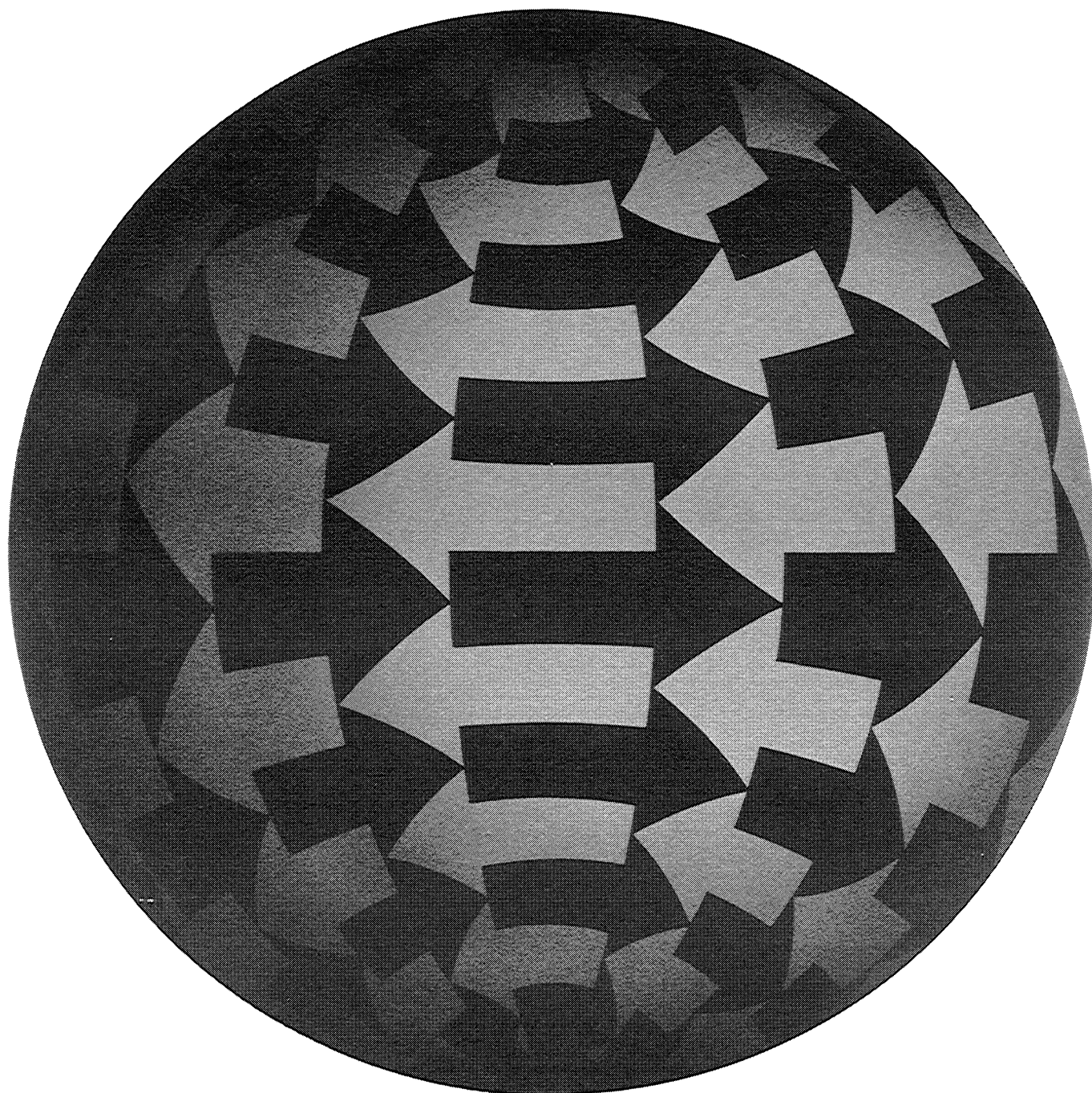


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U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas



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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

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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 that are of concern in the exercise of its various roles under U.S. trade statutes, including monitoring and understanding trade shifts that 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 data are compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce. 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 that 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.

This issue of U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas includes estimated data on 1985 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 international trade 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 1986 U.S. Merchandise Trade

During 1986, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit reached a record level of \$162.3 billion, representing a 19-percent increase over the 1985 deficit of \$136.6 billion. ^{1/} This surge in the deficit, although not as large as the prior year's 23-percent increase, continues the significant upward trend in the U.S. trade deficit. The increase is generally attributed to a combination of factors including the strong U.S. economy and falling demand for U.S. exports caused by large foreign debts and falling oil revenues in many important U.S. markets, and the increasing export competition from 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 \$25.7 billion increase in the merchandise trade deficit in 1986 reflects trade balance declines in every major U.S. sector except for petroleum and forest products. The most significant decline occurred in the machinery and equipment sector where the trade deficit increased by \$24.6 billion. The decline in the trade balance involves many product areas and countries; however, it arises principally from a strong increase in U.S. demand for foreign products, particularly motor vehicles, consumer electronic products, and office machines.

In 1986, the United States maintained a positive, but shrinking, trade balance in only two sectors, agricultural, animal, and vegetable products (\$1.7 billion) and chemicals and related products (\$8.8 billion). Merchandise trade deficits occurred in the machinery and equipment sector (\$65.6 billion); petroleum, natural gas, and related products (\$33.3 billion); minerals and metals (\$27.6 billion); textiles and apparel (\$18.2 billion); miscellaneous manufactures (\$13.9 billion); footwear (\$6.5 billion); and forest products (\$5.6 billion) (table 1). Within these major sectors, there were significant shifts in both U.S. exports and imports in 1986, as discussed below.

U.S. export developments

U.S. exports declined to \$206.4 billion in 1986, representing a decrease of less than 1 percent from that in 1985. The largest decline was in the agricultural sector, where ample world supplies of basic agricultural commodities caused U.S. exports to drop. Major shifts occurred within all sectors as can be seen below.

In the agricultural sector, U.S. exports decreased by 6 percent, from \$30.0 billion in 1985 to \$28.2 billion in 1986. Exports of grain led the decline, falling from \$9.9 billion in 1985 to \$6.4 billion in 1986, or by 36 percent. Exports of animal and vegetable oils, fats, and greases also declined, from \$1.5 billion in 1985 to \$1.1 billion in 1986, or by 29 percent. Ample world supplies, aggressive price competition from other exporting nations, and domestic price support programs contributed to the declining U.S. agricultural export trade.

In the textiles (including fibers), apparel, and footwear sector, U.S. exports continued to decline in 1986, decreasing by 9 percent, or approximately

^{1/} Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.o.b. 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, 1984, 1985, and 1986 1/

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item 2/	1984	1985	1986	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----				
Forest products-----	37,605,260	29,956,156		28,188,372
Textiles and apparel-----	8,585,488	7,959,575		9,022,869
Footwear-----	6,444,110	5,508,472		4,979,586
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products-----	187,432	198,515		222,632
Chemicals and related products-----	4,163,153	4,472,099		3,118,064
Minerals and metals-----	30,039,296	29,398,341		29,811,871
Machinery and equipment-----	14,692,066	13,286,545		13,585,726
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	89,750,236	94,154,951		94,527,275
Special provisions-----	15,200,217	15,022,793		15,846,587
Total-----	5,389,793	6,967,860		7,073,215
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	212,057,057	206,925,312		206,376,201
Forest products-----	23,362,253	24,502,243		26,507,307
Textiles and apparel-----	13,231,158	13,653,128		14,659,966
Footwear-----	18,208,444	20,123,156		23,228,692
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products-----	5,246,535	5,958,941		6,735,453
Chemicals and related products-----	60,009,576	52,839,214		36,421,871
Minerals and metals-----	19,347,318	20,296,419		21,041,934
Machinery and equipment-----	38,725,841	37,561,739		41,218,079
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	116,837,297	135,085,372		160,079,945
Special provisions-----	21,168,893	25,238,005		29,741,902
Total-----	6,852,398	8,294,928		9,021,442
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	322,989,519	343,553,149		368,656,594
Forest products-----	14,243,006	5,453,912		1,681,065
Textiles and apparel-----	-4,645,670	-5,693,552		-5,637,096
Footwear-----	-11,764,334	-14,614,683		-18,249,105
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products-----	-5,059,103	-5,760,425		-6,512,820
Chemicals and related products-----	-55,846,422	-48,367,114		-33,303,807
Minerals and metals-----	10,691,977	9,101,922		8,769,936
Machinery and equipment-----	-24,033,575	-24,275,194		-27,632,353
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	-27,087,061	-40,930,420		-65,552,669
Special provisions-----	-5,968,675	-10,215,212		-13,895,315
Total-----	-1,462,604	-1,327,068		-1,948,226
Total-----	-110,932,462	-136,627,837		-162,280,392

1/ Import values 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.

\$500 million, from those in 1985 to \$5.2 billion. The decline resulted largely from sharply lower exports of raw cotton, which, after decreasing by 33 percent, or about \$800 million in 1985, fell another 53 percent, or \$860 million, in 1986 to \$773 million. Nevertheless, cotton remained the sector's single largest export in 1986, ahead of broadwoven fabrics, exports of which rose 20 percent in 1986 to \$731 million. The decline in cotton exports primarily reflected a general worldwide oversupply and, through the first 7 months or so of the year, significantly higher U.S. cotton prices relative to world prices.

In the energy and chemicals sector, U.S. exports of petroleum products decreased by 28 percent in 1986 to \$2.8 billion compared with \$3.9 billion in 1985. The primary reason for this decrease was the severe price decline of crude petroleum in 1986. The principal markets for U.S. exports of petroleum products were Canada, Mexico, and Japan. U.S. exports of fertilizers decreased by 27 percent to \$1.9 billion in 1986 compared with \$2.7 billion in 1985. This decline is attributable to a world oversupply of potash.

In the minerals and metals sector, U.S. exports of precious metals increased 29 percent to \$2.1 billion in 1986 from \$1.6 billion in 1985. The increase in exports is largely the result of increased speculative activity.

In the machinery and equipment sector, U.S. exports of aircraft increased by 5 percent, to \$15.0 billion, and exports of office machines increased by 4 percent, to \$15.4 billion. Exports of passenger automobiles also increased by 5 percent, rising to \$6.3 billion. The increase in exports of aircraft was related to U.S. dominance in the production of large transport aircraft. The increase in exports of office machines was related to U.S. dominance in computers and automated data processing (ADP) machines. About 46 percent of U.S. exports of office machines in 1986 was accounted for by exports of machines shipped abroad for assembly or as replacement parts.

In the miscellaneous manufactures sector, U.S. exports increased by 5 percent, to \$15.8 billion in 1986. More than one-half of the increase occurred in optical and medical goods, which rose from \$2.8 billion to \$3.3 billion, or by 16 percent. A substantial portion--45 percent--of optical goods exports took place in telescopic sights for firearms and infrared telescopes and binoculars for military use. Exports of medical goods rose as a result of U.S. manufacturers concentrating on selling abroad in order to compensate for problems experienced in an increasingly mature and sluggish U.S. market.

U.S. import developments

U.S. imports increased to \$368.7 billion in 1986, representing an increase of \$25.1 billion, or 7 percent, compared with imports in 1985. Imports were up in all major sectors except the petroleum sector. The largest increase was in the machinery and equipment sector where motor-vehicle imports led in large part to a \$25.0 billion rise. Significant shifts occurred within all sectors as discussed below.

In the agricultural sector, U.S. imports increased by 8 percent, or from \$24.5 billion in 1985 to \$26.5 billion in 1986. Imports of shellfish increased from \$2.0 billion to \$2.4 billion; fresh or frozen fish, from \$1.5 billion to \$1.9 billion; and fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables, from \$652 million to \$812 million.

In the textiles (including fibers), apparel, and footwear sector, U.S. imports continued to reach new record highs in 1986, climbing by another 15 percent, or \$3.9 billion, over the previous high in 1985 to almost \$30 billion. The largest absolute increase occurred in apparel, imports of which rose by 15 percent, or nearly \$2.3 billion, to approximately \$17.2 billion. Significant increases also occurred in imports of textile mill products (excluding fibers) and footwear, with the former rising by 17 percent, or \$800 million, to nearly \$5.7 billion and the latter advancing by 13 percent, or \$770 million, to \$6.7 billion. On a country basis, China showed the largest absolute increase in 1986, when imports of Chinese textiles and apparel rose by 51 percent, or \$800 million, to almost \$2.2 billion. Nevertheless, China remained the fourth largest single supplier of textiles and apparel after Hong Kong, Taiwan, and the Republic of Korea (Korea), imports from which rose by a combined 9 percent, or \$800 million, to \$9.5 billion.

In the energy and chemicals sector, U.S. imports of crude petroleum decreased from \$33 billion in 1985 to \$23 billion in 1986. U.S. imports of petroleum products decreased by 31 percent in 1986 to \$11 billion compared with \$16 billion in 1985. Imports of natural gas and related products decreased by 28 percent to \$3 billion in 1986. U.S. imports of petrochemical feedstocks also decreased in 1986: aliphatic hydrocarbons (derived from natural gas) declined by 55 percent and primary benzenoid hydrocarbons (derived from crude petroleum) decreased by 23 percent. These declines were all the direct result of the plummeting price of crude petroleum in 1986. U.S. imports of fertilizers decreased by 12 percent, and imports of fabricated rubber and plastics products increased by 28 percent in 1986.

In the minerals and metals sector, U.S. imports of iron and steel mill products declined 16 percent, to \$8.1 billion in 1986 from \$9.6 billion in 1985; this largely reflects the effects of the voluntary restraint agreements (VRA's). The largest decline in imports occurred in the pipes and tubes category, principally as a result of reduced economic activity in the oil and gas industries. The \$3.2-billion increase in imports of precious metals in 1986 was largely the result of increased speculative activity.

In the machinery and equipment sector, U.S. imports of passenger automobiles showed a significant rise, increasing by 27 percent, to \$49.1 billion. Strong U.S. demand for Japanese-produced motor vehicles accounted for much of the increase. Imports of office machines also showed a significant rise, increasing by 28 percent, to \$14.6 billion. Strong demand for foreign-produced ADP machines was the principal reason. Imports of radiotelephonic and radiotelegraphic apparatus rose by 10 percent, to \$16.7 billion, in response to increased demand for Japanese-produced video recorders and other electronic consumer products. Imports of motors, generators, transformers, and similar electrical equipment increased by 9 percent to \$2.4 billion. Imports of telephone switching and switchboard equipment decreased

by 13 percent, to \$2.3 billion, as shipments from Japan and Canada showed a significant decline.

In the miscellaneous manufactures sector, U.S. imports increased from \$25.2 billion to \$29.7 billion, or by 18 percent. The single largest gain occurred in furniture, which rose by 22 percent, from \$3.3 billion to \$4.1 billion. Most of the increase is attributed to U.S. consumers continuing to purchase record levels of furniture as well as taking advantage of attractive prices offered by certain importers. The remaining increase in imports for this sector is scattered among numerous commodities.

U.S. bilateral trade

The United States experienced worsening trade balances with the majority of its major trading partners during 1986 (table 2). The largest declines in the U.S. trade balance occurred with Japan (down \$12.5 billion), the European Community (EC) (down \$4.2 billion), and the nonmarket economies (down \$2.8 billion).

