					
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism-----	04			(04)		
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard-----				01	(04)	07
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters-----	01	04 09		(01)	(04)	07
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism-----						
Automatic data processing machines-----	01	04 (07)		04	(07)	
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing-----				(01)		
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type-----	04 (07)			(01)	(04)	09 10
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism-----						
Office machines and parts-----	04 (07)			(01)	(04)	07
Copying machines-----						
Miscellaneous machines-----						
Shoe machinery and parts thereof-----	01					
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts:						

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1983

Commodity area	Imports			Exports		
thereof-----						
Glass-working and related machinery and parts				(01)		
thereof-----						
Molding and forming machines for plastics or	01	09	10	(01)	10	
rubber and parts thereof-----						
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof-----				(01)		
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines;				(01)		
industrial cigar- or cigarette-making						
machines and parts thereof-----	(01)			(01)		
Miscellaneous machines and parts thereof-----						
Parts of machines						
Industrial molds-----						
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings--	01	04	09	04	(07)	
taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and						
parts thereof used to control the flow of	(01)					
liquids, gases or solids-----						
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and						
roller bearings and parts-----						
Forged steel grinding balls-----						
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed,	(01)	(04)	07	09	(01)	(04)
multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and						
sheaves; shaft couplings; torque						
converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and						
universal joints; and parts thereof-----				(01)		
Miscellaneous machinery parts-----						
Electrical machinery and equipment						
Motors, generators, transformers, and related						
equipment-----	01			(01)		
Transformers-----				(04)		
Motors and generators-----	01			(01)		
Generator sets-----	01	04	07	(01)	(04)	(07)
Magnets and electromagnetic devices-----						
Primary cells and batteries-----						
Storage batteries-----						
Portable electric hand tools-----	01					
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts						
thereof-----	01					
Electromechanical household appliances and						
parts thereof-----	01			(01)		
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors						
and parts thereof-----						
Ignition equipment-----						
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles--	01					
Portable electric lamps-----	01					
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing,						
induction and dielectric heating equipment--	01					
Electrothermic household appliances, other than						
cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces,						
heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof-----						
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts						
thereof-----	01					

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1983

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof-----	01	
Telephone and telegraph apparatus-----	01	
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment-----	01	
Telephone instruments-----	01 04 (07)	
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment-----		
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment-----		(01)
Television cameras-----		
Television apparatus-----		
Television receivers-----	01	01
Radio receivers and parts-----	01	
Automobile radio receivers-----	01 04 07 09	
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type-----	04	(01) (04)
Transceivers-----		(04)
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof-----		(01)
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines-----	01	(01)
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof-----	(01)	
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus-----		
Radar-----		
Electric capacitors-----		05
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors-----		
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors-----		01 05
Ceramic fixed capacitors-----		
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----		
Electrical switches and relays-----		
Circuit breakers-----	01 07 10	
Switches other than circuit breakers-----	01 04	
Fuses-----	01	04 07
Connectors-----	01 07	04 (07)
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies-----	(01) 04	(01) (04) (07)
Ac motor starters and contactors-----	01 04	(01)
Electrical resistors-----		
Fixed resistors-----		
Carbon composition resistors-----		05
Film resistors-----	05	05 (08)
Wirewound resistors-----	(05) 08	01
Automatic voltage regulators-----		
Electric lamps-----		
Electronic tubes (except x-ray)-----		
Television picture tubes-----	(01)	09
Semiconductors-----		
Transistors-----	(04)	01 04 (07)
Integrated circuits-----	01	01

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1983

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Electrical conductors-----	01	
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----		
Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	01 09	10
Motor vehicles		
Automobile trucks and truck tractors-----	04	(01)
Motor buses-----	04	(01) (04)
Passenger automobiles-----	04	01
Snowmobiles-----	(04)	(04) 07 09
Special purpose motor vehicles-----	01	(01) (04) (07)
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles-----	01	01 07
Motor vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis-----	01	
Tractors, including parts-----	01	
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts-----		
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts-----		
Motorcycles, including parts-----	(01)	
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts-----		
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts-----		
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary)-----	(05) 07 09 10	
Pleasure boats; floating structures-----	01	(01) 10
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts-----	01	

Miscellaneous Manufactures 1/

In 1983, U.S. trade in miscellaneous manufactures registered a deficit of \$741.1 million, after showing a surplus of \$1.2 billion in 1982 (table 23, fig. 9). This deficit continues a deteriorating trend in the trade balance over the past several years. Aggregate exports in this sector declined 2 percent, from \$15.3 billion in 1982 to \$15.0 billion in 1983. Aggregate imports rose 11 percent, from \$14.1 billion in 1982 to \$15.7 billion in 1983.

Scientific instruments and similar apparatus again showed the largest trade surplus among miscellaneous manufactures. However, the 1983 surplus of \$3.4 billion represented a 10-percent decline from the 1982 surplus of \$3.8 billion. Smaller trade surpluses were also recorded for medical goods, down from \$1.3 billion in 1982 to \$1.1 billion in 1983, and photographic equipment and supplies, down from \$500 million to \$170 million over the same period.

Some of the commodity groups showing significant increases in the trade deficit from 1982 to 1983 were the following: furniture, up from \$775 million to \$1.3 billion, or 68 percent; ophthalmic goods, up from \$229 million to \$342 million, or 50 percent; musical instruments and parts, up from \$145 million to \$258 million, or by 78 percent; bicycles and parts, up from \$197 million to \$317 million, or by 61 percent. Pens and pencils showed a \$22 million deficit in 1983 after a \$30 million surplus in 1982.

A reduction occurred in the trade deficit for game machines, which fell 63 percent to \$261 million in 1983.

U.S. bilateral trade

The major sources of U.S. imports of miscellaneous manufactures during 1983, accounting for 63 percent of total sector imports, were the European Community (EC) (\$4.1 billion), Japan (\$3.6 billion), and Taiwan (\$2.3 billion). Imports from these areas consisted largely of optical, medical, and scientific instruments and apparatus, furniture, and cameras and photographic equipment. The primary U.S. export markets for this sector were the EC at \$4.2 billion, Canada at almost \$2.0 billion, and Japan at \$1.3 billion. Nearly 50 percent of total exports were marketed in these three areas. Scientific instruments, medical equipment, and photographic film were the major exports.

One of the major trade shifts that occurred in 1983 was the 85-percent drop, from \$642 million to \$98 million, in the trade balance with the EC. Increased competition from competent foreign producers as well as the price disadvantages caused by the continued strength of the U.S. dollar accounted for much of the trade shift. Another area of change was in exports to NME's, which rose 58 percent, from \$179 million to \$283 million. This was largely because exports to China rose 108 percent, from \$83 million to \$174 million. X-ray apparatus and certain scientific instruments showed the greatest gains, due to China's attempts to modernize its medical and industrial base.

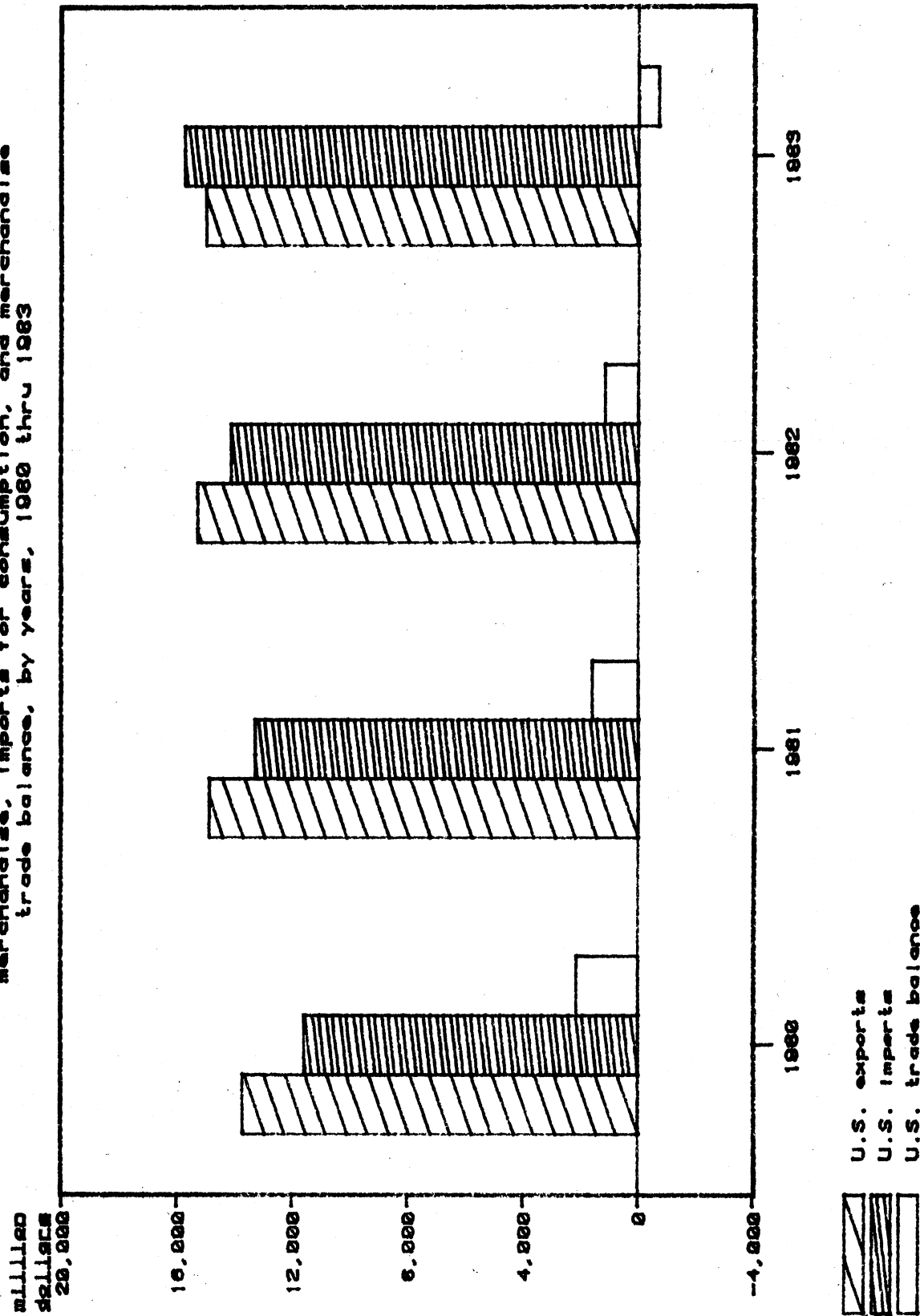
1/ Included here are the commodities classified in the following portion of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 7 (specified products; miscellaneous and nonenumerated products) except pts. 1(a), 1(b), 1(c), 12, and 13(b).

Table 23.--Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1981, 1982, and 1983 1/

Item	(In thousands of dollars)		
	1981	1982	1983
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada-----	1,950,070	1,822,715	1,972,292
Japan-----	1,315,070	1,308,938	1,337,205
EC-----	4,306,552	4,293,352	4,164,219
Brazil-----	175,455	169,879	142,312
Hong Kong-----	231,219	225,313	238,053
India-----	90,852	105,847	103,776
Korea-----	140,150	231,674	215,912
Mexico-----	772,049	528,483	376,496
Taiwan-----	227,855	216,540	219,157
OPEC-----	1,123,142	1,239,521	1,040,813
NMES-----	140,839	179,025	282,630
China-----	70,881	83,430	173,685
All other-----	4,420,492	4,969,117	4,910,144
Total-----	14,893,751	15,290,409	15,003,014
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada-----	894,870	935,533	1,138,140
Japan-----	3,265,445	3,172,978	3,580,409
EC-----	3,219,924	3,651,474	4,065,824
Brazil-----	54,487	57,391	75,448
Hong Kong-----	1,325,594	1,323,206	1,106,977
India-----	26,360	24,833	25,379
Korea-----	636,805	739,835	835,886
Mexico-----	359,598	320,022	399,090
Taiwan-----	1,703,868	1,970,111	2,295,720
OPEC-----	13,106	12,395	22,219
NMES-----	165,930	209,790	229,963
China-----	114,800	155,914	172,508
All other-----	1,631,791	1,715,414	1,969,039
Total-----	13,297,782	14,132,986	15,744,101
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada-----	1,055,199	887,182	834,151
Japan-----	-1,950,374	-1,864,039	-2,243,204
EC-----	1,086,627	641,878	98,394
Brazil-----	120,967	112,488	66,863
Hong Kong-----	-1,094,374	-1,097,893	-868,923
India-----	64,492	81,013	78,396
Korea-----	-496,654	-508,160	-619,973
Mexico-----	412,450	208,461	-22,593
Taiwan-----	-1,476,012	-1,753,570	-2,076,562
OPEC-----	1,110,036	1,227,125	1,018,594
NMES-----	-25,090	-30,764	52,666
China-----	-43,919	-72,484	1,177
All other-----	2,788,701	3,253,702	2,941,104
Total-----	1,595,969	1,157,423	-741,086

1/ Import values are based on Customs value: export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Figure 9.--Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by years, 1980 thru 1983



Commodity analyses

Scientific instruments.--The United States recorded a trade surplus for scientific instruments in 1983 amounting to about \$3.4 billion, down 9 percent from a trade surplus of \$3.8 billion in 1982. The deterioration of the U.S. trade position during this period was caused by a 13-percent increase in U.S. imports (from about \$1.2 billion to \$1.3 billion) and a 3-percent drop in U.S. exports (from \$4.9 billion to \$4.8 billion).

The instrument group showing the most significant increase in imports was drawing, marking-out, mathematical calculating instruments, and other measuring and checking instruments which increased by 22 percent, from \$327 million in 1982 to \$399 million in 1983. Japan, West Germany, and the United Kingdom were the largest sources, and collectively supplied 57 percent of total imports in 1983. Many of these products are specialty items, generally technologically less sophisticated, with which U.S. producers find it increasingly difficult to compete.

The largest decline in instrument exports occurred among surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, and geophysical instruments and parts, which declined by 12 percent, from \$1 billion in 1982 to \$902 million in 1983. The largest markets for these instruments in 1983 were the United Kingdom, Canada, and the People's Republic of China. The drop in exports was primarily brought about by weakened demand for geophysical instruments caused by the worldwide decline in mineral deposit discovery, especially for oil and gas.

Ruben Moller
724-1732

Medical goods.--The U.S. trade surplus for medical goods reached \$1.1 billion in 1983, down 14 percent from a surplus of \$1.3 billion in 1982. This deterioration in the U.S. trade position was caused by a 26-percent increase in U.S. imports (from \$831 million to \$1.1 billion), and a 2-percent growth in U.S. exports (from \$2.1 billion to \$2.2 billion).

The large increase in imports of electro-medical apparatus and parts contributed significantly to the smaller U.S. trade surplus. Imports of these items rose from \$481 million in 1982 to \$665 million in 1983, or by 38 percent. U.S. imports from Japan and Germany in the aggregate accounted for 50 percent of total imports in 1982, and 53 percent in 1983; imports from Japan increased by 54 percent (from \$162 million to \$249 million), and those from Germany by 74 percent (from \$65 million to \$113 million). The large increase in imports of all medical goods resulted primarily from the growing number of foreign manufacturers capable of producing an increasing variety of advanced quality, competitively priced goods and successfully marketing them in the United States.

The still recuperating world economy and intensified competition from a growing number of competent and assertive foreign producers were primarily responsible for the weak U.S. export performance.

Ruben Moller
724-1732

Furniture.--With the improving economy in 1983, sales of furniture in the U.S. market rebounded from the low points of 1981 and 1982. As sales expanded, so did imports, rising nearly 35 percent, from \$1.4 billion in 1982 to \$1.8 billion in 1983. The principal sources continued to be Canada and Taiwan, which together accounted for 49 percent of the total value of furniture imports. Imports from Canada alone increased 36 percent in the same period, rising from \$386 million to \$524 million. Imports of wood furniture increased 31 percent, from \$657 million to \$864 million and accounted for 47 percent of total furniture imports. Imports from Taiwan increased 48 percent in the period and totaled nearly \$224 million. Much of this furniture is believed to be dining tables and chairs, occasional tables and parts of wood furniture. Metal furniture, which accounted for 21 percent of total furniture imports in 1983, was sourced principally from Canada and Taiwan. Such imports of metal furniture increased 46 percent, from \$268 million to \$391 million. Imported furniture continued to increase in quality and importers improved their marketing techniques.

Exports of furniture continued to decline for the second year in a row, falling 8 percent, from \$591 million in 1982 to \$545 million in 1983. Saudi Arabia again was the principal market, although exports to this country declined from 1982 to 1983. Exports to Canada, the number two market, increased by 7 percent in the period, rising to \$127 million. Exports of wood furniture accounted for 37 percent of total exports, and the principal markets included Saudi Arabia, Canada, and the Bahamas. Overall, exports of wood furniture declined nearly 10 percent, falling to \$200 million.

Rhett Leverett
724-1725

Horological devices.--U.S. imports of horological devices reached \$1.0 billion in 1983, whereas, U.S. exports continued to decline, dropping 28 percent to \$90 million. The 1983 trade deficit was \$930 million.

Watches and watch movements, with 1983 imports valued at \$749 million, represented 72 percent of the value of total imports of horological devices. For the first time, Hong Kong led all countries both in terms of quantity and in terms of value of watches and watch movements exported to the United States. The 1983 level was 105.8 million units, valued at \$265 million. The exact level of 1982 imports from Hong Kong is unknown, due to changes in statistical classification.

Cynthia Wilson
724-1731

Photographic equipment and supplies.--The value of U.S. imports of all photographic equipment and supplies was \$1.6 billion in 1983, representing an increase of 13 percent over imports in 1982. Imports of still-picture photographic cameras and enlargers increased by 6 percent in 1983 to \$631 million from \$598 million in 1982, principally due to increased imports of fixed-focus, hand-held-type cameras utilizing either a disc or a 35 mm rangefinder format. Since the introduction of the disc format by a major U.S. manufacturer in 1982, manufacturers in Japan, Taiwan, and Hong Kong have been licensed by the U.S. firm to begin production of their own version of the disc camera. The 35mm rangefinder cameras, which also are principally produced in 79

Japan and Taiwan, are increasing in popularity due to their convenience, low-price and high-picture quality.

Imports of photographic film, emulsion, dry plates, and silver halide papers increased from \$594 million in 1982 to \$679 million in 1983, or by 14 percent. In terms of value, Japan supplied almost 43 percent of these imports in 1983. Imports of photographic film and paper have increased due to the strengthened dollar, effective utilization by a Japanese manufacturer of its previously expanded U.S. sales force, and an increase in this Japanese manufacturer's U.S. exposure, as it capitalized on its official sponsorship of the 1984 Olympic games and the U.S. Olympic team.

U.S. exports of all photographic equipment and supplies declined by 10 percent, from about \$2.0 billion in 1982 to \$1.8 billion in 1983. This was caused primarily by the strong U.S. dollar and the increased use by a major U.S. manufacturer of its film sensitizing facilities in the United Kingdom and France.

Richardo Witherspoon
724-0978

Ophthalmic goods.--U.S. imports of ophthalmic goods increased by 32 percent, in terms of value, in 1983 to almost \$452 million from the \$342 million in 1982, due to a 30-percent increase in imports of eyeglasses, goggles, and similar articles, and a 33-percent increase in the value of imports of frames, mountings and parts. These two categories together made up about 84 percent of the value of imports of all ophthalmic goods in 1983. This shift principally reflects the strength of the dollar in the foreign exchange market and the softened demand for the generally higher priced U.S.-made ophthalmic goods.

Richardo Witherspoon
724-0978

Game machines.--Imports of game machines fell by 44 percent in 1983 from that of imports in 1982 (from \$955 million to \$533 million), whereas exports expanded by 9 percent (from \$250 million to \$272 million). The decline in the value of imports was a result of dramatic reductions in the average unit values of home video games stemming from intense price competition in the U.S. market, the evolution of video game systems into home computers, and the decision by several Japanese firms to export key components for arcade video games to the United States instead of complete games.

The growth in exports of home video games and parts from \$135 million to \$185 million more than offset the fall in exports of coin-operated game machines from \$116 million to \$87 million. Strong markets for home video games in Canada and West Germany, and the expansion of operations in Mexico for the assembly of video game cartridges utilizing U.S.-made components boosted exports of home video games and parts. On the other hand, a number of U.S. arcade video game producers increased their exports of electronic components to Europe for assembly with locally made cabinets in lieu of exporting complete games, thereby reducing the value of U.S. exports of coin-operated game machines.

Ralph Watkins
724-0976

Dolls, toys, models, tricks, and party favors.--In 1983, U.S. imports of dolls and stuffed toy animals increased by 9 percent over imports in 1982 to \$341 million, and exports increased 46 percent to \$13 million, increasing the trade deficit in these products by 7.5 percent to \$327 million. Imports of toys, models, tricks, and party favors of \$685 million in 1983 were down more than 4 percent from imports in 1982. Exports of toys declined 13 percent to \$198 million, resulting in a slight decrease in the trade deficit of 0.3 percent to \$487 million. Hong Kong, Taiwan, and the Republic of Korea remained the leading suppliers of imports in both categories, accounting for 79 percent of dolls and stuffed toy imports and 66 percent of imports of toys, models, tricks, and party favors. However, Taiwan surpassed Hong Kong as the leading source of imports of dolls and stuffed toys in 1983, reflecting the beginning of an industry shift of production of the most labor-intensive products out of Hong Kong to other developing countries. Imports of dolls and stuffed toys from China, potentially the world's largest exporter, climbed 39 percent, to \$11 million in 1983 compared with that in 1982. Decreased imports and exports of toys and models reflected the world's economy and continued competition from electronic games.

Mark D. Estes
724-0977

Luggage.--U.S. imports of luggage increased from \$336 million in 1982 to \$402 million in 1983, or by 19 percent. In 1983, Taiwan supplied 53 percent of total luggage imports, Korea, 27 percent, and Hong Kong, 3 percent. In 1983 as in 1982, luggage of materials other than leather and plastics (primarily textiles) registered by far the largest absolute gain, rising from \$153 million to \$216 million, or by 41 percent, and in the latter year surpassed, for the first time, half of total imports. These imports consist primarily of manmade materials, mainly nylon. Increasing emphasis is being placed in marketing efforts on durable, fashionable light luggage. Nylon meets these criteria and comes in many bright colors. However, the production process for this type of soft side luggage is also more labor intensive than that for hard side luggage. A supply of low cost labor is the principal competitive advantage experienced by most major supplying countries of luggage.

Carl F. Seastrum
724-1733

Jewelry.--U.S. imports of jewelry rose 10 percent, from \$1.17 billion in 1982 to \$1.29 billion in 1983. Italy remained the primary source of imports, at \$491.5 million. Japan replaced Hong Kong in 1983 as the second major source of U.S. jewelry imports. A 76-percent increase in pearl imports from Japan during 1982 accounted for Japan's strength. Pearls, which continued to be a popular fashion item throughout the year, constituted \$150.0 million of the \$192.6 million in total jewelry imports from Japan in 1983.

Also showing a large rise in imports was a miscellaneous category (coral, cameos, and so forth), which grew from \$29.1 million in 1982 to \$41.4 million in 1983. Major gains were made in imitation gemstones and imitation pearls, which are expected to continue to increase as spring fashions are introduced.

Cynthia Wilson
724-1731

Bicycles.--U.S. imports of bicycles increased sharply over recession-depressed levels, from 1.7 million units, valued at \$123 million, in 1982 to 3.0 million units, valued at \$199 million in 1983, or by 76 percent, in terms of quantity, and 62 percent, in terms of value. As the U.S. economy improved, demand for both domestic and imported bicycles increased. However, shipments of domestic bicycles increased more slowly. In addition, two U.S. producers of bicycles increased significantly the number of bicycles they imported--one replacing some bicycles it formerly produced domestically with imports. Japan and Taiwan maintained their positions as the two leading suppliers of imports of bicycles and experienced the greatest gains in the number of bicycles imported. Taiwan's growth was more rapid, and its share of total bicycles imported increased from 64 percent in 1982 to 73 percent in 1983. Despite its gain in bicycles imported, Japan's share slipped from 20 percent to 19 percent. The composition of demand continued to shift toward smaller bicycles, particularly 20-inch BMX styles, in part explaining the lower unit value for bicycles in 1983.

Carl F. Seastrum
724-1733

Parts of bicycles.--U.S. imports of certain parts of bicycles increased sharply from \$85 million in 1982 to \$130 million in 1983, or by 53 percent. Most imported parts of bicycles are used in the production of domestically made bicycles. As the U.S. economy pulled out of the recession, demand for domestic bicycles increased and demand for both domestic and imported parts increased. Although Japan remained by far the largest supplier of parts of bicycles to the U.S. market, its share decreased slightly from 61 percent in 1982 to 60 percent in 1983. Taiwan, also the largest supplier of U.S. imports of bicycles, increased its share of parts of bicycles from 15 percent in 1982 to 20 percent in 1983. With regard to types of parts, Taiwan registered notable increases for saddles, pedals, caliper brakes, and frames.

Carl F. Seastrum
724-1733

Musical instruments, parts, and accessories.--The value of both U.S. imports and exports of musical instruments, parts, and accessories increased during 1983 compared with that of 1982. Such imports rose by 42 percent to a record level of \$417 million from that of \$293 million in 1982.

The increase in the value of imports reflects principally the continued strength of the dollar in the international exchange market, in conjunction with increased imports of electronic keyboards from Japan and pianos from Korea. These nations, along with Taiwan, were the principal suppliers to the U.S. market.

Richardo Witherspoon
724-0978

Pens, mechanical pencils, and parts.--In 1983, the value of U.S. imports of pens, mechanical pencils, and parts increased by 27 percent over imports in 1982, rising to \$108 million. In the 2-year period, U.S. exports declined by 25 percent, amounting to \$86 million in 1983. Thus, for the first time, the United States recorded a deficit (\$22 million in 1983) in its trade of these products. The primary reasons cited by industry sources for the deficit was

the strong dollar and the decreasing U.S. rates of duty. Japan was the major supplier of imports, accounting for 59 percent (\$50 million) of total imports in 1982, and 66 percent (\$71 million) in 1983. Exports went to many countries, with Canada, which took 12 percent (\$14 million) in 1982 and 16 percent (\$14 million) in 1983, the principal market.

Bill Hanlon
724-1745

Light-reflecting and/or pressure-sensitive flat shapes or forms.--U.S. exports of light-reflecting and pressure-sensitive shapes and forms increased by approximately 20 percent to \$280 million in 1983 compared with \$234 million in 1982. Exports to the three principle markets--the U.S.S.R., Canada, and Japan--showed increases over the past year. Exports to the U.S.S.R., the largest single market, accounted for 23 percent of the value of U.S. exports of these products and represented a 78-percent increase over exports amounting to \$36 million in 1982. The top three export markets accounted for about 46 percent of all U.S. exports of these products.