The International Monetary Fund's weighted-average foreign-currency value of the U.S. dollar was down 18.4 percent for all of 1986 from the level of that in 1985. This decline suggests an increase in U.S. competitiveness; however, other factors already mentioned appear to have outweighed this positive influence on the trade balance. The value of the U.S. dollar relative to other major currencies during 1985 and 1986 is shown in the following tabulation (average currency units per U.S. dollar):

<u>Currency</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
	<u>---(Per U.S. dollar)---</u>		<u>change</u>
Yen (Japan).....	238.54	168.52	-29
Pound (United Kingdom).....	.7792	.6822	-12
Franc (France).....	8.9852	6.9261	-23
Dollar (Canada).....	1.3655	1.3895	2
Lira (Italy).....	1,909.44	1,490.81	-22
Deutsche mark (West Germany)...	2.9440	2.1715	-26

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

Canada.--Canada historically had been the United States' largest supplier of imported merchandise and, during 1983-85, its largest trading partner too. In 1986, however, Canada was surpassed by Japan as the largest foreign supplier and by the EC as the largest trading partner, when U.S. trade with Canada declined for the first time since the recessionary year of 1982. It decreased by 2 percent, from the record \$113.9 billion in 1985 to \$111.1 billion in 1986,

Table 2.--All merchandise sectors: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1984, 1985, and 1986 1/

(In thousands of dollars)			
Item	1984	1985	1986
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada-----	44,515,081	45,028,946	42,986,112
Japan-----	22,692,128	21,602,929	22,890,846
EC (10)-----	44,795,654	43,595,970	47,142,895
Brazil-----	2,585,244	3,058,782	3,746,981
Hong Kong-----	2,884,740	2,614,816	2,863,408
India-----	1,543,794	1,615,763	1,502,630
Korea-----	5,785,965	5,666,503	5,795,704
Mexico-----	11,461,202	13,084,252	11,924,850
Taiwan-----	4,658,027	4,337,499	5,057,124
OPEC-----	13,465,554	11,405,492	10,433,931
WNES-----	7,189,204	7,021,940	5,072,923
China-----	2,988,479	3,796,200	3,076,023
All other-----	50,480,457	47,892,416	46,958,791
Total-----	212,057,057	206,925,312	206,376,201
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada-----	66,342,454	68,883,572	68,146,978
Japan-----	56,595,926	68,241,855	81,985,873
EC (10)-----	56,876,278	64,506,293	72,252,921
Brazil-----	7,207,997	7,545,258	6,682,596
Hong Kong-----	8,228,916	8,393,280	8,865,395
India-----	2,545,723	2,269,617	2,277,767
Korea-----	9,295,050	9,986,363	12,682,819
Mexico-----	17,762,398	18,938,246	17,196,359
Taiwan-----	14,706,390	16,354,352	19,770,611
OPEC-----	26,436,934	22,676,954	19,541,068
WNES-----	5,200,209	5,791,450	6,657,166
China-----	3,040,400	3,863,384	4,671,469
All other-----	51,791,240	49,965,904	52,597,034
Total-----	322,989,519	343,553,149	368,656,594
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada-----	-21,827,373	-23,854,625	-25,160,865
Japan-----	-33,903,797	-46,638,926	-59,095,026
EC (10)-----	-12,080,623	-20,910,323	-25,110,026
Brazil-----	-4,622,752	-4,486,476	-2,935,615
Hong Kong-----	-5,344,175	-5,778,463	-6,001,986
India-----	-1,001,928	-653,854	-775,137
Korea-----	-3,509,084	-4,319,860	-6,887,115
Mexico-----	-6,301,195	-5,853,993	-5,271,509
Taiwan-----	-10,048,362	-12,016,853	-14,713,487
OPEC-----	-12,971,379	-11,271,461	-9,107,136
WNES-----	1,988,994	1,230,489	-1,584,242
China-----	-51,921	-67,184	-1,595,446
All other-----	-1,310,783	-2,073,487	-5,638,243
Total-----	-110,932,462	-136,627,837	-162,280,392

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

as U.S. exports declined by 5 percent, or \$2.0 billion, to \$43.0 billion, and imports fell by a smaller 1 percent, or \$0.7 billion, to \$68.1 billion. Consequently, the trade deficit with Canada continued to worsen, as it has so far during the 1980's, rising by 5 percent, or \$1.3 billion, to a high of \$25.2 billion. This was nearly four times larger than the 1980 deficit of \$6.4 billion but was a distant second to the \$59.1 billion deficit with Japan in 1986.

The deteriorating trade position with Canada thus far during the 1980's has primarily reflected significant trade shifts in machinery and equipment, the largest sector of trade, with almost 60 percent of U.S. exports and 44 percent of U.S. imports in 1986. After recording annual trade surpluses of about \$5.5 billion, or slightly more, in 1980-81, trade in machinery and equipment with Canada deteriorated thereafter, marked by deficits of approximately \$2.4 billion annually in 1984-85 and \$4.3 billion in 1986. Imports in 1986 rose by 1 percent over those in 1985, to a high of \$29.7 billion, whereas exports decreased by 5 percent, from a record \$26.9 billion to \$25.4 billion. The single largest traded product was motor vehicles, with imports in 1986 totaling nearly \$20.7 billion, down 2 percent from those in 1985, and exports amounting to \$14.3 billion, down 5 percent. Imports and exports of motor-vehicle parts and accessories in 1986 totaled \$9.4 billion and \$8.6 billion, respectively.

Although the deficit with Canada in machinery and equipment has widened rapidly in recent years, larger deficits were recorded in 1986 for forest products (\$8.5 billion), petroleum and related products (\$5.8 billion), and minerals and metals (\$5.1 billion). The most notable trade shift occurred in petroleum and related products, for which the deficit declined by 37 percent, from the 1985 high of \$9.2 billion, reflecting a decrease in imports of these products of 35 percent, from \$9.8 billion to \$6.3 billion.

Japan.--The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Japan, the third largest trading partner after the EC and Canada, reached \$59.1 billion in 1986, an increase of 27 percent over the deficit in 1985 and 74 percent over that in 1984. It was the largest deficit ever recorded with a single country and almost as large as the \$60.7 billion deficit incurred with all countries in 1983. Despite the decline of the dollar against the yen, U.S. imports from Japan rose more than three times as much as U.S. exports there, with the former increasing by 20 percent, or \$13.7 billion, over those in 1985, to \$82.0 billion and the latter advancing by 6 percent, or \$1.3 billion, to \$22.9 billion.

The pattern of trade with Japan is largely influenced by changes in trade levels in machinery and equipment, which accounted for almost all the deficit in recent years. The machinery and equipment sector is, by far, the single largest import sector, accounting for 79 percent of total imports from Japan in 1986, and also the largest export sector, with 26 percent of total exports. Imports from Japan in 1986 rose by 25 percent over those in 1985, or \$13.1 billion, to nearly \$64.6 billion, making Japan far and away the largest supplier, with 40 percent of total imports. The growth in these imports, coupled with a 12-percent increase in U.S. exports to Japan of \$6.0 billion, resulted in a 27-percent increase in the sectoral deficit to nearly \$58.6

billion. Significant import growth occurred in a number of product categories, especially the larger ones, with increases of 30 percent or more being recorded in imports of cars, which totaled \$23.6 billion in 1986; office machines, including computers, \$7.3 billion; trucks, \$4.8 billion; motor-vehicle parts, \$4.5 billion; and machine tools, \$1.3 billion.

Other sectors to incur trade deficits with Japan during 1986 were minerals and metals (\$3.2 billion), textiles (\$0.9 billion), and miscellaneous manufactures (\$4.8 billion). Trade surpluses were recorded in agriculture (\$5.3 billion), forest products (\$1.7 billion), chemicals (\$1.2 billion), and petroleum and related products (\$0.6 billion). Japan was the largest market for U.S. agricultural exports in 1984-85, but fell to second behind the EC in 1986, when U.S. exports to the Asian market, which peaked at \$6.8 billion in 1984, rebounded by less than 1 percent to \$5.9 billion. Japan also was the largest market for U.S. exports of forest products (\$2.1 billion) and petroleum and related products (\$0.6 billion).

European Community.--The European Community, which had been the United States' largest trading partner during 1980-82, regained that position from Canada in 1986, when U.S. trade with the EC expanded by 10 percent over that in 1985 to a record \$119.4 billion. This expansion was generated mostly by the growth in imports, as has been the case so far during the 1980's, which has caused a complete turnaround in the U.S. trade position, from trade surpluses--albeit rapidly shrinking--during 1980-82 to escalating deficits during 1983-86. The trade balance, marked by a surplus of \$17.3 billion in 1980, became a deficit in 1983 that subsequently reached \$20.9 billion in 1985 and \$25.1 billion in 1986. This reflected growing imports from the EC, which reached a high in 1986 of \$72.3 billion, up 12 percent from those in 1985 and slightly more than double those in 1980. Exports to the EC totaled \$47.1 billion, up 8 percent over those in 1985 but down 10 percent from those in 1980.

A large part of the weakening trade position with the EC can be traced to recent trade shifts in machinery and equipment, which accounted for 45 percent of both total trade and the trade deficit in 1986. Imports of these products, after remaining relatively stable at about \$15 billion annually during 1980-83, increased significantly thereafter to \$32.3 billion in 1986, up 24 percent from those in 1985. By contrast, exports showed little growth during the 1980's, though they also reached a high in 1986 of nearly \$20.9 billion, up 8 percent over those in 1985 level and 13 percent over those in 1980.

Other sectors that incurred trade deficits with the EC in 1986 were minerals and metals (\$6.4 billion), miscellaneous manufactures (\$3.0 billion), petroleum and related products (\$3.0 billion), textiles (\$1.9 billion), and footwear (\$1.0 billion). The sectors showing the greatest change in their deficit that year were minerals and metals, for which the deficit increased by 13 percent from \$5.6 billion in 1985; and the petroleum and related products, for which the deficit decreased by 36 percent from \$4.6 billion. The only sectors to enjoy a trade surplus with the EC in 1986 were agriculture (\$1.3 billion), chemicals (\$1.2 billion), and forest products (\$0.6 billion). Although the agricultural surplus in 1986 was 53 percent higher than the

depressed level in 1985 of just under \$0.9 billion, it was down substantially, by two-thirds or more, from the surpluses posted annually during 1980-83.

With respect to the individual EC member countries, the largest trading partners of the United States were West Germany, which also was the third largest single trading partner overall after Canada and Japan in 1986, and the United Kingdom. West Germany, the largest supplier of U.S. imports in the EC, accounted for 29 percent of total U.S. trade with the EC in 1986 and the United Kingdom, the largest market for U.S. exports in the EC, accounted for 22 percent. France and Italy, together, accounted for an additional 27 percent of the total.

U.S. trade with West Germany, which accounted for the major part of the growing U.S. trade deficit with the EC during 1984-86, increased by 21 percent from 1985 to a total of \$35.1 billion in 1986. This reflected increases of 24 percent in U.S. imports to \$25.3 billion and 14 percent in U.S. exports to \$9.8 billion. The resultant deficit in 1986 of \$15.5 billion, which was up 32 percent over the year-earlier level of \$11.8 billion, accounted for 62 percent of the total U.S. trade deficit with the EC. This compares with 56 percent in 1985 and 70 percent in 1984. Three-fourths of the deficit with West Germany in 1985-86 occurred in machinery and equipment, the most important trade sector, accounting for approximately 60 percent of total U.S. trade with West Germany in those years. The deficit in this sector during 1986 widened by 37 percent over that in 1985 to \$11.8 billion, as U.S. imports rose by 29 percent to \$16.6 billion and U.S. exports increased by a much smaller 13 percent to \$4.8 billion.

U.S. trade with the United Kingdom has remained relatively unchanged in recent years, averaging about \$25 billion annually during 1984-86. However, it was marked by a growing deficit that reached \$4.7 billion in 1986, representing an increase of 14 percent over that in 1985. Imports from the United Kingdom rose by 3 percent to \$15.3 billion, while U.S. exports there continued to decline, falling by 1 percent to just under \$10.6 billion. The most important product sector in trade with the United Kingdom was machinery and equipment, with U.S. imports rising by 19 percent to almost \$6.0 billion, whereas U.S. exports decreased by 5 percent to \$5.7 billion. The most significant trade shift with the United Kingdom in 1986 occurred in petroleum and related products, for which trade continued to decline rapidly. U.S. imports from the United Kingdom fell by 39 percent to \$2.0 billion and U.S. exports, though substantially smaller, decreased by 66 percent to \$40.8 million.

Brazil.--The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Brazil declined for the second consecutive year in 1986, decreasing by 35 percent, or \$1.6 billion, from that in 1985 to \$2.9 billion. This improvement reflected the ongoing expansion in U.S. exports to Brazil, which increased by another 22 percent to a high of \$3.7 billion, and a halt, at least temporarily, in the growth of imports from there, which decreased by 11 percent to \$6.7 billion.

The merchandise sectors accounting for the largest share of exports to Brazil in 1986 were machinery and equipment, 43 percent; chemicals, 30 percent; and agriculture, 15 percent. U.S. exports of machinery and equipment

in 1986 increased by 19 percent over those in 1985 to \$1.6 billion, reflecting increasing industrialization there and the corresponding increase in demand for these products. U.S. exports of chemicals to Brazil increased by 30 percent to \$1.1 billion. Although Brazil is actively pursuing a program of development for its chemical processing industries to satisfy demand and eventually increase exports of these products, there is currently insufficient production to satisfy domestic demand. U.S. exports of agricultural products to Brazil increased by 18 percent to \$554 million. Except for certain grains (corn and wheat) and soybeans, Brazil is largely self-sufficient in agricultural products.

Merchandise sectors accounting for the largest share of U.S. imports from Brazil in 1986 were agriculture, 28 percent; machinery and equipment, 21 percent; minerals and metals, 15 percent; and footwear, 13 percent. Historically, the United States has been a large importer of Brazilian agricultural products, such as coffee, orange juice, and cocoa butter. U.S. imports of agricultural products from Brazil in 1986 decreased by 23 percent from those in 1985 to \$1.9 billion. Imports of machinery and equipment increased by 21 percent to \$1.4 billion, and imports of minerals and metals, including certain iron and steel products, declined by 3 percent to \$2.0 billion. U.S. imports of footwear from Brazil, which had grown rapidly during 1983 and 1984, peaking at just over \$900 million in 1985, decreased by 6 percent to \$847 million in 1986.

Hong Kong.--The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Hong Kong continued to widen in 1986, although more slowly than in recent years, rising by 4 percent over that in 1985 to \$6.0 billion. This followed an increase of 34 percent in 1984 and 8 percent in 1985. The smaller increase in 1986 resulted from a recovery in exports to Hong Kong and relatively low growth in imports from there. Exports, after declining by 9 percent in 1985, rebounded by 10 percent in 1986 to nearly \$2.9 billion and imports, after rising by 29 percent in 1984, increased by only 2 percent in 1985 and 6 percent in 1986 to almost \$8.9 billion.

Almost 60 percent, or \$3.5 billion, of the deficit with Hong Kong in 1986 was in textiles (including apparel), the largest import by far. Imports of textiles from Hong Kong, after rising by 31 percent in 1984, increased by 10 percent in 1985 and an even smaller 3 percent in 1986 to \$3.6 billion. The declining growth reflected increasingly tighter U.S. quotas on textiles from Hong Kong, which nevertheless remained the largest supplier.

Most of the remaining deficit with Hong Kong was in machinery and equipment and miscellaneous manufactures. The deficit in machinery and equipment, the largest export and second largest import, totaled \$1.2 billion in 1986, up 3 percent from the 1985 deficit but down 15 percent from the record deficit in 1984 of \$1.4 billion. U.S. imports and exports both rose in 1986, with the former up 6 percent to almost \$2.3 billion and the latter up 9 percent to nearly \$1.1 billion. Substantial import growth occurred in telephones, color television receivers, and computers, which together were up roughly 80 percent to \$251 million. The greatest export growth occurred in civil aircraft and aircraft parts, shipments of which were up 89 percent to \$236 million.

Trade with Hong Kong in miscellaneous manufactures in 1986 continued to reflect trends prevailing in recent years. The deficit rose by another 9 percent over that in 1985 to \$1.7 billion, as imports increased by 7 percent to \$1.9 billion and exports stagnated, decreasing by 5 percent to \$239 million. Imports of jewelry rose by 11 percent to \$322 million, making it once again the third largest U.S. import here after toys and watches and clocks, shipments of which declined slightly to a total of \$734 million. Imports of blank recording media continued their recent rapid growth, more than doubling in 1986 to \$130 million, and imports of games recovered somewhat, also more than doubling to \$67 million. However, they had fallen sharply since 1982, when they totaled just over \$300 million, reflecting the evolution of video games into home computers and the saturation of the video game market.

India.--The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with India, after declining by 35 percent from a high of \$1.0 billion in 1984 to \$654 million in 1985, increased by 19 percent to \$775 million in 1986. It accounted for only 0.5 percent of the overall merchandise trade deficit in 1986. The deteriorating trade picture reflected a decline in exports to India of 7 percent, or \$113 million, to \$1.5 billion. Imports from there remained relatively unchanged at slightly less than \$2.3 billion.

The aggregate data tended to mask significant underlying changes that have occurred in trade with India in recent years. The most significant change occurred in petroleum and related products, for which the trade deficit declined considerably from a peak of \$849 million in 1983 to \$480 million in 1985 and to \$252 million in 1986. This improvement resulted almost entirely from a decrease in imports from India, a very small supplier accounting for less than 1 percent of total imports of petroleum and related products. Another sector where significant change occurred is agriculture, for which a trade surplus of \$454 million as recently as 1983 was replaced by a rapidly growing deficit that reached \$218 million in 1985 and \$353 million in 1986. Two-way trade with India in agricultural products showed divergent trends, with U.S. exports continuing to decline in 1986, decreasing by another 19 percent from those in 1985 to \$81 million, and imports continuing to increase, rising by 37 percent to \$433 million.

The trade deficits with India in petroleum and agriculture were exceeded by those in minerals and metals (\$579 million) and textiles (\$554 million) during 1986. These two sectors surpassed the petroleum sector in 1985 as the largest import categories and remained so in 1986, when minerals and metals accounted for 33 percent of the total and textiles, 25 percent, versus petroleum at 12 percent and agriculture rising to 19 percent. Imports of minerals and metals in 1986 climbed 21 percent over those in 1985 to \$756 million and imports of textiles rose by 10 percent to \$569 million. The great bulk of minerals and metals from India consisted of cut diamonds (\$642 million), and the textiles consisted mostly of cotton goods.

The only sectors to incur a significantly favorable balance of trade with India in 1986 were machinery and equipment (\$648 million) and chemicals (\$217 million). However, whereas the trade surplus in machinery rose by 33 percent over that in 1985, reflecting an increase in U.S. exports of 28 percent to \$695 million, the surplus in chemicals declined by 54 percent, mostly because

exports decreased by 50 percent to \$292 million. Consequently, machinery displaced chemicals as the largest export, accounting for 46 percent of total U.S. exports to India, and chemicals slipped to 19 percent of the total.