William Cunningham
724-0980

Nontextile floor covering.--U.S. imports of nontextile floor coverings increased 27 percent from 1982 to 1983, rising to \$49 million in the latter year. Resilient flooring continued to account for the largest share of imports, 84 percent. Sheet vinyl flooring imports, the most volatile and largest category of resilient flooring, rose in value to \$22 million, representing an increase of approximately 72 percent over the value of imports in 1982; the quantity of imports of this type of flooring also increased by 72 percent, to roughly 27,000 pounds. The top nine sources of sheet vinyl flooring showed significant increases in the value of exports to the United States. Canada, the single most important source, accounted for 56 percent of total imports of sheet vinyl flooring. Overcapacity in the international market place and expiration of patents and licensing agreements are likely to have promoted increases in imports, according to industry sources.

William Cunningham
724-0980

Playground, gymnasium, gymnastic, and exercise equipment.--Exercise equipment, led by exercycles and weight training equipment, was the fastest growing sector of the U.S. sporting goods market in 1983. U.S. imports of playground, gymnasium, gymnastic, and exercise equipment nearly doubled in 1983 over that in 1982, from \$40 million to \$75 million. Imports from Taiwan more than doubled during 1982-83, rising to \$42 million, accounting for 56 percent of total imports in 1983. Finland and the Republic of Korea followed with shares of 11 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

Ralph Watkins
724-0976

Small arms.--U.S. imports of small arms and parts were \$93 million in 1983, down 26 percent from imports in 1982. Exports declined 9 percent to \$147 million in 1983, including a 22-percent decrease to \$30 million in

exports of nonmilitary small arms and parts and a decline of 5 percent to \$117 million in exports of military products. The trade surplus in these products rose 52 percent, from \$35 million in 1982 to nearly \$54 million in 1983. Japan and Italy remained the chief import sources, accounting for 37 percent and 13 percent of total imports in 1983. Canada, West Germany, and France were the primary export markets for nonmilitary goods, accounting for 53 percent of nonmilitary exports in 1983. The decline in imports of small arms represents a continuation of the trend that began in 1980 for sporting long guns and spread to the remaining products in 1982. U.S. nonmilitary exports followed a similar trend.

Mark D. Estes

724-0977

Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Handbags				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	171,786	167,009	188,626	13
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	421,049	422,833	485,782	15
Luggage				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,581	6,320	4,635	-27
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,014	15,032	9,197	-39
Flat goods				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	294,377	336,420	401,927	19
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	48,350	38,965	32,578	-16
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	87,474	90,249	109,123	21
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,086	6,763	5,541	-18
Ophthalmic goods				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	299,761	342,026	451,785	32
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	122,722	113,325	109,681	-3
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	303,861	275,163	280,186	2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,347	60,090	85,398	42
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	181,659	178,899	194,326	9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	127,332	138,642	208,967	51
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	196,808	221,917	261,032	18
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	559,750	601,238	572,929	-5

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	74,931	87,818	83,464	-5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	310,757	332,743	361,390	9
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,157	40,066	41,223	3
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	114,431	120,324	123,487	3
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts				
Electro-medical apparatus and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	109,707	129,391	207,035	60
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	727,881	773,823	783,271	1
Apparatus based on the use of x-rays or of radiations, whether for medical, industrial, or other, uses and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	269,677	351,612	458,000	30
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	336,180	320,110	348,972	9
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	246,080	237,603	225,803	-5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	911,890	1,022,230	901,850	-12
Drawing, marking-out, and mathematical calculating instruments; micrometers, calipers, and gauges; balancing machines; non-optical measuring and checking machines, n.s.p.f., and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	343,827	326,900	399,288	22
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	107,293	91,270	75,919	-17

Table 24.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights				
Imports:				
Value	19,558	17,171	19,509	14
Exports:				
Value	13,186	13,290	10,094	-24
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles or materials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts				
Imports:				
Value	9,183	12,941	15,426	19
Exports:				
Value	136,231	124,209	125,371	1
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments				
Imports:				
Value	28,632	26,717	26,837	0
Exports:				
Value	48,860	44,002	38,130	-13
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts				
Imports:				
Value	252,368	251,197	268,286	7
Exports:				
Value	1,178,679	1,104,052	1,066,600	-3
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts				
Imports:				
Value	101,417	110,597	133,182	20
Exports:				
Value	904,499	903,008	878,834	-3
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts				
Imports:				
Value	45,769	41,786	49,697	19
Exports:				
Value	60,392	48,018	50,233	5
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, x-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts				
Imports:				
Value	10,769	11,862	17,877	51
Exports:				
Value	126,072	127,487	118,217	-7

Table 24.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts				
Imports:				
Value			164,306	20
Exports:	109,877	137,422		
Value			1,444,741	5
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts	1,352,211	1,373,313		
Imports:				
Value	14,181	12,639	15,871	26
Exports:				
Value	98,025	86,197	66,536	-23
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts				
Imports:				
Value				
Exports:				
Value				
Watches and watch movements				
Imports:				
Quantity (thousands)	83,332	86,134	141,045	64
Value	830,757	649,385	740,216	14
Exports:				
Quantity (thousands)	8,742	2,079	991	-52
Value	26,840	19,739	12,908	-35
Clocks and clock movements				
Imports:				
Quantity (thousands)	48,678	47,374	57,358	21
Value	316,836	228,455	223,096	-2
Exports:				
Quantity (thousands)	2,094	1,842	1,807	-2
Value	22,307	19,174	12,240	-36
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	21,882	12,201	14,925	22
Exports:				
Value	22,934	24,885	27,438	10
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	613,646	597,863	631,491	6
Exports:				
Value	243,430	293,404	190,979	-35

Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts; and projection screens				
Imports: Value	25,764	23,819	32,011	34
Exports: Value	117,168	90,366	79,673	-12
Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, editors, combinations thereof, and parts				
Imports: Value	3,262	2,534	3,363	33
Exports: Value	18,349	13,136	8,480	-35
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters; film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for photographic slides				
Imports: Value	18,976	16,785	18,569	11
Exports: Value	21,627	22,037	16,944	-23
Photographic flash-lighting apparatus, including electronic stroboscopic flash apparatus, photographic light meters, and half-tone screens designed for use in engraving or photographic processes; and range-finders designed to be used with photographic cameras and parts thereof				
Imports: Value	102,566	88,260	84,919	-4
Exports: Value	9,807	7,113	7,266	2
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)				
Imports: Value	47,750	73,951	96,458	30
Exports: Value	199,156	195,159	154,432	-21
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film				
Imports: Value	2,409	2,984	5,123	72
Exports: Value	23,966	21,982	16,085	-27

Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	381,333	395,954	454,570	15
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,040,517	943,690	915,858	-3
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	185,809	211,729	247,839	17
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	305,596	291,202	291,364	0
Motion-picture film in any form on which pictures, or sound and pictures, have been recorded, whether or not developed, news sound recordings relating to current events abroad; and sound recordings produced on photographic or magnetic film, tape, or wire, and suitable for use in connection with motion-picture exhibits				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,102	21,536	16,477	-23
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	73,982	70,381	67,159	-5
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 linear feet)-----	108,558	107,807	25,233	-77
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,645	6,960	7,406	6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 linear feet)-----	31,423	32,939	9,024	-73
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,924	26,709	34,002	27
Phonograph records				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	49,150	50,672	38,794	-23
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	87,820	61,200	49,417	-19
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,575	26,459	50,427	91
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	86,170	115,918	161,652	39

Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon				
Imports:				
Value	293,668	351,997	511,429	45
Exports:				
Value	550,037	592,671	487,854	-18
Sound recordings on disc of soft wax (master records), or metal matrices obtained therefrom, for use in the manufacture of sound records for export; and scrap and waste photographic film fit only for the recovery of its constituent materials				
Imports:				
Value	8,731	6,096	20,790	241
Exports:				
Value	2,934	4,588	16,603	262
Musical instruments, parts and accessories				
Imports:				
Value	262,851	293,208	417,219	42
Exports:				
Value	201,743	147,836	159,275	8
Musical instruments				
Imports:				
Value	190,671	226,262	292,119	29
Exports:				
Value	146,409	99,613	98,776	-1
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)	31,441	65,052	133,139	105
Value	43,972	68,165	73,872	8
Exports:				
Quantity (number)	21,124	11,681	9,873	-15
Value	22,218	13,269	9,867	-26
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)	164,287	135,640	268,591	98
Value	21,693	20,627	30,695	49
Exports:				
Quantity (number)	40,939	17,703	16,712	-6
Value	42,805	18,888	12,580	-33

Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,250,072	1,366,658	1,848,390	35
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	643,748	591,473	545,125	-8
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and boxsprings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,624	3,218	4,707	46
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,552	14,793	8,579	-42
Furniture other than medical, motor-vehicle or aircraft, bedsprings or mattresses, convertible sofas, sofa beds or similar dual-purpose furniture				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	986,187	1,071,514	1,424,311	33
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	510,541	471,380	441,449	-6
Nontextile floor coverings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,059	38,732	49,335	27
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	121,883	101,802	103,978	2
Small arms (bore diameter 30 mm and under)				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	121,754	126,393	93,299	-26
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	168,676	161,849	147,197	-9
Ordnance and accessories				
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	176,425	312,174	485,676	56
Ammunition and munitions				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,188	27,403	24,543	-10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	889,657	1,474,227	1,396,492	-5
Games				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	681,344	1,058,080	631,138	-40
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	360,022	274,750	299,779	9

Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Sporting goods				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	596,057	664,984	775,382	17
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	368,268	373,486	354,530	-5
Fishing tackle				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	136,999	159,275	155,203	-3
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,311	22,953	21,920	-5
Golf equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	45,057	62,240	70,420	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	113,792	132,852	129,259	-3
Lawn-tennis equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,309	48,358	63,586	31
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	40,351	43,520	42,087	-3
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing				
Snow skis				
Imports:				
Quantity (pairs)-----	686,927	942,193	1,202,180	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,476	39,481	50,653	28
Exports:				
Quantity (pairs)-----	221,688	174,928	207,871	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,664	15,722	14,212	-10
Bicycles				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	2,224	1,725	3,034	76
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	184,631	123,284	199,233	62
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	90	50	33	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,933	3,689	2,146	-42
Parts of bicycles				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	142,092	85,111	130,127	53
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,922	7,888	10,445	32

Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	13,808	22,331	38,623	73
Exports:				
Value	8,476	6,532	4,293	-34
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects				
Imports:				
Value	243,811	313,788	340,754	9
Exports:				
Value	12,626	9,225	13,424	46
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors				
Imports:				
Value	618,491	716,377	685,074	-4
Exports:				
Value	278,022	227,681	198,007	-13
Jewelry				
Imports:				
Value	1,039,948	1,168,659	1,286,016	10
Exports:				
Value	232,728	188,421	189,408	1
Precious metal jewelry				
Imports:				
Value	706,343	864,272	883,226	2
Exports:				
Value	140,845	114,488	117,393	3
Costume jewelry				
Imports:				
Value	193,721	178,249	195,493	10
Exports:				
Value	81,929	66,809	61,007	-9
Natural or cultured pearls				
Imports:				
Value	107,950	97,046	165,851	71
Exports:				
Value	952	1,062	1,247	17
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers				
Imports:				
Value	112,900	109,551	121,296	11
Exports:				
Value	59,009	51,189	53,185	4

Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Buttons				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,031	18,064	19,748	9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,947	11,872	12,613	6
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	92,868	91,487	101,547	11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	47,061	39,316	40,571	3
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	77,806	77,776	97,284	25
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,603	32,954	29,941	-9
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	81,722	85,124	107,990	27
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	135,836	114,113	86,152	-25
Cased pencils, and pencils, n.s.p.f., chalk crayons, including charcoal crayons; leads for cased pencils, refill leads, other crayons and leads; and billiard and tailors' chalk				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,219	12,865	14,775	15
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,839	9,197	9,190	0
Miscellaneous products				
Casters				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,274	27,423	46,658	70
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	10,794	10,494	14,672	40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,833	5,322	6,242	0
Clothespins				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 gross)-----	2,211	1,928	2,660	38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,802	2,614	3,453	32
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 gross)-----	177	38	44	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	165	31	43	38

Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,338	7,066	7,187	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,892	31,933	33,606	5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	13,616	13,839	11,835	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	69,205	70,063	63,714	-9

Table 25.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1983 ^{1/}

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Hardbags-----		
Luggage-----	04	(01) (04)
Flat goods-----		
Ophthalmic goods-----	01	
Ophthalmic instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic optical lenses-----	01	
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements-----		
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses-----		01
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus-----		
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies-----		01
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)-----		
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts-----		
Electro-medical apparatus and parts-----	02	
Apparatus based on the use of X-rays or of radiations, whether for medical, industrial, or other, uses and parts-----	01	
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts-----		
Drawing, marking-out, and mathematical calculating instruments; micrometers, calipers, and gauges; balancing machines; non-optical measuring and checking machines, n.s.p.f., and parts-----		
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights-----		
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles or materials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts-----	09	
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments-----		
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts-----		
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts-----		
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts-----		
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, x-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts-----		
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts-----	03	
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts-----		

^{1/} Appendix A contains a detailed description of the specific import and export gates which are currently used in the Commission's trade-monitoring system.