Korea.--The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Korea in 1986 reached a high of \$6.9 billion, up 59 percent, or almost \$2.6 billion, from the 1985 deficit of \$4.3 billion and nearly double the 1984 deficit of \$3.5 billion. The deteriorating trade picture resulted from an increase in imports from Korea, which grew by 27 percent, or \$2.7 billion, to \$12.7 billion, and exports there, although reversing the recent downward trend, increased by only 2 percent to \$5.8 billion.

Most of the increase in the trade deficit with Korea in 1986 occurred in machinery and equipment, the deficit for which slightly more than tripled to \$2.5 billion. This nearly equaled the \$2.6 billion deficit recorded for textiles, which historically has had, by far, the largest deficit. Imports of machinery and equipment, the largest traded product with Korea, accelerated 60 percent over those in 1985 to a record \$4.5 billion in 1986, whereas U.S. exports there declined by 3 percent to just under \$2.0 billion. Almost one-half of the increase in imports was accounted for by shipments of Korean cars, which began to be sold in the U.S. market during early 1986. Imports of the cars, which retail in the low end of the market, totaled \$788 million (169,309 units).

Textiles had been the largest import from Korea, but increasingly tighter U.S. quotas on its shipments have slowed their growth. Imports of Korean textiles in 1986 rose by 12 percent over those in 1985 to almost \$2.9 billion, which, along with a 43-percent decline in exports to \$241 million, resulted in a 23-percent increase in the textile deficit to nearly \$2.6 billion. Almost 90 percent of the imports consisted of apparel, for which Korea and other major suppliers have been trading up to higher value-added goods to maximize revenues since the quotas are based on quantity rather than value. In a related sector, footwear, the deficit widened by 34 percent to \$1.5 billion. Imports of footwear from Korea, the second largest supplier after Taiwan, rose by 35 percent to \$1.5 billion. Most of the imports consisted of athletic footwear, for which Korea is the largest source, supplying slightly more than one-half of the domestic market. Other sectors incurring trade deficits with Korea in 1986 were miscellaneous manufactures (\$1.5 billion) and minerals and metals (\$0.7 billion).

The agricultural sector continued to enjoy a trade surplus with Korea in 1986, when the surplus rebounded somewhat, increasing by 4 percent over that in 1985 to just over \$1.0 billion. Exports to Korea, consisting primarily of cattle hides, soybeans, and yellow corn, partially recovered in 1986, rising by 9 percent over those in 1985 to \$1.2 billion. Other sectors that incurred significant trade surpluses with Korea in 1986 were chemicals (\$562 million) and forest products (\$366 million).

Mexico.--Among the developing countries, Mexico was the largest trading partner of the United States in 1986, although total merchandise trade with Mexico that year declined by 9 percent to \$29.1 billion from a high of \$32.0 billion in 1985. This reflected decreases of 9 percent each in U.S. imports and exports to \$17.2 billion and \$11.9 billion, respectively. Consequently,

the trade deficit, which peaked at \$7.9 billion in 1983, continued to contract in 1986, when it declined by another 10 percent from that in 1985 to \$5.3 billion.

The improvement in the U.S. trade position with Mexico in 1986 resulted entirely from a substantial decline in the value of U.S. imports of petroleum and related products. Although these imports declined by 53 percent, from a high of \$7.7 billion in 1985 to just under \$3.7 billion in 1986, they remained fairly stable, in terms of quantity, reflecting the decrease in the cost of crude oil of almost 50 percent to \$13.09 a barrel. As a result of the decline in the value of imports, coupled with the 33-percent decrease in U.S. exports to \$339 million, the trade deficit in these products fell by 54 percent to \$3.3 billion, or about two-thirds of the total deficit with Mexico.

U.S. trade with Mexico in agricultural products had been marked by a surplus as recently as 1984, when it totaled \$310 million. In 1985, however, a deficit of \$117 million was recorded and, in 1986, the deficit had widened more than tenfold to almost \$1.4 billion. U.S. imports increased by 35 percent to a high of \$2.4 billion and U.S. exports declined again, decreasing by 36 percent to \$1.1 billion. Another sector in which the U.S. trade balance shifted from a surplus to a deficit was machinery and equipment, which remained the largest export and displaced petroleum and related products as the largest import in 1986. After posting a surplus of \$552 million in 1984 and \$772 million in 1985, the trade balance in machinery and equipment amounted to a deficit of just over \$500 million in 1986, as imports rose by 20 percent to \$6.5 billion and exports fell by 3 percent to \$6.0 billion. The bulk of these exports consisted of motor vehicles, machine tools, and office machine parts; however, most of these shipments were for assembly there and subsequent return to the United States. The only other sector to show a relatively large decline in the U.S. trade balance was minerals and metals, for which the deficit in 1986 doubled that in 1985 to \$825 million. This resulted from an increase in imports of 21 percent to almost \$1.7 billion and a decline in exports of 14 percent to \$826 million.

Taiwan.--The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Taiwan remained, by far, the largest among the developing countries in 1986, rising by 22 percent over that in 1985 to a record \$14.7 billion. Taiwan supplanted OPEC as the fourth largest supplier in 1986, though it ranked far behind the major suppliers--Japan, the EC, and Canada. Imports from Taiwan continued to expand in 1986, increasing by 21 percent over those in 1985 to \$19.8 billion, and exports resumed their upward trend, rising by 17 percent to \$5.1 billion.

Almost two-thirds of the increase in the deficit with Taiwan during 1986 occurred in machinery and equipment, the largest import and export, and miscellaneous manufactures, the second largest import. U.S. imports of machinery and equipment from Taiwan in 1986 rose by 20 percent over those in 1985 to \$6.1 billion, and U.S. exports there increased by a smaller 8 percent to a high of \$1.7 billion, resulting in a 25-percent increase in the deficit to \$4.4 billion. Significant import growth occurred in office machines, color televisions, telephones, and loudspeakers. Imports of miscellaneous manufactures climbed 24 percent to \$4.2 billion, and exports remained relatively small at \$0.2 billion, also resulting in a 25-percent increase in

the deficit to \$4.0 billion. Contributing to this deficit were imports of furniture, luggage, handbags, dolls, and toys.

The remainder of the deficit with Taiwan in 1986 was accounted for by textiles (\$2.9 billion), footwear (\$2.2 billion), and minerals and metals (\$1.8 billion). Imports of textiles from Taiwan, the second largest single supplier after Hong Kong, advanced 14 percent in 1986, compared with those in 1985, to slightly more than \$3.0 billion. The relative importance of textiles in the import product mix from Taiwan has been declining during the 1980's, from 20 percent in 1980 to 15 percent in 1986, partly because of increasingly tighter U.S. quotas that have slowed the growth of its shipments. Imports of footwear from Taiwan, the largest supplier with 32 percent of total imports, rose by 20 percent to nearly \$2.2 billion.

The only sectors to enjoy a trade surplus with Taiwan in 1986 were agriculture (\$715 million), chemicals (\$120 million), and petroleum and related products (\$97 million). However, the surplus in agriculture, in which U.S. exports consisted chiefly of soybeans, yellow corn, and cattlehides, peaked at almost \$1.0 billion in 1984. The chemicals sector once again experienced the largest relative shift in trade, when the surplus in 1986 rebounded somewhat to \$120 million from \$7 million in 1985, but was still lower than the 1984 surplus of \$244 million. The partial turnaround reflected the recovery in exports, which rose by 44 percent to almost \$1.1 billion, and imports advanced 29 percent to a high of \$945 million.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). --U.S. trade with OPEC, unlike that with most other countries, has been declining since 1981, resulting in the smallest deficit with OPEC during the 1980's of \$9.1 billion in 1986. The deficit with OPEC, which had totaled \$35.0 billion in 1980 and \$28.5 billion in 1981, fell sharply to approximately \$11 billion annually during 1982-85. The decline in the deficit stemmed from a decrease in both imports from OPEC, consisting mainly of petroleum and related products, and exports to OPEC, primarily consisting of manufactured goods. Imports in 1986 totaled \$19.5 billion, down 14 percent from those of 1985 but down a much greater 60 percent from those in 1981 of almost \$50 billion. Similarly, exports of \$10.4 billion in 1986 were down 9 percent from those in 1985, but down nearly 50 percent from the 1981 high of \$20.5 billion.

The ongoing decline in trade during 1986 resulted largely from sharply lower oil prices that, in turn, significantly reduced OPEC's revenue and purchasing power. Imports from OPEC consisted predominately of petroleum and related products, although their relative importance has been declining during the 1980's, decreasing to 82 percent of total imports in 1986 from 96 percent in 1981. Imports of these products from OPEC in 1986 decreased by 18 percent from those in 1985 to \$16.0 billion, reflecting a decline in oil prices rather than a decrease in volume. Imports of OPEC crude petroleum, the principal import from there, actually increased, in terms of quantity, but their average price decreased almost in half, from \$26.44 per barrel in 1985 to \$13.93 in 1986. Although OPEC is, by far, the largest foreign source of petroleum and related products, the single largest supplier of crude petroleum in 1986 was Mexico, followed by Saudi Arabia and Canada. The largest individual suppliers for petroleum products were Venezuela, Algeria, and Canada.

U.S. exports to OPEC continued to decline in virtually all product sectors, particularly machinery and equipment. Exports of these products to OPEC continued to decline in 1986, decreasing by 9 percent from those in 1985 to \$5.2 billion. Nevertheless, machinery and equipment remained the largest export to OPEC, accounting for almost 50 percent of U.S. shipments there in 1986.

Nonmarket economy countries (NME's).---The U.S. merchandise trade balance with NME's worsened sharply in 1986, shifting from a surplus of \$1.2 billion in 1985 to a deficit of \$1.6 billion in 1986. This \$2.8 billion shift in the trade balance was due primarily to a decline in U.S. exports to NME's of 28 percent, or \$1.9 billion, to \$5.1 billion. The U.S.S.R. and China accounted for nearly all the decline in exports. Imports from the NME's rose by 15 percent, or \$866 million, to \$6.6 billion.

The deteriorating trade picture reflected recent trends prevailing in agriculture, which had been the largest U.S. export up until 1986, and textiles, the largest U.S. import. The trade surplus in agriculture declined considerably from \$3.4 billion in 1984 to \$1.9 billion in 1985 and to \$509 million in 1986, as U.S. exports fell from \$3.9 billion in 1984 to \$2.3 billion in 1985 and to \$1.0 billion in 1986. The decrease in 1986 resulted largely from a decline of \$1.2 billion in exports of yellow corn to less than \$0.4 billion. The trade deficit in textiles climbed from \$1.2 billion in 1985 to \$2.2 billion in 1986, as imports rose by 51 percent to \$2.4 billion and exports fell by 63 percent to \$128 million. The second largest import after textiles was petroleum and related products, which recorded a deficit in 1986 of just over \$1.0 billion, down 30 percent from the deficit in 1985. This decline resulted from a decrease in U.S. imports of 28 percent to \$1.1 billion.

The sector enjoying the largest trade surplus with the NME's in 1986 was machinery and equipment, the largest export in 1986. The trade surplus, after more than doubling in 1985 to \$1.9 billion, declined by 10 percent in 1986 to \$1.7 billion. The trade was dominated by U.S. exports to NME's, which had doubled in 1985 to \$2.1 billion before decreasing by 8 percent to \$1.9 billion.

China continued to increase its share of total U.S. trade with NME's in 1986, taking nearly 61 percent of U.S. exports and providing 70 percent of U.S. imports. Imports from China in 1986 rose by 21 percent over those in 1985 to \$4.7 billion, continuing their rapid growth since 1983. By contrast, U.S. exports to China declined by 19 percent to \$3.1 billion. As a result, the trade balance with China, marked by a surplus of \$689 million in 1982, accelerated from a deficit of less than \$75 million in 1983-85 to a deficit of \$1.6 billion in 1986. Imports from China in 1986 increased in most product categories except petroleum and related products, whereas U.S. exports to China decreased in all major product categories. The most notable increase in imports occurred in textiles, shipments of which rose by 56 percent to \$2.2 billion, or almost one-half of the imports from China, making textiles the single largest import from China and also China's largest source of export earnings. China supplied over 90 percent of all textiles imported from NME's in 1986. Imports from China in petroleum and related products, which had been China's largest source of export revenues in recent years, declined by 36 percent in 1986 to \$625 million.

The U.S.S.R., a larger U.S. export market than China in 1984, received less than half the value exported to China in 1986. Exports to the U.S.S.R. declined from \$3.3 billion in 1984 to \$2.4 billion in 1985 and to \$1.2 billion in 1986, mainly as a result of sharp declines in exports of grains--wheat in 1985 and corn in 1986. Imports from the U.S.S.R. are much smaller than those from China, totaling only \$0.6 billion, or 9 percent of total imports from NME's in 1986. They consisted largely of metals, chemicals, and petroleum and related products, with significant growth occurring in imports of gold bullion, rising from negligible levels in 1985 to \$154 million in 1986.

ANALYSES OF TRADE SHIFTS, BY SECTORS

Agricultural, Animal, and Vegetable Products ^{1/}

The U.S. merchandise trade balance in agricultural, animal, and vegetable products worsened in 1986, with the U.S. trade surplus declining sharply to \$1.7 billion, compared with a surplus of \$5.5 billion in 1985 (table 3, fig. 1). Total U.S. exports of these products declined by \$1.8 billion, or 6 percent, from \$30.0 billion in 1985 to \$28.2 billion in 1986. At the same time, U.S. imports increased by \$2.0 billion (8 percent), from \$24.5 billion in 1985 to \$26.5 billion in 1986.

The decline in U.S. exports of agricultural products was felt mostly by producers of corn and wheat. U.S. exports of such grains in 1986 totaled \$5.7 billion, representing a decline of \$3.2 billion (36 percent) from that in 1985.

The increase in U.S. imports of agricultural products was attributable primarily to increased demand for shellfish, fresh or frozen fish, and fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables. Combined, imports of these products rose by \$845 million from 1985 to 1986, accounting for 42 percent of the overall increase in the agricultural sector.

U.S. bilateral trade

U.S. trade in agricultural products is carried out with numerous trading partners throughout the developed and developing world, with only moderate concentration of trade in particular sources or markets. The single largest source of U.S. imports of agricultural products in 1986 was the European Community (EC), which accounted for 18 percent of the total imported value; the next largest sources were Canada, with 13 percent, and Mexico, with 9 percent. On the export side, the largest market for U.S. agricultural products was the EC, which accounted for 22 percent of total exported value in 1986; next in size was Japan, with 21 percent; the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), with 7 percent; and Canada with 6 percent. There were no significant shifts in relative position among the major sources of U.S. imports or markets for U.S. exports in 1986 compared with those in 1985.

The principal shifts in the U.S. agricultural trade balance from 1985 to 1986 included a \$1.2 billion increase in the trade deficit with Mexico, from \$117 million in 1985 to \$1.4 billion in 1986; a \$1.4 billion decline in the surplus with the nonmarket economies (NME's), from \$1.9 billion to \$510 million; and a \$429 million decline in the surplus with OPEC, from \$1.1 billion to \$690 million.

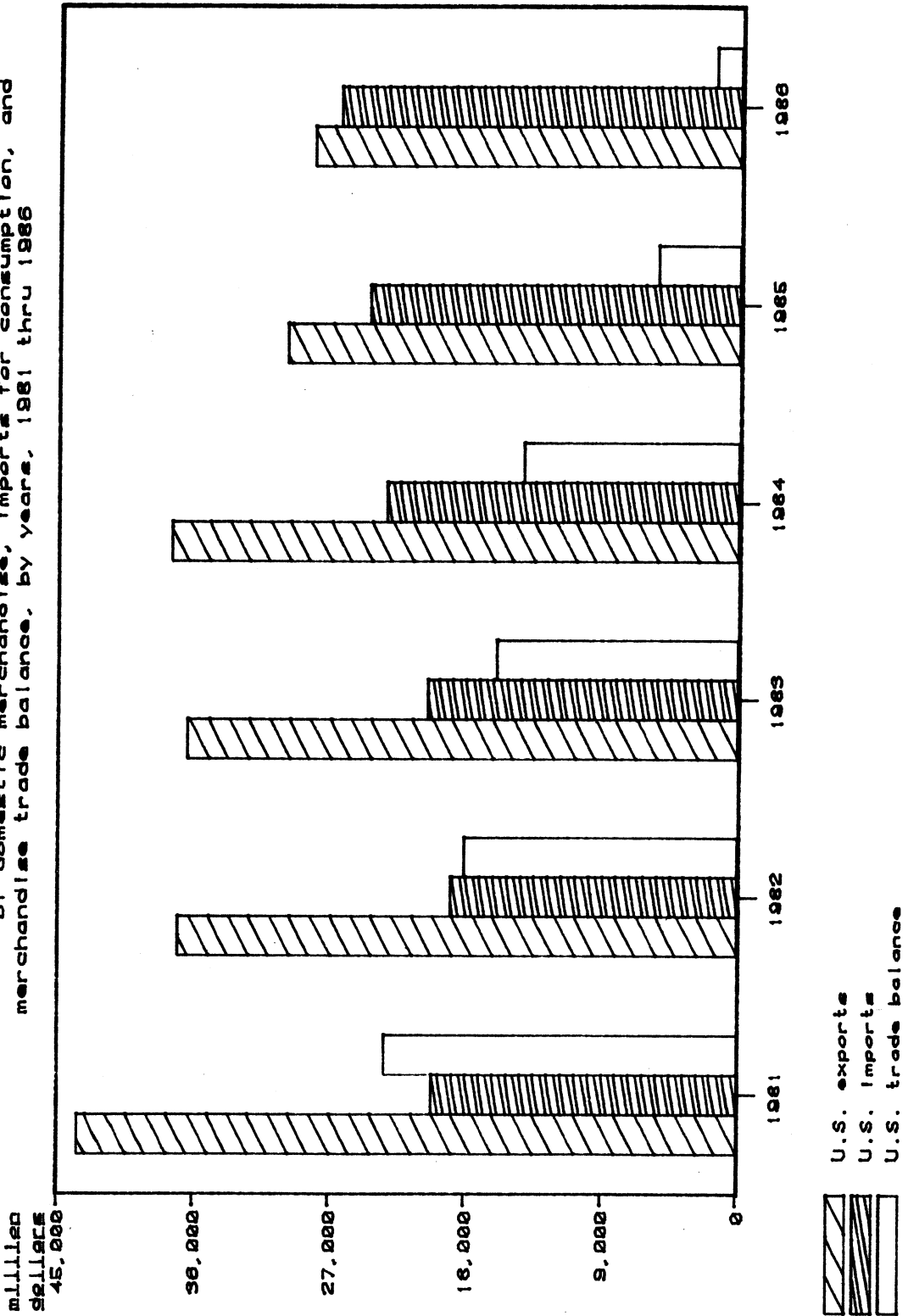
^{1/} Included here are commodities classified in schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Animal and vegetable products.