Table 25.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1983

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts		
Watches and watch movements	04 (07)	(01) (04) 07
Clocks and clock movements	04	(01) (07) 09 10
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof		
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof		(02)
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts; and projection screens	02	
Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, editors, combinations thereof, and parts	02	(02)
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters; film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for photographic slides		10
Photographic flash-lighting apparatus, including electronic stroboscopic flash apparatus, photographic light meters, and half-tone screens designed for use in engraving or photographic processes; and range-finders designed to be used with photographic cameras and parts thereof		09
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)	02	
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film	02	09
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed		
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers		
Motion-picture film in any form on which pictures, or sound and pictures, have been recorded, whether or not developed, news sound recordings relating to current events abroad; and sound recordings produced on photographic or magnetic film, tape, or wire, and suitable for use in connection with motion-picture exhibits		
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded	(05) 07 10	(05) 07
Phonograph records		
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings	02	02
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	02	
Sound recordings on disc of soft wax (master		

Table 25.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1983

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
records), or metal matrices obtained therefrom, for use in the manufacture of sound records for export; and scrap and waste photographic film fit only for the recovery of its constituent materials-----	02	09 10	02	
Musical instruments, parts and accessories-----	01			
Musical instruments-----	01			
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)-----	04 (07)		(01) (04)	
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)-----	01	04 (07)	(01) (07)	
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings-----				
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and boxsprings-----	03		(02)	
Furniture other than medical, motor-vehicle or aircraft, bedsprings or mattresses, convertible sofas, sofa beds or similar dual-purpose furniture-----				
Nontextile floor coverings-----	(01)		02	
Small arms (bore diameter 30 mm and under)-----				
Ordnance and accessories-----	(03)			
Ammunition and munitions-----				
Sporting goods-----				
Fishing tackle-----				
Golf equipment-----	01		10	
Lawn-tennis equipment-----				
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing-----				
Snow skis-----	04			
Bicycles-----	01	04	04 (07)	
Parts of bicycles-----	01		(01) (04)	
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof-----			01	
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects-----	01		(01)	
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors-----			03	
Jewelry-----				
Precious metal jewelry-----				
Costume jewelry-----				
Natural or cultured pearls-----				
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers-----	03			
Buttons-----				
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons-----				
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles-----				
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts-----				

Table 25.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1983

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Cased pencils, and pencils, n.s.p.f., chalk crayons, including charcoal crayons; leads for cased pencils, refill leads, other crayons and leads; and billiard and tailors' chalk-----		
Miscellaneous products		
Casters-----	03 06	
Clothespins-----	01 04	
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.-----		01 04 07

APPENDIX A

TRADE MONITORING GATES USED IN
USITC MONITORING SYSTEM

Trade Monitoring Gates

Each commodity area listed in U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas is assigned specific economic test criteria or "gates" from among those listed below. For example, in one commodity area the assigned gate for import value may be a change of 20 percent (gate 1); in another area, the gate used may be an import value change of 40 percent (gate 3).

When trade shifts meet or exceed an assigned gate level; the assigned gate is printed in the monitoring table. 1/ Thus, the gates printed do not represent actual percentage changes in trade levels or costs. For example, if for a given commodity, gate 2 (+ 30 percent) is an assigned gate, then when import value changes by 30 percent or more, gate 2 will be printed--no matter how great the actual percentage change. In this example, even if the change in import value for the commodity exceeds 40 percent, gate 3 (+ 40 percent) would not be printed, nor would gate 1 (+ 20 percent) be printed when the percent change in import value exceeds the gate 1 level but is less than the gate 2 level.

Import monitoring gates

Category	Economic Criterion
Import value	1. Total value of the import class has changed (+) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	2. Total value of the import class has changed (+) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	3. Total value of the import class has changed (+) by at least 40 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
Import quantity	4. Total quantity of the import class has changed (+) by at least 10 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	5. Total quantity of the import class has changed (+) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	6. Total quantity of the import class has changed (+) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.

1/ Printed gate numbers (1-6) enclosed by parentheses represent negative changes.

Import monitoring gates--Continued

Category	Economic Criterion
Import unit value	7. Average unit value of the import class has changed (+) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	8. Average unit value of the import class has changed (+) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
Supplying countries	9. Share of total imports, by value, from at least one country has changed (+) by at least 20 percentage points compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	10. The leading supplier, by value, in the current period was not among the top four supplying countries during a designated, prior, comparable period.

Export monitoring gates

Category	Economic Criterion
Export value	1. Total value of the export class has changed (+) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	2. Total value of the export class has changed (+) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	3. Total value of the export class has changed (+) by at least 40 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
Export quantity	4. Total quantity of the export class has changed (+) by at least 10 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	5. Total quantity of the export class has changed (+) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	6. Total quantity of the export class has changed (+) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.

Export monitoring gates--Continued

<u>Category</u>	<u>Economic Criterion</u>
Export unit value	<ol style="list-style-type: none">7. Average unit value of the export class has changed (+) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.8. Average unit value of the export class has changed (+) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
Market countries	<ol style="list-style-type: none">9. Share of total exports, by value, to at least one country has changed (+) by at least 20 percentage points compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.10. The leading market country, by value, in the current period was not among the top four market countries during a designated, prior, comparable period.

APPENDIX B

TRADE DATA FOR ARTICLES
COVERED BY THE MTN CIVIL
AIRCRAFT AGREEMENT

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for articles covered by the MTN Civil Aircraft Agreement 1/

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent : Change : from : (2) to : (3) : (4)
Articles covered by the mtn civil aircraft agreement				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,690,766	3,410,263	2,969,339	-13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,073,196	9,355,623	10,299,168	10
Engines and parts of engines				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,411,096	1,261,798	1,079,942	-14
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,740,560	904,835	1,106,619	22
Non-piston type internal combustion engines				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)	3,326	1,854	1,343	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,040,570	786,993	602,390	-23
Exports:				
Quantity (number)	1,729	1,743	1,440	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)	739,156	721,187	914,038	27
Pumps, fans and blowers, compressors, air-conditioners and refrigerating equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,010	10,400	89,241	758
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,341	19,693	17,926	-9
Flight simulating machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,377	67,156	70,814	5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	59,224	65,729	62,073	-6
Electrical generators, motors and transformers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,358	6,790	5,727	-16
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,310	15,740	12,277	-22
Ovens and other food warming equipment				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	263	73	1,347	1,745
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,565	2,149	2,154	0
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	15,215	15,130	13,454	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,423	1,421	1,246	-12

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for articles covered by the MTN Civil Aircraft Agreement

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Amplifiers, receivers, and recorders				
Imports:				
Value	7,061	4,037	4,874	21
Exports:				
Value	135,822	151,611	143,988	-5
Radio navigational aid apparatus; sound or visual signalling apparatus				
Imports:				
Value	11,870	11,737	5,439	-54
Exports:				
Value	348,557	361,560	372,866	3
Automatic voltage and voltage-current regulators				
Imports:				
Value	372	903	781	-13
Exports:				
Value	10,314	16,423	12,255	-25
Civil balloons, airships, and gliders				
Imports:				
Value	1,951	2,882	3,797	32
Exports:				
Value	58,575	69,884	116,178	66
Civil airplanes (including helicopters)				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	780	724	450	-38
Value	1,336,505	1,129,052	884,354	-22
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	3,826	1,557	1,088	-30
Value	8,551,245	4,774,764	5,569,116	17
New civil airplanes				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	620	538	269	-50
Value	1,214,222	1,017,049	811,582	-20
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	3,325	1,320	864	-35
Value	8,316,183	4,556,606	5,270,764	16
Helicopters				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	260	260	100	-62
Value	105,734	85,571	89,490	5
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	453	259	216	-17
Value	346,526	205,956	232,118	13

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for articles covered by the MTN Civil Aircraft Agreement

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Other civil airplanes				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	360	278	169	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,108,488	931,478	722,091	-22
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	2,872	1,061	648	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,969,656	4,350,649	5,038,645	16
Multi-engine, 4,400 pounds and over, but less than 10,000 pounds empty weight				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	123	87	52	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	123,695	104,285	72,614	-30
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	426	209	112	-46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	526,043	308,892	154,644	-50
Multi-engine airplanes, 10,000 to 33,000 pounds inclusive, empty weight				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	219	151	86	-43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	821,681	729,758	466,442	-36
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	20	25	22	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	86,452	136,726	156,733	15
Multi-engine airplanes, over 33,000 pounds empty weight				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	7	4	7	75
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	162,222	93,742	180,142	92
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	255	121	129	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,180,115	3,834,065	4,682,514	22
Optical instruments and compasses				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,350	9,007	7,962	-12
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,928	281,501	275,222	-2
Meters and gauges				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	105,892	123,854	101,207	-18
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	230,830	46,624	61,878	33

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for articles covered by the MTN Civil Aircraft Agreement

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Furniture				
Imports:				
Value				
Exports:				
Value				
Pneumatic tires, of rubber or plastics				
Imports:				
Quantity				
Value				
Exports:				
Quantity				
Value				
All other parts				
Imports:				
Value				
Exports:				
Value				

APPENDIX C

TRADE DATA FOR MOTOR VEHICLE
PARTS AND ACCESSORIES

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for motor vehicle parts and accessories 1/ 2/

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Motor vehicle parts and accessories				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,447,409	9,110,446	12,597,206	38
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,261,660	10,641,744	11,045,087	4
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	106,840	45,094	67,600	50
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	493,647	497,275	752,689	51
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	100,323	69,158	72,039	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	553,697	349,975	465,057	33
Motor vehicle parts provided for in tsus items 692.32 and 692.33				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,226,616	3,550,177	4,918,135	39
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,936,538	6,663,116	6,752,689	1
Motor vehicle body stampings, bumpers, and wheels				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	317,563	376,946	510,707	35
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,034,969	1,164,680	1,251,657	7
Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel covers, radiators, mufflers, and tailpipes				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	182,582	187,707	247,977	32
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	108,445	96,106	108,073	12
Motor vehicle brakes and parts thereof, transmissions, and shock absorbers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	646,747	843,324	1,178,240	40
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,384,463	1,314,181	1,353,376	3
Other motor vehicle parts, n.s.p.f., provided for in tsus items 692.32 and 692.33				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,079,722	2,142,198	2,981,209	39
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,408,659	4,088,147	4,039,581	-1

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

2/ Separate data on U.S. exports are not collected in terms of items covered by the United States-Canadian Automotive Products Agreement (APTA).

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for motor vehicle parts and accessories

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Motor vehicle engines and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,331,649	1,666,896	2,441,106	46
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,982,861	1,968,593	2,093,462	6
Radios, tape players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	764,614	747,323	1,105,244	48
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	87,338	83,574	84,639	1
Electrical starting and ignition equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	377,011	375,096	482,248	29
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	473,561	458,790	514,626	12
Electric lighting and signaling equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,997	59,839	79,017	32
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	114,399	106,011	122,130	15
Miscellaneous electrical articles and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	73,331	61,197	82,697	35
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,546	19,469	20,301	4
Pneumatic tires and tubes				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	23,467,109	27,212,540	33,927,364	25
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,125,441	1,055,607	1,190,066	13
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	11,593,317	6,874,901	5,788,409	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)	387,211	249,391	199,346	-20
Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,346	46,569	49,687	7
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,133	13,636	10,997	-19

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for motor vehicle parts and accessories

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Glass products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	60,232	106,693	135,543	27
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	132,943	125,879	129,403	3
Springs and leaves for springs				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	117,949	118,969	155,014	30
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	50,395	43,588	43,409	0
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	111,863	92,424	101,042	9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,807	63,894	52,394	-18
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,134	84,937	110,021	30
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,219	7,010	6,349	-9
Air conditioning machines, refrigerating equipment, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,887	17,140	92,957	442
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	197,135	268,899	328,705	22
Furniture designed for automotive use				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	235,171	241,601	362,064	50
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	54,959	50,259	44,639	-11
Jacks and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	79,614	71,087	95,026	34
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,829	18,250	12,000	-34
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,948	54,258	78,811	45
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,452	1,917	1,901	-1

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for motor vehicle parts and accessories

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Floor coverings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,847	8,786	15,050	71
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,643	28,791	29,129	1
Miscellaneous automotive parts and accessories, n.s.p.f.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	251,102	254,564	350,780	38
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	125,981	120,693	133,904	11
Motor vehicle parts and accessories-apta				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,259,171	3,720,170	5,681,972	53
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	19,928	20,511	49,293	140
Value (1,000 dollars)	323,625	329,064	590,642	79
Motor vehicle parts provided for in tsus item 692.33				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,573,579	1,825,758	2,791,045	53
Motor vehicle body stampings, bumpers, and wheels				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	110,187	136,268	214,427	57
Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel covers, radiators, mufflers, and tailpipes				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	80,409	78,818	108,749	38
Motor vehicle brakes and parts thereof, transmissions, and shock absorbers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	182,609	378,814	625,006	65
Other motor vehicle parts, n.s.p.f., provided for in tsus item 692.33				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,200,372	1,231,857	1,842,861	50
Motor vehicle engines and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	610,412	786,030	1,209,953	54

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for motor vehicle parts and accessories

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Radios, tape players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,587	32,685	64,722	98
Electrical starting and ignition equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	58,765	61,564	52,501	-15
Electric lighting and signaling equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,472	17,368	29,135	68
Miscellaneous electrical articles and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,051	37,267	50,238	35
Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,822	24,926	35,036	41
Glass products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,366	43,711	44,965	3
Springs and leaves for springs				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	80,671	77,242	101,927	32
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,981	27,202	37,412	38
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,484	14,454	25,537	77
Air conditioning machines, refrigerating equipment, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,380	3,358	5,558	65
Furniture designed for automotive use				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	177,691	185,369	268,951	45
Jacks and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,039	12,710	19,233	51