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, 1984, 1985, and 1986 1/

Item	(In thousands of dollars)		
	1984	1985	1986
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	2,032,726	1,716,336	1,704,837
Japan	6,770,652	5,832,817	5,865,705
EC (10)	6,564,806	5,364,405	6,126,413
Brazil	508,988	470,751	553,680
Hong Kong	466,347	523,511	589,995
India	264,313	99,333	80,691
Korea	1,292,411	1,127,719	1,226,946
Mexico	2,025,688	1,682,799	1,083,543
Taiwan	1,327,492	1,135,312	1,158,236
OPEC	3,005,858	2,363,512	2,091,535
RMES	3,850,631	2,330,027	1,044,901
China	651,372	212,626	96,366
All other	9,495,343	7,309,626	6,661,885
Total	37,605,260	29,956,156	28,188,372
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	3,038,906	3,096,474	3,391,548
Japan	477,620	533,403	529,619
EC (10)	4,139,937	4,504,690	4,811,344
Brazil	2,242,543	2,450,431	1,882,143
Hong Kong	82,069	88,472	103,042
India	280,378	316,890	433,493
Korea	142,743	149,912	212,929
Mexico	1,715,377	1,799,450	2,437,674
Taiwan	337,618	362,468	442,796
OPEC	1,075,128	1,244,459	1,401,402
RMES	427,241	453,178	535,142
China	191,941	207,910	253,197
All other	9,402,688	9,502,411	10,326,171
Total	23,362,253	24,502,243	26,507,307
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-1,006,180	-1,380,137	-1,686,710
Japan	6,293,032	5,299,414	5,336,086
EC (10)	2,424,869	859,715	1,315,069
Brazil	-1,733,555	-1,979,680	-1,328,463
Hong Kong	384,278	435,039	486,953
India	-16,065	-217,556	-352,802
Korea	1,149,668	977,807	1,014,016
Mexico	310,311	-116,650	-1,354,130
Taiwan	989,874	772,844	715,439
OPEC	1,930,729	1,119,052	690,133
RMES	3,423,389	1,876,849	509,759
China	459,430	4,715	-156,831
All other	92,654	-2,192,785	-3,664,285
Total	14,243,006	5,453,912	1,681,065

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, 1981 thru 1986



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

Commodity analyses

Coffee.--The value of U.S. imports of coffee increased from \$3.3 billion in 1985 to \$4.5 billion in 1986. The increase was primarily the result of an unusually long drought in the heart of Brazil's coffee-producing region that resulted in a 1986 Brazilian crop about one-half of its usual 4-billion-pound size. This short crop placed upward pressure on green coffee bean prices and encouraged U.S. processors to increase stocks of quality beans. Other than Brazil, only a few nations grow the quality beans that were most damaged by the drought. Green coffee beans made up 94 percent of the value of U.S. coffee imports in 1986. Brazil is the world's leading coffee bean producer and exporter, and supplied about 11 percent (by value) of U.S. coffee bean imports in 1986 compared with 23 percent in 1985.

William A. Lipovsky
724-0097

Malt beverages.--U.S. imports of malt beverages in 1986 amounted to 274 million gallons, valued at \$784 million, representing an increase of 12 percent in quantity and 24 percent in value over that in 1985. An increase in exports from the Netherlands and Mexico accounted for most of the overall increase. Trade sources report that the increase was fueled by upwardly mobile U.S. consumers who prefer certain foreign beers for their taste as well as the social connotations attached to their consumption.

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724-0097

Oilseeds and animal and vegetable fats and oils.--A rising volume of U.S. oilseed exports in 1986 offset declining prices, and led to the first year-to-year increase in the value of U.S. oilseed exports since 1980. Meanwhile, net U.S. trade in vegetable and animal fats and oils deteriorated in 1986, with U.S. imports rising and U.S. exports falling. U.S. exports of oilseeds, consisting mainly of soybeans, rose by 9 percent in 1986 to \$4.5 billion. Exports of soybeans in 1986 rose by 22 percent in volume to 47 billion pounds (786 million bushels), and by 11 percent in value to \$4.3 billion. Lower prices, a weaker U.S. dollar in the key EC and Japanese markets, and reduced foreign supplies, owing to drought conditions in Brazil (a key competitor), stimulated foreign sales of U.S. soybeans in 1986. The export unit value of U.S. soybeans fell by 9 percent to \$5.51 per bushel in 1986.

U.S. imports of animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases, reached a record level of 2.6 billion pounds in 1986, up by 22 percent from the level of 1985, but because of declining prices, the value of these fats and oils imports fell by 23 percent to about \$0.5 billion. ^{1/} The United States

^{1/} On Jan. 23, 1986, the U.S. International Trade Commission determined in Certain Castor Oil Products From Brazil, (Investigations Nos. 731-TA-236 and 237 (Final)), that an industry in the United States was not materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports from Brazil of certain hydrogenated castor oil which had been found by the Department of Commerce to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV).

imported larger volumes of Malaysian palm oil, Filipino coconut oil, and Canadian rapeseed oil in 1986. Abundant foreign supplies of fats and oils offered in world markets reduced U.S. exports, which declined by 29 percent to \$1.1 billion; the volume of U.S. exports of fats and oils declined slightly to 5.6 billion pounds, despite significantly lower prices.

John Reeder
724-1754

Shellfish.--The U.S. balance of trade in shellfish products deteriorated by \$233 million in 1986 compared with that in 1985 despite an 84-percent increase in exports between the two years. U.S. imports of shellfish rose by 17 percent, from \$2.0 billion in 1985 to \$2.4 billion in 1986. The quantity of such imports rose by 8 percent, from 634 million pounds in 1985 to 684 million pounds in 1986. The greatest absolute increase occurred in imports of shrimp, the primary shellfish import item (60 percent of the total value of U.S. shellfish imports in 1986). U.S. shrimp imports rose from \$1.2 billion in 1985 to \$1.4 billion in 1986, or by almost 25 percent. The volume increased by 11 percent, from 42 million pounds to 48 million pounds. Although increases were registered from traditional sources such as Mexico, most of the rise was accounted for by sources supplying shrimp produced by aquaculture. U.S. imports from major shrimp aquaculture sources rose as follows: Ecuador, up by 67 percent, from \$166 million in 1985 to \$278 million in 1986; Taiwan, up by 51 percent, from \$76 million to \$114 million; and China, up by 194 percent, from \$21 million to \$63 million. U.S. shrimp imports increased to a record level in 1986 despite an increase in U.S. shrimp landings. A continuing strong U.S. economy was the primary factor leading to the rise in shrimp imports, as the bulk of shrimp supplies is consumed in restaurants. The strong demand for shrimp in the U.S. market is indicated by the average unit value of U.S. shrimp imports that rose by 12 percent, from \$3.20 per pound in 1985 to \$3.58 per pound in 1986, despite increasing U.S. supplies. Another contributing factor to the increase in U.S. shrimp imports in 1986 was a strong Japanese market (which competes with the U.S. market for world shrimp supplies) that contributed to higher world shrimp prices and rising world supplies of shrimp (mainly the result of aquaculture).

In addition to shrimp, significant increases occurred in U.S. imports of other types of shellfish. Imports of scallops rose from 42 million pounds, valued at \$147 million, in 1985 to 48 million pounds, valued at \$193 million, in 1986, representing an increase of 14 percent in quantity and 31 percent in value. Declining domestic production combined with strong market demand contributed to the increase in imports. Increases were also registered in imports of crabs (up 27 percent), clams (17 percent), lobsters (7 percent), and oysters (3 percent) by value, in 1986. Again, favorable economic conditions in 1986 contributed to strong demand for shellfish in the U.S. market.

U.S. shellfish exports increased markedly, from 62 million pounds, valued at \$141 million, in 1985 to 99 million pounds, valued at \$259 million, in 1986, representing a rise of 59 percent in quantity and 84 percent in value. The largest rise, in terms of value, occurred in exports of crabs, which rose from \$60 million in 1985 to \$116 million in 1986, or by 92 percent. The rise in exports was largely related to larger U.S. catches of tanner (or snow) crab combined with higher prices of crabs shipped to Japan, the principal export market. Significant gains in U.S. exports also occurred for "other" shellfish (mainly squid), which rose by 194 percent, in terms of value, in 1986, mainly the result of joint-venture activities; and for shrimp, which rose by 43 percent in 1986, mainly the result of speculation precipitated by a strong Japanese market.

Doug Newman
724-0087

Grains.--U.S. exports of grains declined from \$9.9 billion in 1985 to \$6.4 billion in 1986, or by 36 percent. About 73 percent of the decline in exports was accounted for by the decline in corn exports; the rest of the decline was distributed among the various other grains. During crop years (July 1 to June 30) 1985/86 to 1986/87, world production of wheat and coarse grains increased by slightly more than 1 percent, and world consumption increased by less than 3 percent (from 1.26 billion metric tons to 1.29 billion tons). During these periods, world stocks increased by nearly 30 percent (from 245 million tons to 318 million tons), reflecting continued worldwide oversupply. During the same period, in terms of quantity, the United States accounted for about 10 percent of all world wheat and coarse grain exports, and close to 50 percent of world stocks.

Corn exports declined from 1.7 billion bushels, valued at \$5.3 billion, in 1985 to 1.1 billion bushels, valued at \$2.7 billion, in 1986, representing a decline of 38 percent, in terms of quantity, and 49 percent, in terms of value. The United States accounted for about 50 percent of all world exports of corn during crop years 1985/86 to 1986/87, down from 70 percent in 1981. World corn production has exceeded world consumption, as reflected in world stocks: 61.5 million tons in 1985/86 and 123.3 million tons in 1986/87. During this period, the United States accounted for 63 percent and 83 percent of world stocks of corn, respectively.

Between 1985 and 1986, U.S. wheat exports dropped by only 1 percent, in terms of quantity, but by 16 percent, in terms of value, from \$3.6 billion to \$3 billion. This sharp drop in value reflects the world oversupply condition. Countries are marketing feed wheat, or denaturing wheat, to serve the feed market. This not only depresses wheat values but also depresses feed grain values.

John Pierre-Benoist
724-0074

Pistachios.--During 1986, U.S. imports of pistachios amounted to 18 million pounds, valued at \$19 million, representing a 36-percent decline in quantity and a 49-percent decline in value from the 29 million pounds, valued at \$37 million, imported in 1985. Pistachio imports declined because of antidumping duties ^{1/} and countervailing duties being imposed on imports from Iran, and significantly higher domestic production of pistachios that reduced the demand for imported pistachios. Imports from Iran declined from 27 million pounds, valued at \$35 million, in 1985 to 11 million pounds, valued at \$11 million, in 1986.

Steve Burket
724-0088

Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen.--U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables amounted to 2.9 billion pounds, valued at \$812 million, in 1986, up by 7 percent in quantity (24 percent in value) from 2.8 billion pounds, valued at \$652 million, in 1985. The bulk of the increase in imports (in terms of value) was related to the imposition of an export tax on tomato shipments from Mexico, historically the most important supplier for U.S. fresh vegetable imports, and to increased demand in the U.S. market, causing a rise in U.S. prices.

Tim McCarty
724-1753

Furskins.--U.S. imports of furskins decreased from \$205 million in 1985 to \$169 million in 1986. Mink furskins, which accounted for 49 percent of the value of U.S. furskin imports in 1986, decreased from 3.7 million pieces, valued at \$110 million, in 1985 to 3.0 million pieces, valued at \$84 million, in 1986. The weakening of the value of the dollar against the currencies of the exporting countries and the large carryover of stocks from the previous year have contributed to the decline in imports of mink furskins.

Rose M. Steller
724-2862

Fish.--The U.S. trade deficit in fisheries products increased by \$197 million, or by 18 percent, in 1986 over that in 1985. Total exports were valued at \$1.05 billion, up by 18 percent over those in 1985, and imports were valued at \$2.30 billion, up by 19 percent over those in 1985. The resulting trade deficit in 1986 was \$1.25 billion, compared with \$1.05 billion in 1985.

^{1/} On July 8, 1986, the U.S. International Trade Commission issued its final determination in In-shell Pistachio Nuts From Iran (Investigation No. 731-TA-287). The Commission determined that an industry in the United States was threatened with material injury by reason of imports of pistachio nuts from Iran that are being sold at less than fair value.

The principal cause of the higher trade deficit was increased demand for imported fresh or frozen fish, which increased by \$334 million, or 22 percent, from \$1.54 billion in 1985 to \$1.87 billion in 1986. The most significant factors explaining this increase include increased imports of groundfish from Canada and salmon from Norway, both of which increased in response to increased production in those countries and a strong U.S. market, which, is increasingly served by foreign suppliers because domestic supplies are at or near maximum levels. The increased imports of fresh or frozen fish was only partially offset by gains in exports of fresh or frozen salmon, particularly those to Japan, and canned salmon, mostly those to the United Kingdom. The Japanese and European markets are attractive since the declining dollar has lowered the average prices paid by Japanese consumers for fresh or frozen fish and by European consumers for canned salmon. The market in Europe is a traditionally strong market for U.S. exporters that suffered a temporary decline in 1985 after several years of increased sales.

Roger L. Corey, Jr.
724-1759

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Live animals, except birds and poultry				
Imports:				
Value	640,159	628,303	688,294	10
Exports:				
Value	270,368	360,855	348,114	-4
Cattle				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	753	836	1,335	60
Value (1,000 dollars)	285,763	306,520	425,954	39
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	71	124	106	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)	56,496	122,299	108,725	-11
Swine				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,322	1,226	500	-59
Value (1,000 dollars)	155,556	127,766	59,889	-53
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	14	18	12	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,991	7,876	9,207	17
Poultry and poultry meat				
Imports:				
Value	102,705	91,865	94,732	3
Exports:				
Value	362,840	328,378	415,730	27
Feathers and downs				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	19,365	18,293	20,538	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	78,442	66,840	62,626	-6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,711	3,413	7,435	118
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,101	23,263	49,545	113
Meat, except poultry meat				
Imports:				
Value	2,129,783	2,312,832	2,434,487	5
Exports:				
Value	989,676	958,805	1,178,990	23
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,138,409	1,310,573	1,388,566	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,027,300	1,076,857	1,103,519	2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	218,711	220,285	370,688	68
Value (1,000 dollars)	417,884	426,895	581,586	36

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	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	457,898	561,151	577,022	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	335,505	392,876	481,619	23
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	93,139	69,597	41,723	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	89,655	56,941	66,256	16
Sausage				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	12,005	12,570	14,013	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,941	17,352	20,217	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,738	6,411	7,068	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,691	8,081	9,272	15
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	53,621	63,075	63,365	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,956	69,176	77,853	13
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	22,695	20,180	17,754	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,633	19,041	16,729	-12
Fish, fresh or frozen				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,356,100	1,537,797	1,872,140	22
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	611,580	787,986	933,386	18
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	67,811	65,196	68,055	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	70,944	71,076	79,933	12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,899	7,228	4,673	-35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,207	9,803	6,971	-29
Fish, in airtight containers				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)-----	232,743	324,623	331,455	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	242,207	326,596	343,571	5
Exports:				
Quantity (number)-----	57,162	52,991	65,557	24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	95,332	88,763	109,531	23

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Sardines				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		57,221	53,264	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,750	48,985	49,569	1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		529	271	-49
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	884	424	321	-24
Tuna				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	162,312	225,537	236,930	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	167,269	222,404	229,046	3
Other fish in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	25,129	39,906	36,637	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,642	49,215	51,799	5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,315	4,222	5,852	39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,957	5,280	7,975	51
Shellfish				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	576,219	633,892	683,800	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,016,876	2,048,320	2,399,977	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	54,421	62,334	99,303	59
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	144,883	141,259	259,497	84
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	1,898	2,554	2,432	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,062	9,349	9,762	4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	3,170	3,202	3,037	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,335	6,925	7,295	5
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	12,870	20,515	17,332	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,180	9,852	9,813	0
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	665,933	816,426	900,359	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	215,093	238,869	277,440	16

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Butter				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,635	1,878	1,998	6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,842	1,754	1,953	11
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	97,393	66,060	13,574	-79
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	62,471	45,580	10,601	-77
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	130	275	438	59
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	75	145	219	51
Cheeses				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	9,260	9,124	8,303	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,737	4,215	3,324	-21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	306,019	302,503	290,718	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	385,155	373,978	388,804	4
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	36,885	34,594	27,409	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,697	28,504	25,439	-11
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	111	141	69	-51
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,979	3,958	5,401	36
Ice cream				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	16		6	816
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50	4	20	345
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	1,244	1,288	1,771	38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,271	3,265	4,359	33
Eggs				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	26,065	14,723	15,057	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	52,260	55,235	80,760	46

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Hides and skins				
Imports:				
Value	69,614	72,549	64,585	-11
Exports:				
Value	1,165,177	1,080,890	1,304,143	21
Cattle hides				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	717	1,053	763	-27
Value	23,010	28,007	22,076	-21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	26,408	26,006	28,171	8
Value	1,086,433	1,007,370	1,223,547	21
Leather				
Imports:				
Value	403,208	394,278	406,556	3
Exports:				
Value	310,817	280,900	311,654	11
Cattle hide upper leather				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	51,178	46,195	40,811	-12
Value	51,799	48,875	43,796	-10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	15,543	17,124	24,088	41
Value	19,349	21,898	36,220	65
Furskins				
Imports:				
Value	200,396	205,232	169,120	-18
Exports:				
Value	282,020	282,764	294,404	4
Mink furskins				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	3,651	3,679	2,993	-19
Value	102,652	110,006	83,622	-24
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	3,539	3,487	4,127	18
Value	104,435	102,688	115,032	12
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers				
Imports:				
Value	54,261	59,723	71,041	19
Exports:				
Value	3,093	2,698	3,121	16

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Live plants				
Imports:				
Value	40,684	44,299	50,791	15
Exports:				
Value	31,212	29,776	33,712	13
Seeds				
Imports:				
Value	70,767	75,983	102,923	35
Exports:				
Value	200,250	183,699	208,855	14
Grains				
Imports:				
Value	120,577	130,268	122,655	-6
Exports:				
Value	14,792,460	9,937,916	6,365,872	-36
Corn				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	2,755	2,449	10,024	309
Value	30,040	19,797	33,478	69
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	1,932,386	1,732,831	1,066,286	-38
Value	7,073,751	5,311,906	2,711,527	-49
Rice (paddy and brown)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,471	6,610	7,898	19
Value	828	2,269	3,200	41
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	689,510	854,680	1,305,759	53
Value	92,183	100,263	108,942	9
Wheat				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	3,709	9,997	9,780	-2
Value	15,080	36,928	26,650	-28
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	1,552,136	911,396	902,256	-1
Value	6,476,907	3,601,181	3,010,168	-16
Milled grain products				
Imports:				
Value	22,224	34,318	38,502	12
Exports:				
Value	1,070,273	908,432	826,603	-9

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Milled rice				
Imports				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	62,634	128,236	166,229	30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,397	22,964	30,588	33
Exports				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,087,981	3,450,056	4,118,541	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	753,307	564,481	512,459	-9
Milled wheat				
Imports				
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)-----	142	156	198	27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,124	2,024	2,382	18
Exports				
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)-----	26,291	31,542	37,070	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	259,523	282,558	268,680	-5
Malts and starches				
Imports				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,884	41,327	41,801	1
Exports				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	54,783	41,099	42,608	4
Malts				
Imports				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	69,255	93,592	86,161	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,427	10,541	10,184	-3
Exports				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	168,586	91,630	85,609	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,001	13,617	11,470	-16
Starches				
Imports				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,267	27,251	28,732	5
Exports				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,162	26,391	29,361	11
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Imports				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,807,221	2,761,661	2,944,778	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	599,814	652,496	811,504	24
Exports				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,866,079	1,447,015	1,556,165	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	389,517	309,027	352,603	14
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Imports				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	388,281	380,468	425,007	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,178	82,783	64,610	-22
Exports				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	30,419	18,465	16,144	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,999	3,032	2,415	-20

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	824,294:	850,987:	981,101:	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	174,829:	173,057:	334,778:	93
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	159,337:	147,782:	128,325:	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	42,563:	38,255:	37,264:	-3
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	95,833:	102,466:	114,214:	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,560:	49,158:	53,693:	9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,087,574:	1,071,699:	1,373,137:	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	284,013:	279,566:	352,429:	26
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	244,107:	231,783:	243,547:	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	97,947:	92,533:	103,260:	12
Mushrooms and truffles				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	171,869:	157,848:	165,383:	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	186,347:	162,636:	147,263:	-9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,601:	3,499:	4,187:	20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,398:	3,349:	4,922:	47
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	169,953:	155,333:	161,689:	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	165,726:	143,017:	125,616:	-12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,483:	1,332:	1,049:	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,780:	1,134:	1,086:	-4
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	310,351,746:	371,956,267:	329,586,700:	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	324,423:	373,440:	371,146:	-1
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	1279,046,710:	1564,347,973:	1447,847,456:	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	645,322:	743,830:	781,011:	5

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Almonds				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	171,036	311,400	588,258	89
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	435	630	1,233	96
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	220,284,092	351,015,516	299,286,756	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	315,841	400,390	420,658	5
Filberts				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	22,050,765	19,508,539	8,048,311	-59
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,048	9,792	5,337	-45
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	8,466,275	10,280,980	25,642,676	149
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,112	5,086	13,932	174
Pistachio nuts				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	22,304,804	28,854,633	18,436,787	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,966	36,735	18,894	-49
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	4,026,064	4,463,230	5,906,024	32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,895	5,957	7,482	26
Fruit, fresh				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,755,948	8,818,916	9,042,971	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,054,181	1,250,993	1,290,234	3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,877,739	2,671,256	2,984,606	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	762,328	745,754	847,850	14
Berries, fresh				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	46,274	54,085	58,035	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,281	28,199	34,834	24
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	50,586	45,296	54,007	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,761	27,352	30,806	13
Cherries, fresh				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,578	4,111	1,857	-55
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,074	2,306	1,120	-51
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	18,011	15,463	25,200	63
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,748	13,168	21,874	66

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Citrus fruit				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	264,891	306,191	316,803	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	66,434	72,488	76,455	5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,722,935	1,694,835	1,885,851	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	409,743	435,515	471,749	8
Fruit, dried				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	65,175	67,592	51,273	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,804	42,891	29,765	-31
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	249,067	264,869	312,228	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	161,203	169,243	201,502	19
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	818,250	1,036,905	993,854	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	313,400	366,339	385,098	5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	218,038	187,028	230,701	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	100,277	83,162	98,896	19
Olives				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	111,231	142,363	125,682	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	86,004	87,800	104,995	20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,275	3,552	3,226	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,318	2,401	2,387	-1
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	9,627	14,768	12,706	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,750	12,080	10,249	-15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,973	3,575	4,704	32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,663	1,486	2,468	66
Sugar, sirups, and molasses				
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	3,646,548	2,512,408	2,041,047	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,111,573	814,782	626,670	-23
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	320,731	379,739	466,056	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	73,049	60,837	88,628	46

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Molasses				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,530,448	1,838,569	1,403,973	-24
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	154,732	247,134	439,905	78
Corn sweeteners				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,094,109	23,994,492	20,315,758	-15
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,845	4,584	4,241	-7
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	35,521,467	21,096,915	24,387,218	16
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,166	5,586	6,580	18
Cocoa and confectionery				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	111,314	119,191	146,308	23
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,165	19,200	26,442	38
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1200,664,998	1456,357,509	1342,776,155	-8
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,250,606	1,507,691	1,380,039	-8
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	81,690,432	76,007,305	70,473,755	-7
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	97,822	96,976	99,108	2
Coffee				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,476,962	3,491,196	4,681,781	34
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	110,494	104,232	111,663	7
Spices				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,271,143	3,322,248	4,544,435	37
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	95,415	90,462	93,734	4
Spices				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	180,890	203,714	293,600	44
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,126	20,469	20,946	2

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Fruit juices				
Imports:				
Value				
(1,000 dollars)	809,035	918,372	696,762	-24
Exports:				
Value				
(1,000 dollars)	219,806	188,990	148,619	-21
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages				
Imports:				
Value				
(1,000 dollars)	65,690	121,708	111,047	-9
Exports:				
Value				
(1,000 dollars)	34,470	25,893	27,748	7
Ale, porter, stout, and beer				
Imports:				
Quantity				
(1,000 gallons)	223,301	245,400	273,978	12
Value				
(1,000 dollars)	577,008	632,557	784,086	24
Exports:				
Quantity				
(1,000 gallons)	11,402	21,773	17,366	-20
Value				
(1,000 dollars)	25,201	45,168	38,295	-15
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages				
Imports:				
Quantity				
(1,000 gallons)	142,730	136,967	109,081	-20
Value				
(1,000 dollars)	955,243	1,010,923	1,031,340	2
Exports:				
Quantity				
(1,000 gallons)	6,069	6,297	7,236	15
Value				
(1,000 dollars)	25,428	27,614	34,727	26
Distilled spirits				
Imports:				
Quantity				
(1,000 proof gallons)	117,868	115,776	103,587	-11
Value				
(1,000 dollars)	1,249,945	1,196,696	1,157,717	-3
Exports:				
Quantity				
(1,000 proof gallons)	7,539	7,771	9,535	23
Value				
(1,000 dollars)	65,981	74,836	92,684	24
Tobacco and tobacco products				
Imports:				
Value				
(1,000 dollars)	635,867	649,549	679,228	5
Exports:				
Value				
(1,000 dollars)	2,703,556	2,788,599	2,731,767	-2
Cigarettes				
Imports:				
Quantity				
(thousands)	790,750	936,438	1,179,426	26
Value				
(1,000 dollars)	12,897	11,770	16,599	41
Exports:				
Quantity				
(thousands)	56,516	58,947	63,945	8
Value				
(1,000 dollars)	1,120,121	1,179,938	1,298,112	10

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Cigars				
Imports:				
Quantity (thousands)				
Value (1,000 dollars)	126,816	127,357	122,035	-4
Exports:				
Quantity (thousands)				
Value (1,000 dollars)	47,635	43,994	44,325	1
Oilseeds				
Imports:				
Quantity (thousands)	103	100	79	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,633	5,491	5,182	-6
Flaxseed				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	73,133	76,109	50,007	-34
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,987,897	4,098,536	4,457,572	9
Cottonseed				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	86	4,425	3,618	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)	9	230	189	-18
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	120,364	100,951	24,020	-76
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,307	11,409	4,791	-58
Flaxseed				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	167,942	276,816	133,166	-52
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,192	32,857	11,850	-64
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	14,031	5,362	86,585	1,515
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,389	307	6,566	2,035
Soybeans				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	24,135	9,058	39,453	336
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,218	968	5,679	486
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	43,067,053	38,725,216	47,132,963	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,438,081	3,906,121	4,334,339	11
Sunflower seed				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	53,940	50,571	45,573	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,826	6,158	3,513	-43
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,224,559	1,200,072	841,582	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)	511,822	163,090	96,357	-41

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,617,055	2,104,438	2,568,261	22
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	671,770	630,444	486,641	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,888,067	5,721,711	5,600,925	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,980,435	1,502,462	1,071,918	-29
Corn oil				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	331	189	99	-48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	114	111	58	-48
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	318,100	261,327	335,552	28
Cottonseed oil				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	126,669	97,121	92,138	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		97	403	314
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		9	35	275
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	371,409	418,499	365,422	-13
Soybean oil				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	120,837	124,756	85,862	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	162	26,170	1,870	-93
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	72	6,820	378	-94
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,254,869	1,280,290	1,180,249	-8
Other vegetable oils				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	731,795	425,623	249,481	-41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,567,917	2,018,794	2,504,609	24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	654,485	605,604	464,048	-23
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	518,672	427,997	638,371	49
Animal and marine-animal oils				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	177,116	143,916	161,918	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	35,707	45,297	43,905	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,289	12,286	15,816	29
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,295,054	3,233,128	2,946,243	-9
Value	760,207	663,967	435,716	-34

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Shortening and cooking oils				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	12,937	13,888	17,373	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,809	5,611	6,304	12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	129,960	100,469	135,085	34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	63,808	47,078	46,801	-1
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	140,611	159,090	125,111	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	78,072	86,385	99,373	15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	18,625	15,095	12,522	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,081	30,030	31,776	6
Edible preparations				
Bakery products, except bread				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	194,251,095	256,803,497	277,502,202	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	166,187	215,780	249,730	16
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	61,024,255	57,136,457	52,813,920	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	39,819	37,800	34,838	-8
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	62,006,392	62,864,708	78,048,574	24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,972	28,478	34,407	21
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	15,525,523	16,678,030	16,782,003	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,422	7,397	7,235	-2
Cereal breakfast foods				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	38,941,387	34,403,095	21,961,621	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,287	12,315	14,354	17
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	46,920,100	35,266,590	38,522,739	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,739	22,687	24,681	9
Chewing gum				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	22,217,028	26,062,220	30,236,267	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,611	19,355	24,046	24
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	7,231,901	6,805,500	7,465,640	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,157	9,314	9,938	7

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----		184,092,774	191,192,911	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	179,722,613	62,719	64,921	4
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----		13,584,647	11,822,068	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,356,331	8,340	6,516	-22
Sauces				
Imports:				
Value-----	47,432	48,358	59,245	23
Exports:				
Value-----	38,844	34,673	37,473	8
Soups				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----		20,736,834	21,973,712	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,522,250	28,271	32,576	15
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----		25,189,452	30,670,026	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,716,859	15,039	15,827	5
Edible preparations, not specially provided for				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----		453,034,279	512,592,689	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	481,674,294	275,198	323,418	18
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----		865,595,665	720,689,606	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	716,980,606	416,336	436,213	5
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----		1,255	1,198	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,256	201,490	200,198	-1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----		12,746	16,605	30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,238,195	1,910,072	2,638,731	38
Naval stores				
Imports:				
Value-----	5,960	7,075	5,078	-28
Exports:				
Value-----	44,747	43,790	39,465	-10
Miscellaneous vegetable products				

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flowers or other fresh plant parts				
Imports:				
Value	214,199	220,870	144,534	-35
Exports:				
Value	8,564	4,383	4,577	4
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin				
Imports:				
Value	33,520	47,273	38,702	-18
Exports:				
Value	50,493	51,758	51,484	-1
Tonka and vanilla beans				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	1,933,820	1,649,385	2,240,724	36
Value	50,200	47,611	58,671	23
Miscellaneous vegetable products				
Imports:				
Value	102,566	102,216	104,474	2
Exports:				
Value	51,647	55,291	60,638	10

Table 5.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1986

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
Live animals, except birds and poultry	09	04 09		
Cattle	01	04	09	
Swine	(02)	(05)	(05)	10
Poultry and poultry meat			01	
Feathers and downs	04		01	09 10
Meat, except poultry meat				
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen			06	
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen	01		(04)	09
Sausage	04		04	
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams			(04)	
Fish, fresh or frozen				
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered			(06)	
Fish, in airtight containers				
Sardines			(06)	08 10
Tuna				
Other fish in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring				
Shellfish			02	05
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk			01	04
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream				
Butter			(01)	(04) 09
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes	01	04	(01)	
Cheeses				
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream	(03)	09		
Ice cream	03	06 (08) 09 10	06	
Eggs			01	
Hides and skins				
Cattle hides	(01)	(04)	01	
Leather				
Cattle hide upper leather	(04)		01	04
Furskins				
Mink furskins				
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers				
Live plants			09	
Seeds				
Grains			(01)	
Corn	01	04 (07)	(01)	
Rice (paddy and brown)	01	04 07	(01)	(04)
Wheat	(01)	(07)	04	(07) 09 10
Milled grain products				
Milled rice	01	04	04	(07)
Milled wheat	04		04	
Malts and starches				
Malts			09	10
Starches				
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen	01			

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, 1986

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

Table 5.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1986

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Shortening and cooking oils-----		
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum-----	08	06 10
Edible preparations-----		
Bakery products, except bread-----		
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance-----	(06) 08 09	
Cereal breakfast foods-----		
Chewing gum-----		
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes-----		
Sauces-----		
Soups-----		
Edible preparations, not specially provided for:-----		
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor-----		06
Naval stores-----		
Miscellaneous vegetable products-----		
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flowers or other fresh plant parts-----	09	09 10
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin-----		
Tonka and vanilla beans-----	06	
Miscellaneous vegetable products-----		

Forest Products 1/

The U.S. balance of trade in the forest products sector showed a deficit of \$5.6 billion for 1986 compared with one of \$5.7 billion in 1985 (table 6, fig. 2). U.S. imports of these products totaled \$13.7 billion 2/ in 1985, rising by about 7 percent to more than \$14.7 billion in 1986. U.S. exports totaled \$8.0 billion 3/ in 1985, increasing to \$9.0 billion in 1986. Contributing to the decreased deficit in 1986 was an across-the-board increase in the U.S. exports of lumber and paper. U.S. exports of all forest products increased slightly more than imports of these products in 1986, resulting in the narrowing deficit.