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for motor vehicle parts and accessories

Commodity area	1981	1982	1983	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,465	30,500	51,053	67
Floor coverings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,847	8,786	15,050	71
Miscellaneous automotive parts and accessories, n.s.p.f.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	196,925	202,167	289,007	43

APPENDIX D

**ALPHABETICAL INDEX FOR COMMODITY GROUPINGS
COVERED IN THE SECTOR TABLES**

Alphabetical Index for Commodity Groupings
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Berries, fresh-----	25
Bicycles-----	193
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles-----	165
Body-supporting garments-----	69
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general- purpose machinery-----	144
Bolts, nuts, and screws-----	122
Books, miscellaneous-----	46
Botanical pesticides, total-----	84
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)-----	46
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Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats, and jackets-----	68
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks and shorts-----	68
Wood manufactures, miscellaneous-----	44
Wood pulp-----	45
Wool and fine animal hair-----	63
Woven or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and other laminated fabrics, and fabrics, n.s.p.f.-----	66
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof-----	146
 X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts-----	 186
 Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts-----	 167
 Zinc-----	 116
Zinc compounds-----	87
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APPENDIX E

U.S. PRODUCTION, EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE,
IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION, APPARENT CONSUMPTION, AND EMPLOYMENT, 1982

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1982 1/

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/ Imports to : Exports to :		Total employment 1,000 workers
					Percent	production	
AGRICULTURAL, ANIMAL, AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS							
Live animals, except birds and poultry							
Cattle	33,242,000	269,194	484,690	33,457,500	1	1	5/ 2,200
Swine	22,711,100	50,096	291,721	22,958,700	1	6/	5/ 1,609
Poultry and poultry meat	10,180,200	13,886	41,887	10,208,200	6/	6/	5/ 521
Feathers and down	7,097,000	403,161	72,086	6,766,000	1	6	101
Meat, except poultry meat	80,000	37,303	52,567	95,500	55	46	1
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen	41,712,000	1,041,940	2,116,442	42,786,500	5	3	147
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen	33,922,000	319,540	1,206,704	34,809,200	3	1	58
Sausage	12,139,000	150,000	239,000	12,200,000	2	1	17
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams	12,500,000	10,356	19,979	12,509,600	6/	6/	62
Fish, fresh or frozen	8,068,000	39,000	47,000	8,076,000	1	6/	17
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered	1,000,000	690,487	1,229,161	1,608,700	81	69	168
Fish, in airtight containers	142,500	22,765	75,239	195,000	39	16	2
Sardines	1,155,000	77,726	184,603	1,261,900	15	7	25
Tuna	24,600	871	41,310	65,000	64	4	7/
Other fish in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring	884,700	8/	113,347	998,000	13	6/	20
Shellfish	48,800	10,972	29,352	67,100	44	22	1
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk	1,198,406	213,582	1,592,704	2,577,500	62	18	100
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream	18,300,000	7,467	6,662	18,293,195	6/	6/	70
Butter	3,131,500	156,035	4,536	2,980,000	6/	6/	12
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes	1,872,930	104,101	2,197	1,771,026	6/	6/	3
Cheeses	998,931	6,767	54	992,218	6/	1	2
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yogurt, and ice cream	7,708,820	31,869	367,523	8,044,474	5	6/	25
Ice cream	1,905,600	0	0	1,905,600	0	0	11
Eggs	3,577,100	0	0	3,577,100	0	0	20
Hides and skins	3,658,000	111,661	4,838	3,551,000	51	3	10
Cattle hides	975,900	769,057	70,671	227,514	25	79	15
Leather	887,100	703,547	15,962	199,515	2	79	12
Cattle hide upper leather	1,461,000	275,000	318,000	1,504,000	21	19	20
Furskins	1,227,000	23,600	64,200	1,267,000	5	2	17
Mink furskins	411,560	333,560	149,649	227,649	66	81	4
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers	120,000	110,593	82,148	91,555	90	92	4
Live plants	54,000	3,596	42,068	92,500	45	7	9/ 500
Seeds	2,625,000	36,610	27,812	2,617,200	1	1	140
	10/	164,544	65,186	10/	10/	10/	5/ 23

See footnote at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1982 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/		Total employment
					Imports to : consumption	Exports to : production	
		1,000 dollars			Percent		1,000 workers
Grains	31,282,000	13,422,106	68,771	23,928,700	6/	36	5/ 1,300
Corn	20,489,000	5,676,593	13,501	14,825,900	6/	28	5/ 900
Rice (paddy and brown)	1,261,360	546,881	77		6/	43	5/ 10
Wheat	12,075,700	6,675,600	6,476	5,406,600	6/	55	5/ 380
Milled grain products	4,800,000	1,187,693	13,531	3,625,838	6/	25	21
Milled rice	1,520,000	824,644	9,140	704,500	1	54	10
Milled wheat	2,800,000	244,280	3,038	2,558,800	6/	9	20
Malts and starches	1,608,060	45,351	31,659	1,594,368	2	3	13
Malts	1,023,060	18,272	13,089	1,017,877	1	2	2
Starches	585,000	27,079	18,570	576,500	3	5	10
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen	7,133,341	376,479	523,640	7,280,520	7	5	5/ 17
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen	92,500	4,596	63,172	151,100	42	5	5/ 14
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen	623,441	46,917	174,125	750,649	23	8	5/ 14
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated	1,147,000	440,692	41,701	748,009	6	38	2
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)	3,004,400	120,576	233,684	3,117,508	7	4	38
Mushrooms and truffles	143,800	3,153	96,545	237,192	41	2	12
Mushrooms, otherwise prepared or preserved	129,900	233	88,635	218,300	41	6/	1
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved	1,700,000	582,984	226,710	1,343,700	17	34	5/ 43
Almonds	322,710	236,935	767	86,500	1	74	50
Filberts	12,792	4,583	7,236	15,445	47	36	5/ 1
Pistachio nuts	66,385	5,803	13,884	74,466	19	9	9/ 500
Fruit, fresh	2,450	799	881	2,500	35	33	5/ 90
Berries, fresh	381,300	33,930	22,154	369,500	6	9	5/ 23
Cherries, fresh	66,200	15,413	393	51,200	1	23	5/ 18
Citrus fruit	1,875,871	386,230	48,874	1,538,515	3	21	80
Fruit, dried	439,700	204,015	30,656	266,300	12	46	7
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)	5,000,000	144,592	273,438	5,129,000	5	3	39
Olives	69,900	3,365	96,070	162,600	59	5	5/
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances	72,200	1,418	7,645	78,400	10	2	1
Sugar, sirups, and molasses:							
Sugar, sirups, and molasses:	1,683,900	22,737	798,892	2,460,100	6/	17	28
Molasses	125,452	21,105	63,742	168,100	38	1	24
Corn sweeteners	1,870,000	10,031	267	1,860,236	6/	1	10
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey							
Cocoa and confectionery	2,472,200	30,995	57,318	2,498,500	2	1	10
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate	5,448,000	85,646	787,583	6,149,900	13	2	66
Coffee	6,200	125	3,035	9,100	6/	6/	10
Spices	4,000	105	185	4,100	5	3	11
Fruit juices	749,000	21,000	137,000	865,000	16	3	8
	525,000	230,364	469,057	763,693	61	44	33

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1982 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of—		Total employment 1,000 workers
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages—	21,156,140	49,676	48,381	21,154,845	6/	6/	140
Ale, porter, stout, and beer—	9,333,400	34,373	465,591	9,764,600	5	6/	49
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages—	1,600,000	38,000	783,000	2,345,000	33	2	13
Distilled spirits—	2,636,000	66,000	1,159,000	3,770,000	31	3	16
Tobacco and tobacco products—	14,000,000	2,845,000	569,000	11,700,000	5	20	62
Cigarettes—	11,609,000	1,234,754	7,913	10,382,200	5	11	45
Cigars—	312,398	10,517	40,768	342,649	12	3	6
Oilseeds—	13,729,000	6,657,716	59,463	7,130,700	6/	48	5/ 635
Cottonseed—	384,000	9,748	19	374,300	6/	3	5/ 54
Flaxseed—	65,500	3,077	13,403	75,800	18	5	5/ 6
Soybeans—	12,768,000	6,239,861	1,461	6,529,600	6/	49	5/ 56C
Sunflower seed—	512,000	397,308	7,195	121,887	6	78	5/ 11
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases—	6,647,000	1,598,704	386,042	5,434,338	7	24	41
Corn oil—	203,900	77,604	10	126,300	2	38	11
Cottonseed oil—	311,800	204,315	0	107,500	0	66	5
Soybean oil—	2,086,100	447,791	26	1,638,300	6/	21	10
Other vegetable oils—	269,200	87,695	373,195	554,700	67	33	2
Animal and marine animal oils—	2,132,000	688,242	8,149	1,451,900	1	32	13
Shortening and cooking oils—	6,147,000	93,057	4,663	6,058,606	6/	2	13
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum—	10/	38,713	112,565	10/	10/	10/	1
Edible preparations:							
Bakery products, except bread—	8,200,000	41,004	117,986	8,277,000	1	1	222
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance—	7,500,000	4,007	23,597	7,519,600	6/	6/	167
Cereal breakfast foods—	2,400,000	30,802	10,224	2,379,400	6/	1	17
Chewing gum—	715,000	10,940	10,875	714,900	2	2	8
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes—	960,000	7,636	45,762	998,100	5	1	8
Sauces—	2,100,000	46,903	38,490	2,091,600	2	2	23
Soups—	1,575,000	16,479	23,897	1,582,400	2	1	26
Edible preparations, not specially provided for—	7,800,000	451,251	103,149	7,451,900	1	6	71
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor—	22,066,114	2,485,886	137,833	19,718,061	1	11	67
Naval stores—	323,700	48,091	3,324	278,900	1	15	4
Miscellaneous vegetable products:							
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flowers—							
or other fresh plant parts—	332,000	9,836	130,231	452,395	29	3	11
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin—	119,220	70,267	32,616	82,600	39	59	9/ 200
Topka and vanilla beans—	0	0	45,400	45,400	100	0	0
Miscellaneous vegetable products—	10/	49,612	109,119	10/	10/	10/	10/

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1982 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/ Imports to : Exports to :		Total employment
					consumption	production	
FOREST PRODUCTS							
Rough wood products	17,000,000	1,554,286	247,674	15,693,000	2	9	127
Logs	10,800,000	1,258,085	26,430	9,568,000	6/	12	85
Lumber	10,734,000	802,246	1,725,266	11,657,000	15	7	153
Softwood lumber	8,685,000	577,634	1,567,931	9,675,000	16	7	130
Hardwood lumber	2,011,000	217,064	94,605	1,889,000	5	11	23
Millwork	3,553,000	34,912	91,552	3,609,600	3	1	57
Miscellaneous wood manufactures	4,456,000	183,894	464,712	4,737,000	10	4	112
Prefabricated buildings	1,202,600	46,367	5,773	1,162,000	6/	4	17
Plywood and building boards	6,340,000	265,596	533,142	6,608,000	8	4	72
Hardwood veneer and plywood	1,354,000	82,518	402,798	1,674,300	24	6	20
Softwood veneer and plywood	3,724,000	122,401	18,100	3,620,000	1	3	35
Particle board	435,000	19,561	53,318	468,800	11	5	5
Wood pulp	3,499,000	1,487,000	1,493,000	3,505,000	43	43	16
Waste paper	1,600,000	239,000	24,000	1,380,000	2	15	5
Building papers	395,900	6,733	44,099	433,266	10	2	7
Industrial paperboard	8,926,000	1,061,000	23,000	7,900,000	6/	12	69
Containerboard (Kraft linerboard)	3,670,000	552,000	8,500	3,130,000	6/	15	27
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)	16,500,000	628,000	3,329,000	19,200,000	17	4	132
Newsprint	2,138,000	143,000	2,749,000	4,740,000	58	7	7
Wallpaper	178,700	12,054	90,489	257,150	35	7	3
Albums	100,000	8,872	28,878	120,000	24	9	1
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	32,000,000	863,000	406,000	31,500,000	1	3	323
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)	19,100,000	141,000	36,000	19,000,000	6/	1	193
Miscellaneous books	7,200,000	632,000	306,000	6,900,000	4	9	66
Printed matter	75,300,000	709,000	337,000	74,900,000	6/	1	1,199
Newspapers	20,720,000	14,000	63,000	20,800,000	6/	6/	424
Periodicals	10,154,000	393,000	46,000	9,800,000	6/	4	86
Decalcomanias	270,000	11,394	18,573	277,000	7	4	4
TEXTILES, APPAREL, AND FOOTWEAR							
Raw fibers:							
Cotton	347,000	1,955,270	13,132	1,371,862	1	58	180
Wool and fine animal hair	97,395	36,411	133,514	194,498	69	37	3
Man-made fibers	9,862,000	655,551	77,418	9,284,000	1	7	81
Noncellulosic man-made fibers	8,728,000	484,606	66,480	8,310,000	1	6	68
Cellulosic man-made fibers	1,134,000	170,946	10,938	974,000	1	15	13