U.S. bilateral trade

U.S. trade in forest products involves a large number of market and supplier countries, but the great bulk of trade involves only a handful of countries. The leading U.S. export markets and major export product areas are Japan (receiving 23 percent of U.S. forest products exports in 1986)--logs, woodpulp, wood chips, industrial paperboard, and lumber; EC (21 percent)--chemical woodpulp, various printed material, lumber, and softwood plywood; and Canada (17 percent)--periodicals, miscellaneous books, newspapers, lumber, and book paper.

In 1986, Canada supplied 69 percent of U.S. forest products imports, chiefly newsprint, lumber, woodpulp, fine papers (including book and printing paper and wallpaper). Other leading sources in 1986 included the EC (supplying 8 percent of such imports)--primarily miscellaneous books and various printed material--and Taiwan (supplying 4 percent)--hardwood plywoods and miscellaneous articles of wood.

U.S. exports of forest products to Japan increased by 22 percent, from \$1.7 billion in 1985 to \$2.1 billion in 1986. The United States is continually exploring avenues for improving U.S. access to Japanese markets for forest products. Canada is a major U.S. competitor in the Japanese market because of a weak Canadian dollar, but in 1986, this advantage was offset by Canadian labor disputes, allowing a greater U.S. penetration into the Japanese market.

U.S. imports of forest products from Canada increased from \$9.7 billion in 1985 to \$10.1 billion in 1986, or by 4 percent. The increase was related to U.S. housing starts that rose by 6 percent to 1.8 million starts during 1986. Strong demand for lumber, plywood, and building boards used in construction, coupled with an increase in the purchasing power of the U.S. dollar in Canada, was responsible for much of the increase in imports. Imports of most other forest products from Canada also increased in 1986. U.S. imports of forest products from most large source countries increased during 1986, as the result of strong demand in the United States.

1/ Included here are commodities classified in schedule 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

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

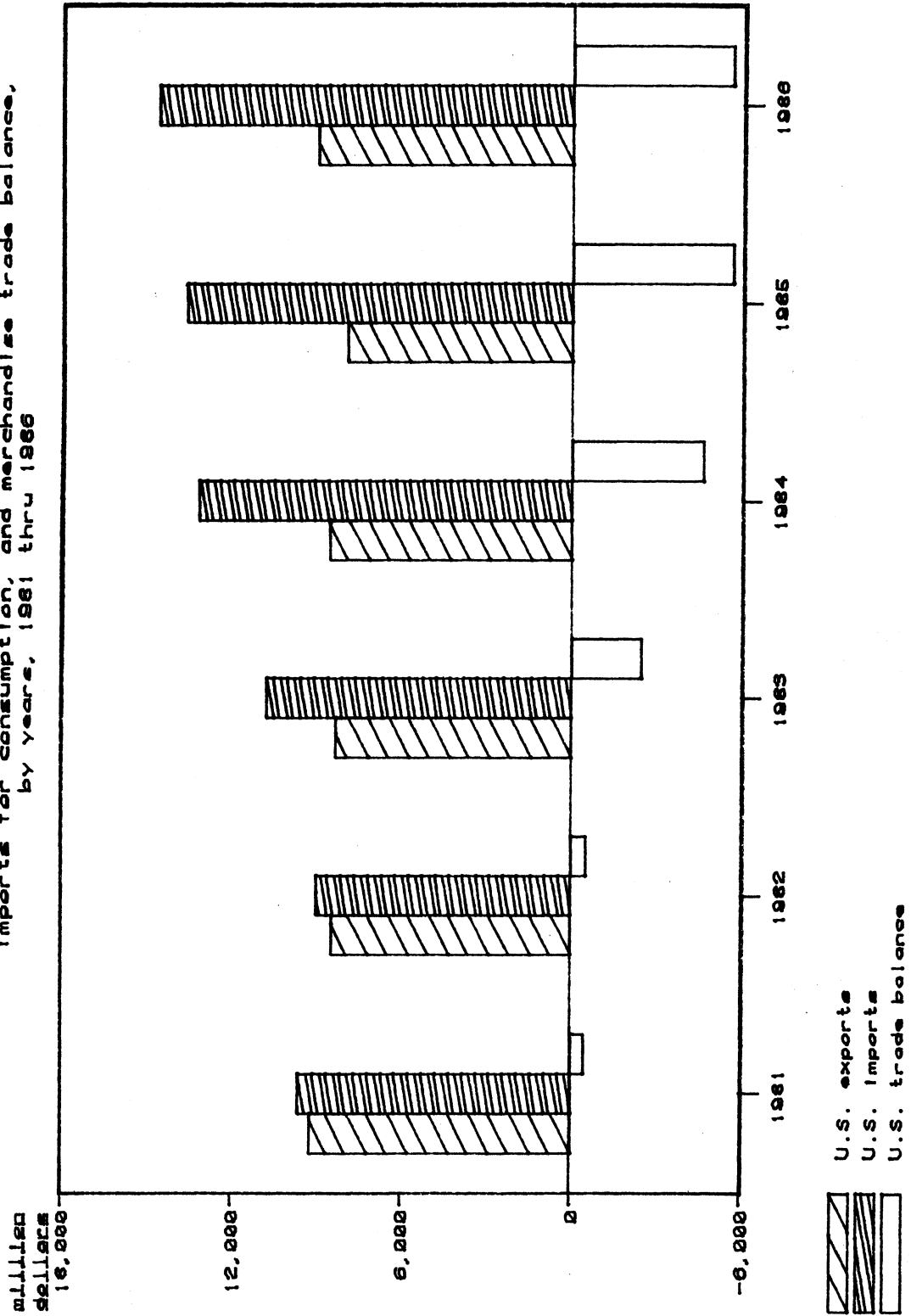
3/ Value f.a.s., U.S. port of export.

Table 6.--Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1984, 1985, and 1986 1/

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1984	1985	1986	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada-----	1,555,283	1,514,956	1,526,770	
Japan-----	1,749,833	1,732,968	2,118,973	
EC (10)-----	1,808,198	1,509,769	1,854,663	
Brazil-----	40,902	42,429	48,525	
Hong Kong-----	93,961	85,823	106,883	
India-----	36,389	67,225	59,428	
Korea-----	337,532	325,003	428,201	
Mexico-----	523,452	561,679	579,352	
Taiwan-----	199,060	194,223	296,269	
OPEC-----	358,039	283,407	273,128	
WNES-----	355,538	392,419	315,958	
China-----	343,746	388,752	304,064	
All other-----	1,427,294	1,249,669	1,414,713	
Total-----	8,585,488	7,959,575	9,022,869	
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada-----	9,490,139	9,681,763	10,055,067	
Japan-----	279,913	322,876	388,406	
EC (10)-----	984,264	1,069,005	1,243,266	
Brazil-----	254,026	215,304	265,941	
Hong Kong-----	91,157	104,749	134,257	
India-----	6,179	7,305	6,053	
Korea-----	86,556	76,172	62,256	
Mexico-----	271,201	283,925	359,271	
Taiwan-----	461,750	453,425	529,420	
OPEC-----	184,553	252,462	333,381	
WNES-----	98,958	99,563	106,782	
China-----	82,669	84,535	88,111	
All other-----	1,022,457	1,086,575	1,175,861	
Total-----	13,231,158	13,653,128	14,659,966	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada-----	-7,834,855	-8,166,806	-8,528,297	
Japan-----	1,469,920	1,410,092	1,730,566	
EC (10)-----	823,934	440,763	611,397	
Brazil-----	-213,124	-172,875	-217,415	
Hong Kong-----	2,803	-18,925	-27,374	
India-----	30,210	59,919	53,375	
Korea-----	250,976	248,830	365,945	
Mexico-----	252,251	277,754	220,080	
Taiwan-----	-262,690	-259,202	-233,151	
OPEC-----	173,486	30,944	-60,253	
WNES-----	256,580	292,856	209,176	
China-----	261,076	304,217	215,952	
All other-----	404,837	163,094	238,851	
Total-----	-4,645,670	-5,693,552	-5,637,096	

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, 1981 thru 1986



Commodity analyses

Wood and wood products 1/.--U.S. imports of wood and wood products rose by 5 percent, and exports rose by 13 percent from 1985 to 1986. Imports rose from \$5.1 billion in 1985 to \$5.4 billion in 1986, whereas, exports rose from \$2.7 billion to \$3.0 billion.

U.S. imports of lumber, flooring, and siding rose by 2 percent, increasing from \$3.07 billion in 1985 to \$3.13 billion in 1986; imports of other finished wood products (including plywood and building boards) increased from \$1.7 billion to \$1.9 billion. This rise in imports resulted from the continued strong demand for building materials, as U.S. housing starts increased from 1.7 million units in 1985 to 1.8 million units in 1986.

As indicated earlier, the value of U.S. exports of wood and wood products increased substantially from 1985 to 1986. The unit value of such exports also increased from about \$349 per thousand board feet in 1985 to \$375 per thousand board feet in 1986. In 1986, Japan remained our most important market for wood and wood products, accounting for \$1.3 billion, or 42 percent of U.S. exports.

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Pulp, paper, and printed material 2/.--During 1986, the United States posted a trade deficit of \$3.3 billion in pulp, paper, and printed material, the same as that in 1985. Increased U.S. exports and a small increase in U.S. imports caused the deficit to remain unchanged. U.S. exports increased by 13 percent, from \$5.3 billion in 1985 to \$6.0 billion in 1986. U.S. exports to Canada, which is the largest U.S. export market for pulp, paper, and printed material declined by 3 percent, from \$1.2 billion in 1985 to \$1.1 billion in 1986. U.S. imports of such articles increased by 9 percent, from \$8.6 billion in 1985 to \$9.3 billion in 1986. U.S. imports from Canada, which account for about 68 percent of all U.S. imports, increased almost 5 percent to \$6.3 billion. The import product areas experiencing considerable increases during 1986 include packaging material (industrial paperboard and boxes) and printed material. Increased production in many U.S. industries and increased consumer spending accounted for a rise in demand for packaging materials and printed material.

U.S. imports of industrial paperboard increased by 38 percent to reach \$81 million during 1986. The large increase resulted from increased demand for foreign-produced kraft linerboard used in the manufacture of packaging (boxes). The increased imports were primarily supplied by Canada, which accounted for about 70 percent of U.S. industrial paperboard imports in 1986.

1/ Wood and wood products are included in pts. 1, 2, and 3 of schedule 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

2/ Pulp, paper, and printed material are included in pts. 4 and 5 of schedule 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

U.S. imports of boxes increased from 58 million pounds, valued at \$65 million, in 1985 to 69 million pounds, valued at \$79 million, in 1986. The increase is primarily attributed to increased domestic demand for packaging material.

U.S. imports of all printed material (pt. 5, schedule 2) increased about 26 percent, from \$1.1 billion in 1985 to \$1.4 billion in 1986. Canada supplied about 30 percent of these imports in 1986. The items contributing to the increase were primarily books and magazines.

The product areas accounting for much of the U.S. export increases during the period included wood pulp, waste paper, kraft linerboard, and newsprint. Exports of wood pulp increased from 3.9 million tons, valued at \$1.4 billion, in 1985 to 4.6 million tons, valued at \$1.7 billion, in 1986. Japan and West Germany were the largest markets for this product, accounting for about 21 percent and 13 percent, respectively, by value, of U.S. wood pulp exports. In contrast, exports of waste paper decreased from 5.0 million short tons in 1985 to 4.2 million short tons in 1986.

U.S. exports of kraft linerboard, the second leading U.S. forest product export commodity behind wood pulp, increased from 3.6 billion pounds, valued at \$485 million, in 1985, to 4.4 billion pounds, valued at \$641 million, in 1986. The United Kingdom, Japan, Hong Kong, and China together accounted for one-third of U.S. linerboard exports in 1986.

U.S. exports of newsprint increased by 25 percent, from 314,000 short tons in 1985 to 392,000 short tons in 1986. The value of newsprint exports increased by 48 percent, from \$131 million in 1985 to \$195 million in 1986. Japan was the leading market for newsprint, accounting for about 63 percent of U.S. exports in 1985 and 1986.

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724-0091

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Rough wood products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	334,402	301,631	290,855	-4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,410,348	1,478,990	1,447,906	-2
Logs				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	146,909	99,234	78,487	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,366	20,627	11,272	-45
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	3,494,925	3,843,167	3,627,371	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,179,910	1,260,282	1,226,634	-3
Softwood logs				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	116,822	70,842	52,129	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,624	16,853	7,219	-57
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	3,369,371	3,731,971	3,488,488	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,079,201	1,169,133	1,129,369	-3
Hardwood logs				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	30,087	28,392	26,358	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,741	3,774	4,053	7
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	125,554	111,196	138,883	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	100,708	91,149	97,264	7
Lumber				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	13,519,021	14,876,676	14,491,513	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,848,680	3,074,333	3,134,432	2
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	2,065,605	1,912,325	2,403,558	26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	822,069	750,586	987,980	32
Softwood lumber				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	12,995,985	14,287,500	13,905,309	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,553,006	2,769,029	2,834,479	2
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	1,592,708	1,509,639	1,870,844	24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	531,685	494,168	641,374	30

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. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Hardwood lumber				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	294,295:	324,690:	308,424:	-5
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	141,724:	153,612:	140,074:	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	443,331:	374,193:	500,211:	34
Millwork				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	282,891:	248,192:	337,947:	36
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	145,664:	156,689:	195,546:	25
Miscellaneous wood manufactures				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	39,371:	33,096:	31,121:	-6
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	666,783:	682,851:	771,625:	13
Prefabricated buildings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	153,423:	169,351:	220,593:	30
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,526:	14,769:	27,697:	88
Plywood and building boards				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,008:	53,596:	86,273:	61
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	870,371:	879,716:	973,880:	11
Hardwood veneer and plywood				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	269,208:	238,523:	340,502:	43
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	545,010:	542,552:	598,698:	10
Softwood veneer and plywood				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	90,061:	72,711:	95,119:	31
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33,023:	35,917:	50,047:	39
Particle board				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	99,697:	86,361:	148,015:	71
Exports:				
Value (1,000 M. square feet)-----	955:	1,020:	1,103:	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	131,777:	141,702:	136,639:	-4
Quantity (1,000 M. square feet)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	108:	118:	171:	45
Quantity (1,000 M. square feet)-----	26,198:	24,168:	34,365:	42

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Wood pulp				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	4,490	4,465	4,581	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,844,766	1,520,906	1,601,378	5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	3,678	3,898	4,615	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,565,490	1,424,510	1,734,965	22
Waste paper				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	161	150	190	26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,244	27,264	29,059	7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	3,818	4,957	4,197	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	408,814	349,257	411,076	18
Building papers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	362,372	361,578	397,521	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,490	52,266	58,762	12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	37,086	31,642	33,100	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,485	10,490	11,400	9
Industrial paperboard				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	389,576	328,481	447,010	36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	66,818	58,436	80,878	38
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,796,397	5,327,385	6,489,452	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,134,624	959,571	1,160,937	21
Containerboard (kraft linerboard)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	140,053	101,949	156,125	53
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,216	16,848	25,596	52
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,108,567	3,631,059	4,383,027	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	632,160	485,218	640,984	32
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,772,980	5,111,094	5,303,155	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	560,162	521,835	570,234	9
Exports:				

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Newsprint				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	7,893:	8,471:	8,587:	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,299,569:	3,633,347:	3,682,351:	1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	306:	314:	392:	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	133,963:	131,379:	194,549:	48
Wallpaper				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	73,893:	74,452:	98,946:	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	152,007:	148,240:	198,654:	34
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,443:	3,769:	3,572:	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,321:	8,935:	8,178:	-8
Albums				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	52,843:	53,081:	43,398:	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	52,862:	59,603:	51,894:	-13
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	2,007:	1,860:	1,964:	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,511:	2,293:	2,330:	2
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	610,786:	673,944:	824,069:	22
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	807,852:	739,530:	751,532:	2
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	72,660:	58,068:	69,078:	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	79,543:	64,703:	78,982:	22
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	400,449:	274,489:	321,790:	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	154,029:	123,923:	130,577:	5
Miscellaneous books				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	479,149:	539,192:	603,507:	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	481,194:	551,153:	686,870:	25
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	249,817:	217,572:	219,262:	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	633,582:	576,779:	591,574:	3

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Printed matter				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	514,964	562,836	709,450	26
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	768,046	707,046	763,035	8
Newspapers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	84,092	83,178	95,628	15
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,051	22,062	19,894	-10
Periodicals				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,352	80,947	111,081	37
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	406,370	372,471	380,460	2
Decalcomanias				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	412	452	376	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,863	7,370	7,440	1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,371	1,220	922	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,294	6,815	6,030	-12

Table 8.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1986

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

Textiles, Apparel, and Footwear Sector 1/

U.S. trade in textiles (including fibers) and apparel continued to reflect trends prevailing since at least 1980, with the deficit increasing by 25 percent, from \$14.6 billion in 1985 to a high of \$18.2 billion in 1986 (table 9, fig. 3). Imports increased by another 15 percent to a record \$23.2 billion, whereas exports declined by another 10 percent to just under \$5.0 billion, the lowest level so far during the 1980's.

Almost three-fourths of the import increase in 1986 was generated by growth in apparel imports, which increased by 15 percent to \$17.2 billion. Imports of textile mill products also increased, rising by 16 percent to \$6.1 billion. Most of the export decline occurred in raw cotton, exports of which declined by 53 percent, or \$860 million, compared with those in 1985, dropping to \$773 million in 1986. By contrast, exports of broadwoven fabrics increased by 20 percent, or \$123 million, to \$731 million, largely reflecting an increase in exports of denim primarily to Europe. Apparel exports increased by 22 percent, or \$156 million, to \$879 million. This growth was primarily attributable to increased shipments of apparel parts to Mexico and Caribbean Basin countries for assembly and reimportation into the United States as finished garments.

An important part of the increase in imports in recent years has been in apparel of ramie, linen, and silk, which had not been subject to regulation under the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA) since its inception in 1974. However, when the MFA was extended in August 1986 for a third time, for 5 more years through July 1991, its product coverage was broadened to include not only cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber products, but also products of silk blends, ramie, linen, and other miscellaneous vegetable fibers. However, the protocol extending the MFA stipulates that restraints will not be applied to historically traded textiles of these fibers, such as jute bags, sacks, and carpet backing.

U.S. bilateral trade

Hong Kong remained the largest supplier of textiles and apparel to the United States in 1986, with shipments totaling \$3.6 billion, representing an increase of 3 percent over those in 1985. The European Community (EC) and Taiwan were the next largest suppliers at \$3.0 billion each, followed by the Republic of Korea (Korea) with \$2.9 billion and China with \$2.2 billion. These five suppliers together accounted for 63 percent of U.S. textile and apparel imports. The leading suppliers of textile products were Taiwan, Japan, and China and the major apparel sources continued to be Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea (the "Big Three").

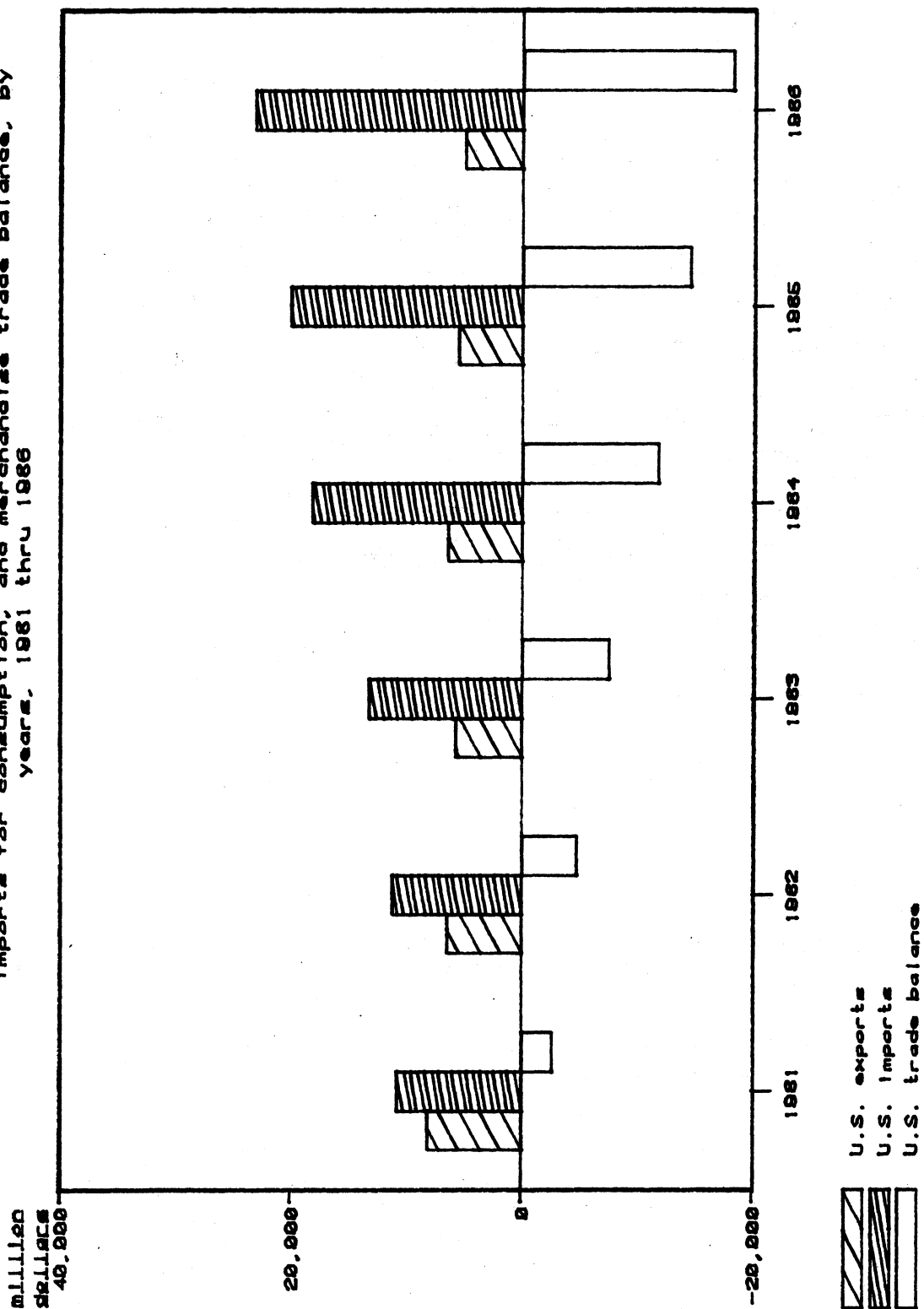
1/ Footwear is discussed at the end of this section. Included here are the commodities classified in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 3 (textile fibers and textile products), and pts. 1(A), 1(B), 12(C (pt.)), 12(D (pt.)), and 13(B) of schedule 7 (specified 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, 1984, 1985, and 1986 ^{1/}

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1984	1985	1986	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada-----	763,015	676,113	606,951	
Japan-----	769,708	522,737	428,920	
EC (10)-----	1,124,829	995,837	1,115,627	
Brazil-----	20,524	17,426	26,437	
Hong Kong-----	141,227	78,180	66,540	
India-----	18,702	19,867	14,636	
Korea-----	502,170	422,103	241,467	
Mexico-----	308,414	359,916	420,729	
Taiwan-----	233,585	190,072	97,894	
OPEC-----	526,733	398,561	355,054	
NHES-----	340,813	345,120	127,844	
China-----	145,684	261,529	116,741	
All other-----	1,694,385	1,482,534	1,477,481	
Total-----	6,444,110	5,508,472	4,979,586	
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada-----	348,438	406,295	484,921	
Japan-----	1,171,415	1,218,761	1,348,858	
EC (10)-----	2,192,710	2,670,488	3,034,624	
Brazil-----	255,258	258,570	243,848	
Hong Kong-----	3,165,024	3,484,546	3,595,515	
India-----	462,563	515,321	569,000	
Korea-----	2,496,129	2,544,762	2,858,501	
Mexico-----	361,654	396,228	505,308	
Taiwan-----	2,551,968	2,645,066	3,026,157	
OPEC-----	247,312	291,856	379,113	
NHES-----	1,477,497	1,570,133	2,369,930	
China-----	1,297,857	1,400,760	2,184,340	
All other-----	3,478,471	4,121,125	4,812,910	
Total-----	18,208,444	20,123,156	23,228,692	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada-----	414,577	269,817	122,030	
Japan-----	-401,707	-696,024	-919,937	
EC (10)-----	-1,067,880	-1,674,650	-1,918,996	
Brazil-----	-234,733	-241,144	-217,410	
Hong Kong-----	-3,023,797	-3,406,365	-3,528,975	
India-----	-443,860	-495,454	-554,364	
Korea-----	-1,993,958	-2,122,658	-2,617,034	
Mexico-----	-53,239	-36,311	-84,579	
Taiwan-----	-2,318,382	-2,454,993	-2,928,263	
OPEC-----	279,421	106,705	-24,059	
NHES-----	-1,136,684	-1,225,013	-2,242,085	
China-----	-1,152,172	-1,139,231	-2,067,598	
All other-----	-1,784,085	-2,638,591	-3,335,429	
Total-----	-11,764,334	-14,614,683	-18,249,105	

^{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, 1981 thru 1986



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

The largest U.S. export market for textiles and apparel continues to be the EC, whose share of total exports averaged 22 percent in 1986 compared with 18 percent in 1985. Exports to the EC in 1986 increased by 12 percent over those in 1985, rising to \$1.1 billion with nearly 60 percent of the increase attributable to an increase in cotton denim exports. The only other major export market to show an increase in 1986 was Mexico, exports to which increased by 17 percent to \$421 million. It is estimated that slightly less than one-half of the exports to Mexico consisted of cut apparel parts that were assembled there and reentered into the United States as finished garments. Exports to other relatively large, traditional markets continued to decline in 1986, with shipments to Canada down 10 percent to \$607 million; Japan, down 18 percent to \$429 million; and Korea, down 43 percent to \$241 million. In 1986, the United States had a trade deficit with all its major trading partners except Canada, and the trade surplus with Canada declined by 55 percent, or \$148 million, compared with that in 1985, dropping to \$122 million in 1986.

The trade balance for textiles and apparel was highlighted by the following changes in trade patterns during 1986:

(1) The trade deficit with the Big Three increased by 14 percent, or \$1.1 billion, from that in 1985 to \$9.1 billion in 1986. Imports from the Big Three rose by 9 percent to \$9.5 billion, or 41 percent of total imports of textiles and apparel.

(2) The trade deficit with China increased by 81 percent, or \$0.9 billion, to \$2.1 billion, primarily because of a 56-percent increase in imports to \$2.2 billion, or 9 percent of total imports.

(3) The trade deficit with the EC rose by 15 percent to \$1.9 billion, as imports increased by 14 percent to \$3.0 billion and exports rose by 12 percent to \$1.1 billion.

Commodity analyses

Fibers and Textiles. 1/--Imports of fibers and textile mill products (including textile furnishings) during 1986 increased by almost \$800 million over those in 1985 to \$6.0 billion. Exports continued to decline from \$4.8 billion to \$4.2 billion. The trade balance for fibers and textile mill products continued to worsen, shifting from a trade surplus in 1984 of \$870 million to trade deficits of \$414 million in 1985 and \$1.2 billion in 1986.

Because of the decline in raw cotton exports, the trade surplus for raw cotton declined significantly from \$1.6 billion in 1985 to \$773 million in 1986. U.S. exports of manmade fibers also declined from \$640 million to \$606 million, or by 5 percent. At the same time, imports of manmade fibers

^{1/} The U.S. International Trade Commission held statutory investigations in 1986 on salmon gill fish netting of manmade fibers from Japan (No. 751-TA-11) and on certain silica filament fabrics from Japan (No. 731-TA-355).

increased by 20 percent with a resultant decline in the trade surplus for manmade fibers from \$441 million to \$366 million. U.S. imports of broadwoven fabrics increased by 14 percent, from \$2.1 billion in 1985 to \$2.4 billion in 1986; exports also increased from \$608 million to \$731 million, largely reflecting the increased sales of denim fabrics to the EC.

Raw cotton.--U.S. exports of raw cotton during 1986 amounted to 3.0 million bales, or 1.4 billion pounds, valued at \$773 million. These exports were 40 percent and 53 percent, respectively, below the 5.0 million bales, valued at \$1.6 billion, exported during 1985. Exports to the traditional largest markets of Japan, Korea, and Taiwan declined by a combined 1 million bales, or \$416 million; however, the share of total exports to these three markets improved slightly from 54 percent in 1985 to 57 percent in 1986. The global supply of cotton during the 1985/86 marketing year of 122 million bales was 48 million bales, or 64 percent above world consumption. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) loan program caused U.S. cotton to be priced as much as 18 cents per pound above the world price during the first half of 1986. As a result, U.S. cotton was unable to compete in the glutted world market. A new USDA cotton-pricing program became effective August 1, 1986. This allowed U.S. cotton to be sold at prices comparable with the world price. As a result of the changes in the USDA program, the average unit value of U.S. cotton exports declined from \$0.71 per pound in the first half of 1986 to \$0.46 in the second half. Cotton exports during the second half of 1986 were 2.1 million bales, or 71 percent of the annual total; the value of these exports, \$472 million, was 61 percent of the annual total.

Mary Elizabeth Sweet-Enfield
523-0394

Broadwoven fabrics of manmade fibers. 1/--Imports of manmade-fiber broadwoven fabrics in 1986 totaled \$927 million, representing an increase of \$157 million over the \$770 million imported in 1985. Imports reached 930 million square yards, by quantity, up 135 million square yards from those in 1985. By far the major supplier of these fabrics was Japan, which shipped 302 million square yards, valued at \$354 million, to account for 38 percent of total imports, by value. Korea remained the second major supplier with 19 percent of imports, by value, in 1986. Imports from Korea increased from

1/ On Oct. 27, 1986, the Commission instituted an investigation entitled Certain Silica Filament Fabric From Japan (investigation No. 731-TA-355 (Preliminary)), USITC Publication 1922, December 1986, following receipt of a petition filed on behalf of the two U.S. producers manufacturing the fabric. The Commission determined on Dec. 3, 1986, that there is a reasonable indication that a U.S. industry is materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by reason of imports of commercial grade silica filament (glass) fabric from Japan that are allegedly sold at less than fair value (i.e., dumping). The fabric, classified for tariff purposes as a manmade-fiber fabric, is a woven textile composed of numerous fine, discrete silica strands and possesses properties that make it useful in industrial applications such as insulation and heat resistance.

\$145 million in 1985 to \$173 million in 1986, or by 19 percent. However, imports from Korea in 1986 declined in volume to 133 million square yards from 147 million square yards in 1985.

U.S. exports of manmade-fiber broadwoven fabrics totaled \$404 million in 1986, up by 5 percent from \$384 million in 1985. By volume, however, exports declined by 3 percent to 229 million square yards. Mexico and Canada remained the major foreign markets, accounting for 19 percent and 17 percent, respectively, of the total value of U.S. exports in 1986.

Claire McDermott
523-0365

Broadwoven fabrics of cotton.--Imports of cotton broadwoven fabrics in 1986 increased by 17 percent to a record \$988 million from \$845 million in 1985. Exports of cotton broadwoven fabrics rose for the second consecutive year, increasing by \$93 million, or 49 percent, to \$283 million. Nevertheless, the trade deficit in these fabrics increased from \$655 million in 1985 to \$705 million in 1986.

More than one-third of the increase in imports came from Japan and China, although imports from a number of other countries also increased significantly. Imports from Japan have increased substantially each year since 1980, and in 1986, they were valued at \$162 million, up from \$143 million in 1985. The increased imports from Japan in 1986 consisted largely of poplin or broadcloth and sheeting fabrics. Imports of a single fabric--printcloth--accounted for one-half of the \$142 million total imports of cotton fabrics from China in 1986. China supplied a larger quantity of printcloth in 1986 than all other countries combined, despite an embargo in late 1986 when it filled its quota for printcloth. Overall, sheeting fabrics had the largest total increase in imports and all 10 of the leading suppliers of this fabric increased their shipments to the United States in 1986.

An increase of 86 percent in U.S. exports of denim, from \$75 million to \$140 million, accounted for most of the increase in exports of cotton fabrics. The increased shipments of denim and other fabrics went mainly to the EC, but exports to Canada and Mexico declined. Exports of cotton fabrics also increased to the Dominican Republic and Jamaica, which have been expanding their production for export to the United States of garments assembled with U.S.-made fabrics.

Joseph L. Williams
523-5702

Miscellaneous textile articles.--Imports of miscellaneous textile articles increased by 34 percent, from \$468 million in 1985 to \$626 million in 1986. The increase can be attributed primarily to an increase in shipments from Taiwan, Mexico, China, Japan, Korea, and Macao, the major foreign sources that accounted for more than three-fourths of the imports in 1986. In terms

of products, most of the increased imports consisted of artificial flowers, inked ribbons, ornamented lace or net articles, laparotomy sponges, and disposable medical products. The largest share of the increase was accounted for by Mexico, which rose from the fifth to the second largest supplier of these items.