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1982 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/ Imports to : Exports to : consumption : production :		Total employment 1,000 workers
					Percent	Percent	
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage)	8,878,400	620,966	222,182	8,479,616	3	7	104
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns	6,502,500	97,727	156,491	6,564,264	2	2	
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk	6,243,000	90,816	107,156	6,259,340	2	2	77
Spun yarn, of wool or hair	259,500	2,432	37,971	295,039	13	1	4
Filament yarn of manmade fibers	2,116,000	497,600	57,637	1,676,000	3	24	15
Sewing thread	680,000	28,009	4,311	656,322	1	4	8
Cordage and fish netting and nets	250,000	15,827	89,164	323,337	28	6	9
Fish netting and nets	14,400	1,086	7,603	20,917	36	8	1
Cordage	235,600	14,741	81,562	302,421	27	6	8
Broadwoven fabrics	15,690,000	742,934	1,345,732	10,553,000	13	5	256
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton	6,028,000	238,402	481,870	6,271,468	8	4	111
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers	8,945,000	463,380	524,041	9,006,000	6	5	130
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk	37,000	7,908	109,305	138,000	79	21	
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool	680,400	5,828	112,339	786,911	14	1	14
Knit fabrics	3,132,700	70,369	17,559	3,079,890	1	2	46
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials:							
Narrow fabrics	900,000	62,428	32,495	870,067	4	7	22
Weds, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f.	1,950,000	145,892	61,345	1,865,453	3	8	13
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires	800,000	80,267	1,540	721,273	6/	10	8
Woven or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and other laminated fabrics, and fabrics, n.s.p.f.							
Textile furnishings	1,500,000	222,292	76,961	1,354,669	6	15	13
Floor coverings	8,098,817	462,743	591,330	8,155,404	6	6	118
Curtains and draperies	4,894,817	292,915	276,764	4,878,666	6	6	47
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies	775,000	11,003	12,680	776,677	2	1	24
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, rubber, and plastic apparel	2,429,000	158,825	229,886	2,500,061	9	6	47
Sweaters	49,916,000	931,448	8,114,457	57,099,009	14	2	1,164
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	938,000	3,647	843,438	1,777,791	47	6/	17
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats, and jackets	3,854,200	32,873	1,279,142	5,100,470	25	1	120
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	3,636,300	35,551	900,692	4,501,441	20	1	62
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses	3,315,800	22,385	769,041	4,062,456	19	1	65
Men's and boys' shirts	3,601,700	66,215	181,658	3,717,143	5	2	145
	3,480,600	99,912	1,234,469	4,615,157	27	3	92

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1982 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/ Imports to : Exports to :		Total employment
					consumption	production	
						1,000 workers	
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and jackets	3,198,200	33,987	661,190	3,825,403	17	1	75
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	4,612,800	89,123	505,403	5,029,080	10	2	158
Robes and dressing gowns	409,400	11,393	34,394	432,401	8	3	9
Men's and boys' neckwear	290,612	2,774	19,393	307,230	6	1	6
Body-supporting garments	879,600	73,233	163,685	970,052	17	8	16
Hosiery, including panty hose	2,547,900	48,400	14,915	2,514,374	12	2	62
Headwear	675,000	24,287	127,535	778,248	16	4	17
Gloves	591,100	68,467	215,095	737,728	29	12	22
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin	480,000	47,672	131,801	564,129	23	10	4
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints	210,970	12,123	251,969	450,816	56	6	5
Footwear	4,616,383	119,579	3,433,639	7,930,443	43	3	148
Rubber footwear	430,044	18,001	334,745	746,788	45	4	19
Nonrubber footwear	4,186,339	101,579	3,083,859	7,168,619	43	2	129
ENERGY AND CHEMICALS							
Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary)	3,551,492	561,304	435,594	3,425,782	13	16	2
Benzenoid organic chemicals	13,549,440	1,325,134	600,586	12,824,892	5	10	31
Synthetic organic pesticides, total	4,306,528	1,256,632	283,112	3,333,008	8	29	25
Botanical pesticides, total	23,000	271	18,057	40,786	44	1	7/
Chemical elements	4,800,000	222,007	230,444	4,808,437	5	5	21
Inorganic acids	1,240,000	78,951	128,355	1,289,140	10	6	9
Certain inorganic chemical compounds	16,000,000	2,541,083	2,412,301	15,871,218	15	16	98
Aluminum compounds:							
Aluminum oxide	840,522	170,701	718,992	1,388,813	52	20	5
Antimony compounds	39,000	4,401	18,173	52,722	34	11	7/
Calcium compounds:							
Calcium chloride	92,762	11,065	3,010	84,707	4	12	7/
Magnesium compounds	115,000	16,311	8,022	106,711	8	14	1
Manganese compounds	60,000	15,372	26,920	71,548	38	26	2
Molybdenum compounds	49,156	10/	11,902	10/	10/	10/	1
Phosphorus compounds	152,000	5,572	3,462	149,890	2	4	1
Silver compounds	466,000	3,455	13,970	476,515	3	1	1
Sodium compounds:							
Sodium bicarbonate	108,000	6,306	1,360	103,054	1	6	1
Sodium carbonate	721,000	140,616	2,410	582,794	6/	20	3
Sodium chloride	671,000	16,647	56,184	710,537	8	2	6
Sodium hydrosulfite	75,000	14,632	2,725	63,093	4	20	7/

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1982 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Appar. em. consumption	Ratio of— 4/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
		1,000 dollars				1,000 workers	
Sodium sulfate	74,600	12,162	28,757	91,195	32	16	7/
Tungsten compounds	95,000	17,762	28,347	105,585	27	19	1
Uranium compounds	984,270	144,970	117,990	957,290	12	15	14
Vanadium compounds:							
Vanadium pentoxide	37,347	6,773	1,067	31,641	3	18	1
Zinc compounds:							
Zinc sulfate	16,700	969	982	16,713	6	6	1
Zirconium compounds:							
Zirconium oxide	27,000	5,420	2,118	23,698	9	20	1
Sulfur dioxide	19,661	2,531	2,570	19,700	13	13	1
Hydrogen peroxide	104,000	9,190	1,732	96,542	2	9	1
Miscellaneous non benzenoid organic compounds	24,379,740	2,916,225	1,067,718	22,531,233	5	12	113
Organic acids, acid anhydrides, and acyl halides	4,037,372	114,601	90,118	4,012,889	2	3	15
Salts of organic acids (non benzenoid)	212,671	20,288	37,565	229,948	16	10	7/
Aldehydes (non benzenoid)	767,950	26,923	18,765	759,972	2	4	10
Ketones (non benzenoid)	715,480	66,017	16,751	680,406	2	9	4
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted, and halohydrins (non benzenoid)	2,644,806	318,133	126,212	2,452,885	5	12	18
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)	2,459,778	360,267	65,581	2,165,092	3	15	9
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)	1,963,006	377,855	28,810	1,613,961	2	19	6
Epoxides, halogenated epoxides, ethers of monohydric alcohols, and acetals	2,777,767	84,709	26,856	2,719,914	1	3	9
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)	3,690,449	316,204	63,531	3,437,776	2	9	29
Miscellaneous organic chemicals (non benzenoid)	2,022,530	648,807	117,490	1,491,213	8	32	4
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)	12,267,289	188,748	369,835	12,448,376	3	2	6
Drugs and related products	26,102,000	2,319,000	1,096,000	24,879,000	4	9	180
Plastics and resin materials	18,390,646	2,585,803	252,072	16,056,915	2	14	74
Elastomers, total	3,112,164	613,144	750,749	3,249,769	23	20	11
Flavoring extracts	359,000	107,283	24,910	267,627	9	31	14
Essential oils	187,000	96,295	83,879	174,584	48	51	4
Glue, gelatin, and related products	395,000	32,915	62,849	424,934	15	8	3
Aromatic or odoriferous substances	9,200,000	430,939	288,278	9,057,185	3	5	54
Surface-active agents	2,264,000	128,147	58,716	2,194,569	3	6	7
Soaps and synthetic detergents	7,614,000	147,055	25,795	7,492,740	6/	2	44
Synthetic dyes, total	709,552	80,381	163,527	792,698	21	11	8
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total	454,696	75,770	45,540	424,466	11	17	6
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total	2,200	4,242	25,575	23,333	110	212	1
Synthetic tanning materials	23,721	1,452	344	22,613	2	6	1

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1982 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
					Percent	Percent	
		1,000 dollars					1,000 workers
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total	1,768,000	196,399	340,102	1,929,703	18	11	12
Inks and ink powders, total	1,382,800	51,361	20,131	1,350,770	1	4	10
Paints and related items, total	8,299,268	243,144	30,829	8,086,953	6/	3	60
Crude petroleum	90,263,375	468,870	45,723,820	135,518,325	34	1	270
Petroleum products	192,741,480	4,791,893	13,063,408	201,012,995	6	2	150
Natural gas and products derived therefrom	50,596,000	456,087	5,934,187	56,074,100	11	1	200
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	7,120,000	2,280,000	1,300,000	6,140,000	21	46	46
Explosives, total	600,333	55,619	24,483	596,197	4	9	12
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less	1,100,000	44,761	6,653	1,061,892	1	4	9
Certain products in schedule 4, part 13	3,300,000	378,013	454,870	3,376,857	13	11	47
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches	168,000	2,343	5,896	171,553	3	1	6
Coal and other carbonaceous material	41,670,000	6,440,539	32,829	35,262,290	6/	15	230
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total	5,200,000	747,751	405,311	4,857,560	8	14	95
Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f., suitable for conducting gases or liquids, including gaskets and pipe fittings, or rubber or plastics	1,500,000	215,309	186,737	1,471,428	13	14	23
Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers	179,970	10/	9,780	10/	10/	10/	12
Pneumatic tires	8,070,000	343,000	1,182,000	8,909,000	13	4	94
Tires other than pneumatic tires	825,000	7,034	5,236	823,202	1	1	3
Tubes for tires	105,000	22,035	51,756	134,721	38	21	2
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings	406,900	10,434	3,498	399,064	1	3	45
Fabricated rubber and plastics products	26,490,000	998,645	836,966	26,328,321	3	4	363
MINERALS AND METALS							
Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products:							
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker	3,250 0,000	27,456	110,886	3,333,431	3	1	23
Concrete mixes and articles thereof	14,000,000	44,831	20,321	13,975,401	6/	6/	144
Lime	725,620	3,199	16,808	739,230	2	6/	6
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof	285,000	18,919	64,458	331,540	20	7	5
Sand	2,000,000	34,397	1,914	1,967,518	6/	2	32
Crushed stone	2,900,000	16,644	4,740	2,888,096	6/	1	37
Dimension stone and articles thereof	146,000	18,827	170,582	297,756	57	13	3

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1982 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
					Percent	Percent	
		1,000 dollars					1,000 workers
Mica and mica products—	29,000	8,681	6,497	26,817	24	30	1
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel—							
Asbestos and asbestos products—	1,600,000	542,652	123,280	1,180,628	10	34	11
Abrasives—	400,000	86,515	92,736	406,222	23	22	15
Abrasive articles—	170,000	32,016	87,673	223,657	39	19	4
Industrial diamonds—	875,000	67,194	69,192	876,998	8	8	25
Natural gemstones—	104,000	67,491	86,673	123,182	70	65	1
Cut gemstones and articles thereof—	7,600	19,928	295,509	283,181	104	262	7/
Synthetic gemstones—	300,000	322,536	1,951,976	1,929,441	101	108	2
Clays:	175,000	11,350	24,135	187,786	13	7	1
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay—							
Clays, fuller's earth—	549,691	152,147	1,166	398,710	6/	28	5
Clays, bentonite—	103,682	8,619	9	95,072	6/	8	1
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays—	92,092	54,712	52	37,432	6/	59	1
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.—							
Fluorspar—	198,517	78,277	3,288	123,528	3	39	3
Ceramic products:	400,000	364,065	347,689	383,623	91	91	4
Refractory and heat-insulating products—	13,300	1,084	59,375	71,591	83	8	7/
Ceramic construction articles:							
Ceramic floor and wall tiles—	1,262,703	195,162	60,704	1,128,245	5	15	17
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles—	353,734	14,640	144,925	484,019	30	4	8
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.—	517,000	4,899	12,459	524,560	2	1	15
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery:	98,900	6,321	4,205	96,784	4	6	2
Pottery products, n.e.c.—							
Fine earthenware food utensils—	360,000	10,873	306,849	655,976	47	3	11
Vitreous china food utensils—	115,000	4,263	192,605	303,342	64	4	4
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.:	170,000	15,964	168,489	322,525	52	9	7
Ceramic electrical ware—							
Ceramic sanitary ware—	480,000	90,875	52,452	441,577	12	19	9
Certain industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.—	411,100	27,131	10,929	394,898	3	7	8
Glass and glass products:	57,800	29,060	16,592	45,332	37	50	1
Flat glass and products thereof—							
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass)—	3,845,000	306,039	234,884	3,773,845	6	8	22
Tempered glass—	871,331	133,883	40,107	777,555	5	15	17
Laminated glass—	884,000	87,319	65,396	862,077	8	10	13
Mirrors of glass—	650,000	43,469	58,140	664,671	9	7	9
Glassware and other glass products—	485,133	18,772	50,458	516,819	10	4	8
	8,900,000	499,254	477,775	8,878,521	5	6	112

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1982 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/ Imports to : Exports to		Total employment 1,000 workers
					Percent	Percent	
Fiber glass	1,400,000	84,605	14,321	1,329,716	1	6	21
Glass containers	5,100,000	45,573	77,178	5,131,605	2	1	62
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.	2,200,000	219,763	346,336	2,326,573	15	10	30
Precious metals	2,882,876	1,516,362	3,379,917	4,746,431	71	53	5
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap	845,588	602,085	426,610	670,083	64	71	5
Platinum group metals	579,500	166,306	511,904	925,098	55	29	7/
Gold bullion	1,349,800	590,947	1,650,719	2,409,572	69	44	1
Silver bullion	871,648	105,977	786,154	1,551,825	51	12	1
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys:	9,372,000	3,784	48,965	9,420,965	1	0	2
Ferroalloys:							
Ferrosilicon	85,000	5,086	80,817	160,731	50	6	7/
Ferromanganese	74,000	9,242	172,712	236,970	73	13	7/
Ferrosilicon	123,000	11,745	40,342	151,597	27	10	2
Iron and steel mill products, all grades	35,197,000	1,604,242	8,985,087	42,577,844	21	5	289
Copper ore and metal:							
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper:							
Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste and scrap	1,866,895	393,080	189,896	1,663,711	11	21	11
Copper, unwrought	2,727,640	62,283	542,653	3,208,010	17	2	10
Copper, wrought	8,852,152	264,583	395,482	8,983,051	4	3	31
Bauxite and aluminum metals:							
Bauxite	10,780	2,754	360,412	368,438	98	26	7/
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap	5,472,000	633,852	912,609	5,750,757	16	12	23
Aluminum, wrought other than foil	9,579,632	498,133	422,705	9,504,204	4	5	87
Aluminum foil	701,201	34,162	41,180	708,219	6	5	24
Nickel ore and metal	262,400	295,442	687,379	11/ 530,913	130	113	7/
Tin ore and metal	90,000	106,553	401,133	11/ 377,875	106	118	7/
Lead ore and concentrate	290,489	19,585	9,089	279,993	3	7	4
Lead metal and waste and scrap	611,104	72,499	66,707	607,340	11	12	3
Zinc ore and concentrate	257,133	47,231	30,272	240,174	13	18	4
Zinc metal and waste and scrap	215,683	20,264	383,849	579,268	66	9	2
Miscellaneous base metals and ores	8,200,000	957,889	1,153,963	8,396,074	14	12	540
Ores of cerium and thorium	15,000	103	3,070	17,961	17	1	7/
Chrome ore and metal:							
Chrome ore	0	1,574	29,670	28,096	106	—	0
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap	4,600	2,685	10,078	18,772	54	58	7/
Cobalt ore and metal:							
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap	17,536	7,648	137,166	147,054	93	44	7/

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1982 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/ Imports to : Exports to consumption : production		Total employment 1,000 workers
					Percent	Percent	
Columbium ore and metal:							
Columbium ore	0	0	15,008	15,008	100	—	0
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap	3,200	0	155	3,355	5	—	7/
Iron ore	1,365,000	150,522	496,687	1,711,165	29	11	8
Magnesium metal:							
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap	160,000	92,904	9,621	76,717	13	58	1
Magnesium, wrought	25,900	4,571	5,215	11/ 30,471	17	18	7/
Manganese ore and metal:							
Manganese ore	9/ 300	2,602	18,728	16,426	114	867	0
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap	25,900	4,571	5,215	30,471	17	18	7/
Mercury ore and metal:							
Mercury, unwrought, and waste and scrap	11,310	0	3,053	14,363	21	0	7/
Molybdenum ore and metal:							
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials	373,725	232,214	25,572	167,083	15	62	2
Molybdenum, unwrought, and waste and scrap	13,745	4,673	2,843	11,915	24	34	1
Molybdenum, wrought	62,695	13,835	1,959	50,819	4	22	1
Rhenium metal	2,159	0	91	2,250	4	—	7/
Silicon metal:							
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap	100,194	34,335	26,778	92,637	29	34	7/
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon	37,000	0	25,968	62,968	41	0	7/
Tantalum ore and metal:							
Tantalum ore	0	0	28,527	28,527	100	—	0
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap	128,000	27,842	10,535	110,693	10	22	1
Tantalum, wrought	8,100	6,834	147	1,413	10	84	1
Titanium ore and metal:							
Titanium ore and slag	25,000	1,280	81,576	105,296	78	5	1
Titanium sponge	300,000	256	17,232	316,976	5	6/	2
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap	190,000	68,175	7,209	129,034	6	36	2
Titanium, wrought	175,000	40,368	16,240	150,872	11	23	2
Tungsten ore and metal:							
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials—waste and scrap	19,773	3,387	46,765	61,339	76	17	1
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap:							
Tungsten, unwrought	56,000	20,118	6,582	42,464	16	36	3
Tungsten, wrought	105,000	20,058	2,256	87,198	3	19	1
Metallic containers	13,000,000	247,917	83,147	12,835,230	1	2	74
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing; bale ties	480,000	108,997	378,140	749,143	51	23	10
Wire strand and rope	425,000	62,030	320,554	683,524	47	15	2
Fencing	95,000	3,750	7,722	98,972	8	4	1
Wire cloth	110,000	18,806	31,112	122,306	25	17	3
Welded wire mesh	25,000	8,782	10,864	27,082	40	35	1

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1982 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/ Imports to : Exports to :		Total employment 1,000 workers
					consumption : production	Percent	
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware	10,985,510	544,511	950,696	11,391,695	8	5	190
Fasteners:							
Bolts, nuts, and screws	3,266,407	153,750	462,295	3,574,952	13	5	55
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons:							
Handtools	11,606,571	843,549	577,987	11,341,009	5	7	70
Table flatware:							
Table flatware, precious metals	88,350	3,021	6,462	97,150	7	3	3
Table flatware, stainless steel	60,450	4,455	92,278	148,273	62	7	3
Scissors and shears	33,600	2,162	26,511	57,586	46	6	1
Miscellaneous metal products	24,000,000	2,042,217	3,146,323	25,000,000	13	9	279
Structures of base metal	18,000,000	723,724	151,762	17,428,083	1	4	271
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT							
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose machinery:							
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof	2,181,000	793,724	28,335	1,415,611	2	36	28
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof	134,200	33,894	4,427	104,733	4	25	3
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof	1,550,000	404,442	78,467	1,224,025	6	26	21
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	18,600,000	3,847,672	2,309,397	17,061,725	14	21	170
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	9,049,200	3,189,747	1,399,435	7,258,888	19	35	115
Non-piston type aircraft engines	3,753,200	857,505	802,636	3,698,331	22	23	38
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors thereof	50,200	19,365	32,973	63,840	52	39	1
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof	424,300	49,486	60,224	435,038	14	12	10
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	3,855,000	1,184,381	528,554	3,199,173	16	31	66

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1982 1/-Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/ Imports to : Exports to :		Total employment 1,000 workers
					Percent	production	
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof:							
Fans and blowers and parts thereof	2,308,800	121,655	412,784	2,650,042	16	5	28
Compressors and parts thereof	4,555,000	865,234	269,887	3,959,653	7	19	50
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	208,000	61,731	69,445	215,714	32	30	2
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	4,981,500	1,093,400	100,979	3,989,079	2	22	60
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens, and parts thereof	1,063,300	139,612	39,046	962,734	4	13	20
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof	4,895,000	559,703	102,095	4,437,392	2	11	63
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof	47,700	21,068	9,149	35,781	26	44	1
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof	306,000	30,924	11,574	286,650	4	10	6
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof	1,395,000	469,440	347,322	1,272,882	27	34	24
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	1,189,000	773,465	204,845	620,380	33	65	32
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	1,925,000	368,285	257,035	1,813,750	14	19	34
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof	410,000	76,670	39,378	372,708	11	19	6
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof	968,000	449,260	85,436	604,176	14	46	13
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery:							
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery: other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof							
Drilling and boring machinery	14,442,000	6,983,225	754,572	8,213,347	9	48	163
Front-end loaders	3,530,000	536,821	58,809	3,051,988	2	15	45
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines—	1,060,000	456,845	108,793	711,948	15	43	12
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof	900,000	140,258	17,868	777,761	2	16	10
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery for preparing food and drink:							
Agricultural and horticultural machinery	3,870,000	828,660	579,881	3,621,221	16	21	33
	6,214,806	725,791	296,796	5,785,812	5	12	109

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1982 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/ Imports to : Exports to		Total employment
					consumption : production	Percent	
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery	978,257	265,970	154,611	866,898	18	27	12
Lawnmowers and parts thereof	2,263,410	120,469	20,048	2,162,989	1	5	11
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof:							
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof	82,000	41,514	2,659	43,145	6	51	1
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof	199,177	69,564	14,591	144,204	10	35	4
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof	61,338	36,321	5,305	30,322	18	59	1
Bakery machinery and parts thereof	152,992	46,720	20,655	126,927	16	31	3
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof	161,552	56,074	8,041	113,489	7	35	3
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof	385,531	139,699	58,511	304,343	19	36	15
Pulp and paper machinery; bookbinding machinery; printing machinery:							
Machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper, or paperboard; machines for processing or finishing pulp, paper, or paperboard, or making them into articles; and parts thereof	1,368,000	301,416	198,712	1,265,296	16	22	19
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof	3,442,500	599,680	436,885	3,279,705	13	17	
Duplicating machines and parts thereof	223,000	65,731	20,227	19,298	11	30	4
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof	27,425	15,616	7,489	36,635	39	57	1
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines:							
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments	23,037	1,282	1,356	23,111	6	6	1
Textile yarn-producing machinery	150,289	21,947	119,829	248,171	48	15	3
Textile yarn-preparing machines	131,641	15,262	36,635	153,015	24	12	3
Weaving machines	54,850	6,031	196,002	244,821	80	11	3
Knitting machines	36,201	15,333	42,365	63,233	67	42	1
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles	24,134	9,631	11,959	26,461	45	40	1
Machines for making felt and nonwoven fabrics including bonded fabrics, in the piece or in shapes, including felt-hat making machines and hat-making blocks; and parts thereof	20,843	6,003	4,733	19,572	24	29	1

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1982 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/ Imports to : Exports to :		Total employment
					Percent	Percent	
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof	2,360,800	175,065	42,035	2,227,770	2	7	24
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof	152,483	21,442	25,312	156,353	16	14	3
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines	42,783	21,668	3,573	24,689	14	51	1
Parts of textile machinery	535,336	139,683	167,324	562,976	30	26	13
Cordage machines and parts thereof	30,716	9,244	12,346	35,817	34	30	1
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	389,030	118,581	258,471	528,920	49	31	7
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials:							
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof	700,100	83,409	85,511	702,202	12	12	5
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof	640,000	134,619	47,243	552,624	8	21	8
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof	5,548,900	1,010,855	1,497,497	6,035,542	25	18	69
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof	956,800	247,951	146,643	855,492	17	26	14
Tool holders and accessories	1,754,300	147,558	51,569	1,658,311	3	8	34
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof	902,300	277,838	214,703	839,165	26	31	15
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof	272,000	73,754	6,577	204,823	3	27	4
Office machines	37,659,000	10,136,658	4,233,768	31,756,110	13	27	465
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism	1,256,770	176,227	363,898	1,444,441	25	14	32
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard	427,372	32,923	317,103	711,552	45	8	12
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters	829,328	143,305	46,795	732,818	6	17	20
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism:							
Automatic data processing machines	27,834,100	2,041,817	977,228	26,769,511	4	7	335
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing	385,285	36,253	271,880	620,912	44	9	7
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type	129,755	22,176	117,760	225,339	52	17	3
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism	255,530	14,077	154,120	395,573	39	6	4
Office machines and parts:							

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1982 1/-Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/ Imports to : Exports to :		Total employment 1,000 workers
					consumption	production	
Copying machines	5,600,000	178,868	576,918	5,998,050	10	3	57
Miscellaneous machines:							
Shoe machinery and parts thereof	45,000	20,568	16,328	40,742	40	46	
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts thereof	607,500	340,873	75,350	341,997	22	56	10
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof	199,200	100,495	20,570	119,275	17	50	4
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof	1,070,400	308,121	179,107	941,386	19	29	17
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	490,700	46,173	8,813	453,340	2	9	9
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof	32,800	24,803	63,166	71,163	89	76	1
Miscellaneous machines and parts thereof	9,450,000	1,536,239	695,140	8,608,901	8	16	150
Parts of machines							
Industrial molds	1,313,600	148,842	148,543	1,313,301	11	11	35
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings— Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	497,200	3,026	1,056	495,230	6/	1	8
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts	6,305,000	854,400	605,408	6,056,008	10	14	95
Forged steel grinding balls	2,629,000	283,372	452,373	2,798,001	16	11	49
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof	132,000	15,939	1,966	118,027	2	14	2
Miscellaneous machinery parts	3,220,536	278,256	212,383	3,154,664	7	9	50
Electrical machinery and equipment:	1,850,000	178,454	89,308	1,760,854	5	10	29
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment	8,900,000	1,646,898	1,061,998	8,315,100	13	18	311
Transformers	3,488,000	165,572	144,628	3,467,056	4	5	90
Motors and generators	5,990,000	903,489	406,702	5,493,213	7	15	194
Generator sets	770,000	474,573	44,693	340,120	13	62	23
Magnets and electromagnetic devices	230,000	25,338	60,739	265,401	23	11	5
Primary cells and batteries	3,550,000	275,678	214,345	3,488,667	6	8	40
Storage batteries	2,550,000	150,295	124,823	2,524,528	5	6	26
Portable electric hand tools	966,160	89,080	91,959	969,039	10	9	19
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof	1,202,525	84,769	25,914	1,143,670	2	7	11
Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof	1,567,696	81,956	89,586	1,573,326	6	5	21

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1982 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production 9/ 1,000 dollars	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/ Imports to Exports to		Total employment 1,000 workers
					consumption	production	
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof	56,400	12,481	65,715	109,634	60	22	61
Ignition equipment	2,500,000	257,387	206,292	2,448,905	8	10	9
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles	380,000	23,194	59,303	416,109	14	6	2
Portable electric lamps	160,000	13,059	14,170	161,111	9	8	36
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	2,725,000	337,676	107,579	2,494,903	4	12	24
Electrothermic household appliances, other than: cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof	1,625,824	141,969	313,635	1,797,490	17	9	18
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof	2,286,036	125,828	297,034	2,457,242	12	6	8
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof	701,121	26,065	51,320	726,376	7	4	148
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	13,683,268	829,144	626,336	13,480,460	5	6	55
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment	5,109,231	378,904	167,619	4,897,946	3	7	12
Telephones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	1,136,134	24,259	136,011	1,247,886	11	2	9
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	1,056,000	211,230	475,604	1,320,374	36	20	182
Television cameras	10,792,000	2,094,306	7,745,610	16,443,304	47	19	5
Television apparatus:	197,776	59,349	267,682	406,109	66	30	21
Television receivers	3,425,000	220,578	832,898	4,037,320	21	6	67
Radio receivers and parts	2,504,078	790,336	1,253,842	2,967,584	42	32	3
Automobile radio receivers	237,887	12,729	544,975	770,133	71	5	16
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type	1,222,272	287,238	162,644	1,097,678	15	24	11
Transceivers	518,268	40,360	187,514	665,422	28	8	10
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	447,000	269,314	2,522,000	2,699,686	93	60	126
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	8,613,467	623,932	125,225	8,114,760	2	7	57
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	3,944,845	411,113	55,453	3,589,185	2	10	24
Radar	1,120,300	263,834	226,505	1,082,971	21	24	30
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus	1,412,300	209,208	288,766	1,491,858	19	15	4
Electrical capacitors	155,353	10,607	62,539	207,285	30	7	8
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors	238,000	56,356	26,789	208,435	13	24	
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors							

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1982 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/		Total employment
					Imports to : consumption	Exports to : production	
		1,000 dollars			Percent		1,000 workers
Ceramic fixed capacitors	339,000	63,848	110,446	385,598	29	19	10
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	18,600,000	1,798,118	1,180,778	17,982,660	7	10	265
Electrical switches and relays:							
Circuit breakers	1,710,000	166,846	39,926	1,538,080	3	10	23
Switches other than circuit breakers	765,000	256,556	232,983	741,427	31	34	11
Fuses	395,000	38,335	11,567	368,232	3	10	7
Connectors	2,400,000	258,099	167,640	2,309,541	7	11	40
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies	1,710,000	106,172	17,147	1,620,975	1	6	29
AC motor starters and contactors	1,250,000	21,768	8,241	1,236,473	1	2	15
Electrical resistors	829,000	139,305	185,692	876,287	21	17	21
Fixed resistors	497,940	86,529	98,418	509,829	19	17	12
Carbon composition resistors	68,205	7,794	10,968	71,379	15	11	2
Film resistors	249,199	18,100	40,549	271,648	15	7	6
Wirewound resistors	91,000	6,868	7,149	91,281	8	8	2
Automatic voltage regulators	425,000	39,783	16,951	402,168	4	9	8
Electric lamps	2,135,000	155,329	187,876	2,167,547	9	7	23
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	1,800,000	247,582	200,652	1,753,070	11	14	38
Television picture tubes	652,000	26,331	51,796	677,465	8	17	17
Semiconductors	10,900,000	3,821,715	4,205,115	11,283,400	37	35	210
Transistors	735,000	81,764	259,662	912,898	28	11	13
Integrated circuits	7,900,000	836,261	3,461,333	10,525,072	33	11	130
Electrical conductors	10,250,000	559,006	545,458	10,236,452	5	6	70
Miscellaneous electrical articles	7,736,590	994,037	525,906	7,268,459	7	13	94
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	3,887,000	432,519	117,990	3,572,471	3	11	38
Motor vehicles:							
Automobile trucks and truck tractors	15,400,000	1,697,396	4,130,021	17,832,625	23	11	65
Motor buses	1,250,000	88,482	249,321	1,410,479	18	7	4
Passenger automobiles	37,870,000	2,922,854	20,480,827	55,427,973	37	8	185
Snowmobiles	153,000	7,386	52,213	197,827	26	5	1
Special purpose motor vehicles	1,800,000	932,742	327,456	1,194,714	27	5	16
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles	1,940,000	349,976	497,276	2,087,300	24	18	28
Motor vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis	24,100,000	6,663,116	3,550,178	20,987,062	17	28	270
Tractors, including parts	4,560,000	2,417,664	785,447	2,927,783	27	53	57
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts	2,230,000	305,584	152,083	2,076,499	7	14	23
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts	2,400,000	1,125,065	23,043	1,297,978	2	47	23
Motorcycles, including parts	300,000	87,536	1,120,482	1,332,946	84	29	4
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts	1,171,900	194,516	46,537	1,023,921	4	17	23
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts	33,858,000	11,645,736	2,481,131	24,693,395	10	34	739

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1982 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/		Total employment 1,000 workers
					Imports to : consumption	Exports to : production	
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary)	18,966,000	7,121,136	1,156,994	13,001,633	9	38	601
Pleasure boats; floating structures	3,259,500	941,399	254,397	2,572,498	10	29	69
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts	2,509,800	372,726	188,987	2,371,061	8	13	40
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES							
Handbags	547,000	15,003	422,834	954,801	44	3	18
Luggage	695,700	38,965	336,421	993,156	34	6	14
Flat goods	415,400	6,763	90,249	498,886	18	2	9
Ophthalmic goods	1,047,000	133,325	342,029	275,721	27	11	31
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic:							
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements	202,000	60,090	275,163	417,073	66	30	8
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses	913,000	138,642	178,899	953,257	19	15	14
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	3,640,000	601,239	221,918	3,261,679	7	17	50
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies	3,774,500	322,743	87,819	3,529,576	2	9	61
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)	261,300	120,324	40,066	181,042	22	46	4
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts:							
Electro-medical apparatus and parts	1,990,500	773,823	129,391	1,346,068	10	39	23
Apparatus based on the use of X-rays or of radiations, whether for medical, industrial, or other uses and parts	1,320,500	320,111	351,613	1,352,002	26	24	14
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts	3,500,000	1,022,231	237,604	2,715,373	9	29	55
Drawing, marking-out, and mathematical calculating instruments; micrometers, calipers, and gauges; balancing machines; non-optical measuring and checking machines, n.s.p.f., and parts	550,000	91,270	326,900	785,630	42	17	12
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights	20,500	13,290	17,172	24,382	70	65	1
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles or materials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts	225,000	124,209	12,942	113,733	11	55	4

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1982 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/		Total employment 1,000 workers
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
					Percent	Percent	
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments—	185,000	44,002	26,718	167,716	16	24	4
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling							
temperature, and parts—	4,900,000	1,104,052	251,197	4,047,145	6	23	83
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts—	1,950,000	903,009	110,598	1,157,589	10	46	40
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts—	360,000	48,019	41,786	353,767	12	13	6
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts—	410,000	127,487	11,862	294,375	4	31	12
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts—	4,700,000	1,373,313	137,423	1,455,680	4	29	83
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts—	880,000	86,198	12,640	806,442	2	10	13
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts:							
Watches and watch movements—	24,400	1,848	649,386	671,938	97	8	2
Clocks and clock movements—	415,226	19,175	228,455	12/ 12/	12/	5	10
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof—	30,000	24,885	12,201	17,316	70	83	1
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof—	855,000	293,404	597,863	1,159,459	52	34	22
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts; and projection screens—	200,000	90,367	23,819	133,452	18	45	8
Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, editors, combinations thereof, and parts—	55,000	13,136	2,534	44,398	6	24	2
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters; film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for photographic slides—	67,000	22,037	16,785	61,748	27	33	1
Photographic flash-lighting apparatus, including electronic stroboscopic flash apparatus, photographic light meters, and half-tone screens designed for use in engraving or photographic processes; and range-finders designed to be used with photographic cameras, and parts thereof—	25,000	7,113	88,260	106,147	83	28	3
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)—	490,000	195,159	73,951	268,432	20	40	3

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1982 1/-Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/ Imports to : Exports to : consumption : production :		Total employment 1,000 workers
					Percent	Percent	
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film	42,000	21,982	2,984	23,002	13	52	1
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed	4,550,000	943,690	395,954	4,002,264	10	21	4
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers	1,600,000	219,202	211,729	1,520,527	14	18	3
Motion-picture film in any form on which pictures, or sound and pictures, have been recorded, whether or not developed, news sound recordings relating to current events abroad; and sound recordings produced on photographic or magnetic film, tape, or wire, and suitable for use in connection with motion-picture exhibits	265,000	70,381	21,536	216,155	10	27	161
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded	280,000	26,709	6,960	260,251	3	10	16
Phonograph records	1,088,000	61,200	50,672	1,077,472	5	1	14
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings	500,000	115,918	26,459	410,541	6	23	12
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	750,000	592,671	351,997	509,326	47	79	6
Sound recordings on disc of soft wax (master records), or metal matrices obtained therefrom, for use in the manufacture of sound records for export; and scrap and waste photographic film fit only for the recovery of its constituent materials	10/ 910,009	4,588 147,836	6,096 293,208	10/ 1,005,471	10/ 28	10/ 16	25
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	856,414	99,613	226,262	983,063	23	12	24
Musical instruments	223,508	13,270	68,165	278,403	25	1	5
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)	166,554	18,888	20,629	168,294	12	11	7
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)	16,200,000	591,473	1,336,659	15,975,186	9	4	440
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings							
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and boxsprings	1,350,000	14,793	3,219	1,338,426	2	1	19

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1982 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
		1,000 dollars			Percent		1,000 workers
Furniture other than medical, motor-vehicle or aircraft, bedsprings or mattresses, convertible sofas, sofa beds or similar dual-purpose furniture	10,550,000	471,380	1,017,515	11,150,135	10	4	300
Nontextile floor coverings	907,000	101,801	38,732	101,801	5	11	30
Small arms (bore diameter 30 mm and under)	13/ 784,146	161,850	126,394	748,690	17	21	16
Ordnance and accessories	13/ 681,000	312,174	10/	10/	10/	46	27
Ammunition and munitions	13/ 4,180,000	1,474,227	27,403	2,733,176	1	36	130
Games	4,040,000	274,750	1,058,080	4,823,330	22	7	23
Sporting goods	3,035,000	373,486	664,984	3,326,489	20	12	52
Fishing tackle	402,000	22,953	159,275	538,322	30	6	10
Golf equipment	455,000	130,328	62,241	386,913	16	29	8
Lawn tennis equipment	116,000	43,520	48,358	120,839	40	38	3
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing							
Snow skis	55,000	15,722	38,481	78,759	50	29	1
Bicycles	460,000	3,690	123,285	579,595	21	1	7
Parts of bicycles	95,000	7,889	85,112	172,223	49	8	2
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof							
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	310,000	6,533	22,332	325,799	7	2	5
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	157,293	9,225	313,789	461,857	68	6	7
Jewelry	1,740,000	227,682	716,378	2,228,696	32	13	25
Precious metal jewelry	3,750,000	188,421	1,168,660	4,730,239	25	5	59
Costume jewelry	2,800,000	114,448	864,273	3,549,785	24	4	35
Natural or cultured pearls	610,000	66,810	178,250	721,440	25	11	20
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers			97,047				
Buttons	704,000	51,190	190,552	762,362	14	7	20
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons	95,600	11,873	18,065	101,792	17	12	3
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles	608,400	39,317	91,487	660,570	14	6	17
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts	800,000	32,955	77,776	844,821	9	4	15
Cased pencils, and pencils, n.s.p.f., chalk crayons, including charcoal crayons; leads for cased pencils, refill leads, other crayons and leads; and billiard and tailors' chalk	885,000	114,113	85,125	856,012	10	13	30
	190,000	9,198	12,866	193,668	7	5	4

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1982 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/ Imports to : Exports to : consumption : production		Total employment 1,000 workers
					Percent	Percent	
Miscellaneous products:							
Casters	250,000	5,323	10,494	255,171	4	2	4
Clothespins	19,000	31	2,614	21,583	12	6/	1
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.	300,000	70,064	31,934	261,870	12	23	1

1/ These data have been estimated by the Commission's commodity industry analysts based on primary and secondary data sources including discussions with various Government and industry contacts. These data are subject to change as later information becomes available either from secondary sources or from the detailed surveys the Commission often conducts in the course of its statutory investigations or other work.

2/ Value f.a.s. U.S. port of export.

3/ U.S. Customs value.

4/ It should be noted that these ratios are based on values for production, imports and/or exports which may reflect different stages of marketing.

5/ Thousands of farms.

6/ Less than 0.5 percent.

7/ Less than 500.

8/ Negligible.

9/ Number of farms.

10/ Not available.

11/ Reported consumption.

12/ Since domestically produced clocks often contain foreign made movements, apparent consumption and various ratios cannot be calculated without double counting.

13/ Producers' shipments; does not include products manufactured in Government establishments.