Lee Cook
523-0348

Apparel.---U.S. trade in apparel, which accounted for almost 75 percent of total imports in the textile and apparel sector, continued to deteriorate in 1986, with the deficit rising by 15 percent compared with the deficit a year earlier, rising to \$16.3 billion. Imports increased by 15 percent, or \$2.3 billion, to \$17.2 billion, following a 12-percent increase during 1985. Exports increased for the first time in 5 years, rising by 22 percent to \$879 million. However, most of the growth in exports and slightly more than one-half of the exports themselves consisted of U.S.-fabricated garment parts that are assembled mostly in Mexico and the Caribbean Basin into finished garments and returned for sale in the U.S. market.

Imports from the Big Three in 1986 rose by 8 percent over those in 1985 to \$8.4 billion. Although the Big Three continued to be the dominant suppliers, their share of total imports continued to decline, accounting for 49 percent of the trade in 1986, down from 52 percent in 1985. Their relative importance will most likely continue to decline during the remainder of the 1980's, particularly as a result of the new bilateral trade agreements signed in 1986 that limit the growth in their shipments of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber products to an average of 1 percent or less annually and, for the first time, restrict their shipments of apparel of silk blends, linen, and ramie.

Imports from China, the fourth largest supplier, accounted for 30 percent of the increase in apparel imports, rising by a substantial 68 percent to \$1.7 billion. Most of the increase came in sweaters and knit shirts. In addition, a significant portion of the increase came in apparel of silk, linen, and ramie, some of which were brought under restraint for the first time during the second half of 1986.

Currency exchange rates reportedly played an important role in several trade shifts. Imports from the EC, which increased by 94 percent in 1984 and 34 percent in 1985, rose by a much lower 16 percent in 1986 to almost \$1.7 billion, partly as a result of the decline in the dollar relative to the currencies of EC countries, especially Italy, the fifth largest single supplier that accounted for one-half of total EC shipments. Imports from Japan continued to decrease in 1986, declining by 5 percent to \$452 million, partly because of the decline in the value of the dollar against the yen.

Imports from the Caribbean Basin continued to increase significantly during 1986, rising by 27 percent over those in 1985 to \$790 million. Slightly more than 80 percent of the imports from the Caribbean consisted of

garments assembled with U.S.-fabricated components. These imports will most likely continue to grow as U.S. manufacturers continue their efforts to remain competitive in the domestic market by sending cut garment parts to low-labor-cost Caribbean countries for the labor-intensive sewing operations. In addition, the Administration implemented a new "special access program" for Caribbean-produced apparel in 1986, in which eligible Caribbean countries will be permitted greater access to the U.S. market for their products assembled with fabric that has been both made and cut in the United States.

To further control the growth in apparel imports, the United States in 1986 issued almost 100 "calls" or requests for consultations with foreign suppliers, leading to the establishment of quotas on individual apparel categories from a wide range of countries. In addition to the new agreements signed with the Big Three, agreements were concluded with several smaller suppliers. During 1986, 72 percent of the apparel imports were covered by restraints.

Overall product areas showing the largest import increase during 1986 included women's blouses, up by \$661 million to \$2.9 billion; sweaters, up by \$369 million to \$2.5 billion; skirts, up by \$255 million to \$601 million; dresses, up by \$137 million to \$664 million; and men's trousers, up by \$169 million to \$1.1 billion. Trade also shifted to several much smaller import product areas, such as scarves, robes, nightwear, neckwear, and underwear, which, for the most part, had not been as restricted by quotas as trade in the large product categories.

Peggy J. MacKnight
523-5585

Sweaters.--U.S. imports of sweaters, after increasing about 30 percent annually, in terms of quantity, in 1984-85, rose only by 10 percent in 1986 to 29.5 million dozen. In terms of value, imports in 1986 increased by 17 percent, or \$369 million, to nearly \$3 billion. This growth, coupled with little or no change in the level of U.S. producers' sweater shipments during the past 3 years, resulted in imports' share of the domestic market reaching an estimated 72 percent in quantity, the highest of any major apparel product. Approximately 71 percent of the imports in 1986 were covered by restraints.

A substantial part of the recent growth in imports occurred in sweaters of previously uncontrolled fibers, namely silk and miscellaneous vegetable fibers. Imports of these sweaters in 1986 increased by 27 percent over those in 1985 to 11.7 million dozen (\$922 million), surpassing manmade-fiber sweaters as the largest sweater category, in terms of value. Virtually all the imports of silk and miscellaneous vegetable-fiber sweaters were supplied by the Big Three and China, which rapidly expanded their shipments in recent years as a result of tight quotas on their cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber sweaters. However, sweaters and other textile products of silk blends and miscellaneous vegetable fibers became subject to regulation in August 1986 when they were added to the product coverage of the MFA.

Two-thirds of the imports in 1986 came from the Big Three, whose shipments showed divergent trends. Korea emerged as the largest supplier in 1986, when its shipments continued to rise rapidly, increasing by 22 percent over those in 1985 to nearly 8.1 million dozen (\$554 million). By contrast, shipments from Hong Kong, after increasing rapidly in recent years, decreased by 8 percent to 6.8 million dozen (\$673 million). Shipments from Taiwan also decreased in 1986, declining by 3 percent to 5.0 million dozen (\$437 million). Preliminary data indicate that the Big Three will most likely fill their quotas for cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber sweaters and a substantial part of their quotas for silk and miscellaneous vegetable-fiber sweaters.

Imports of sweaters from China experienced by far the greatest growth in 1986, increasing by 91 percent to 3.3 million dozen (\$292 million), making China the fourth largest supplier. An appreciable part of this increase occurred in imports of silk and miscellaneous vegetable-fiber sweaters, which climbed 160 percent to 2.1 million dozen (\$181 million). Consequently, the United States established a quota on these sweaters in August 1986. As of January 31, 1987, China filled 73 percent of this quota, which is in effect for the 12-month period ending August 28, 1987. In addition, China filled its 1986 quotas for sweaters of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers and its shipments were consequently embargoed during the second half of 1986 until January 1, 1987.

Imports of sweaters from Italy, the fifth largest supplier, after accelerating in 1984 and 1985, declined by 7 percent in 1986 to 1.1 million dozen (\$184 million). Italy's sweaters, which are not subject to quota, ranked among the highest priced imported sweaters at \$160 per dozen, compared with an average of \$86 for all imports. The decrease in imports from Italy is at least partially attributable to the decline of the dollar against the lira, which made Italian imports more costly.

Judith Bryant
523-1744

Women's shirts and blouses.—U.S. imports of women's shirts (including blouses) in 1986 increased by 24 percent over those in 1985 to 63 million dozen. In terms of value, they rose by 30 percent, or \$661 million, to \$2.9 billion. This followed an increase of 18 percent or \$300 million during 1985. The Big Three remained the major suppliers in 1986, accounting for a combined 47 percent of the total value of imports, valued at almost \$1.4 billion, representing an increase of 19 percent over those in 1985. In terms of quantity, however, imports from the Big Three rose by only 7 percent to 23.3 million dozen, or 37 percent of the total. Imports from China, the fourth largest supplier, increased even more substantially, nearly doubling in quantity to 5.1 million dozen, valued at \$241 million. In addition, there were large increases from several much smaller suppliers such as Bangladesh, Italy, Indonesia, India, and Singapore.

The import growth during 1986 partly reflected the growing popularity of women's and girls' knitwear, particularly sweaters, sweatshirts, and other fleece tops. In addition, tight import quotas on sweaters from the major foreign suppliers encouraged importers to shift into other knitwear. Reflecting these conditions, imports of knit shirts and sweatshirts experienced the largest increase, rising by 63 percent to \$1.4 billion, with virtually all of the increase coming in cotton and manmade-fiber garments. In contrast, shirts of woven fabrics increased by only 8 percent to \$1.5 billion.

Imports of women's shirts from 24 countries were subject to quotas, as of December 1986. Not all of the quotas were filled, however. About 84 percent of the imports of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber shirts were subject to restraint during 1986. In addition, during 1986, shirts of silk blends, ramie, or linen from the Big Three were subject to import restraints for the first time.

Peggy J. MacKnight
523-5585

Skirts and dresses.---The significant growth in U.S. imports of skirts and dresses continued in 1986, when skirt imports increased by 56 percent to 6.9 million dozen (\$601 million) and dress imports rose by 17 percent to 5.4 million dozen (\$664 million). Increases in imports of skirts occurred in all fiber categories, including the quota-controlled cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber categories and the previously uncontrolled miscellaneous fiber category, namely silk and vegetable fibers. Imports of manmade-fiber skirts increased by 78 percent to 2.7 million dozen (\$203 million); cotton skirts, 28 percent to 3.1 million dozen (\$229 million); and wool skirts, 58 percent to 0.7 million dozen (\$119 million). Skirts of the miscellaneous fibers rose from negligible levels in 1985 to 396,000 dozen (\$50 million). Approximately 71 percent of total skirt imports in 1986 were covered by restraints.

Significant increases occurred in imports of skirts from a number of countries, particularly China and Malaysia. Imports from China, the third largest supplier, increased by 221 percent to 864,000 dozen (\$62 million). Imports from China were significantly lower in cost than those from most other suppliers, valued at \$72 per dozen versus almost \$89 for those from all other sources in 1986. China filled its quotas for cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber skirts and, consequently, its shipments were embargoed until January 1, 1987, for cotton skirts and July 24 and October 26, 1987, for the wool and manmade-fiber skirts, respectively.

Malaysia only recently entered the U.S. market for skirts and its shipments have expanded rapidly. Imports from Malaysia increased by almost sixteenfold to 303,000 dozen (\$19 million). Its skirts ranked among the lowest cost imports in 1986, when they decreased by almost \$30 a dozen to \$61 a dozen in 1986. To control the growth in these imports, the United States during 1986 established a quota on Malaysia's cotton skirts, which accounted for about one-half of its shipments.

Imports of skirts from the Big Three in 1986 increased by 16 percent over those in 1985 to 2.1 million dozen (\$219 million). They accounted for 31 percent of the quantity and 36 percent of the value of total imports in 1986. The skirts from Hong Kong and Korea ranked among the higher priced garments at \$120 per dozen, compared with those costing \$87 overall. Hong Kong filled its quotas for cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber skirts and the great bulk of its quota for the previously uncontrolled-fiber skirts in 1986. Taiwan filled all but a small part of its quotas for cotton and manmade-fiber skirts and 70 percent of its quota for wool skirts. Korea filled nearly all of its quotas for cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber skirts.

With respect to dresses, imports from China experienced the greatest growth, increasing by 80 percent over those in 1985 to 764,000 dozen (\$79 million), displacing Hong Kong as the leading supplier, in terms of quantity. China filled all or almost all its quotas for manmade-fiber and wool dresses and 72 percent of its quota for cotton dresses. Imports of dresses from Hong Kong increased by 10 percent to 750,000 dozen (\$165 million). Hong Kong filled at least 90 percent of its quotas for manmade-fiber, wool, and cotton dresses, and 22 percent of its quota for silk blend and vegetable-fiber dresses. By contrast, imports from Korea declined by 2 percent to 427,000 dozen (\$99 million) and those from Taiwan declined by 14 percent to 397,000 dozen (\$66 million). Nevertheless, Korea filled its quota for manmade-fiber dresses and for silk blend and miscellaneous vegetable-fiber dresses and filled 87 percent of its quotas for wool and cotton dresses. Taiwan filled all but a small part of its quotas for cotton and manmade-fiber dresses, and 64 percent of its quota for wool dresses. Approximately 75 percent of total dress imports in 1986 were covered by restraints.

Judith Bryant
523-1744

Footwear.--The U.S. trade deficit in footwear in 1986 expanded by 13 percent, or by \$752 million, over that of 1985 to a record \$6.5 billion (table 10, fig. 4). Imports and exports both advanced during the period, with imports increasing by 13 percent to \$6.7 billion and exports rising by 12 percent to \$223 million.

Slightly more than 90 percent of the total value of footwear imports in 1986 consisted of nonrubber footwear, imports of which have grown by an average of 20 percent annually since 1981. Imports of nonrubber footwear in 1986 reached an all-time high of 941 million pairs, valued at \$6.2 billion, representing an increase of 12 percent over the previous year's record. The increase in imports, coupled with a decline in U.S. nonrubber footwear production of 12 percent to 234 million pairs, resulted in imports' market share reaching a new high of 81 percent, in terms of quantity, and 64 percent, in terms of value. This was up from 77 and 59 percent, respectively, in 1985.

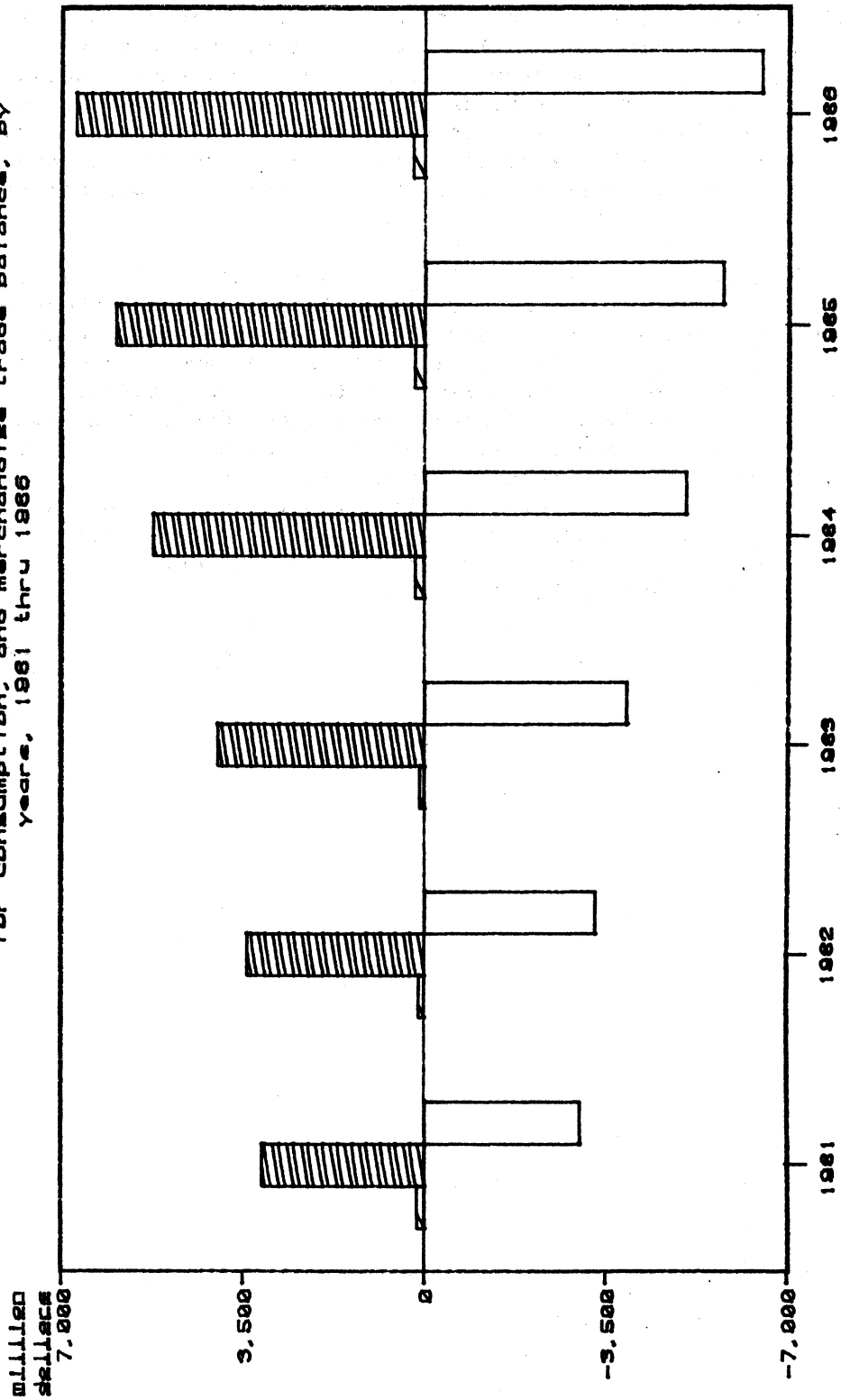
Most of the increased imports during 1986 came from Taiwan and Korea, the major suppliers, together accounting for 65 percent of the total quantity of nonrubber footwear imports. Imports from Taiwan in 1986 increased by 17

Table 10.--Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1984, 1985, and 1986 ^{1/}

(In thousands of dollars)			
Item	1984	1985	1986
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	11,948	10,262	12,251
Japan	39,093	36,486	38,522
EC (10)	29,123	33,512	49,445
Brazil	659	1,144	1,379
Hong Kong	1,545	1,429	2,953
India	1,768	1,544	2,686
Korea	4,409	2,753	3,990
Mexico	29,533	36,017	35,006
Taiwan	1,248	1,574	2,013
OPEC	5,209	5,412	3,376
NHES	75	1,655	1,270
China	52	130	34
All other	62,817	66,722	69,735
Total	187,432	198,515	222,632
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	44,268	43,998	43,751
Japan	26,751	19,517	13,121
EC (10)	946,132	1,073,226	1,092,015
Brazil	878,688	903,823	847,134
Hong Kong	78,145	97,030	111,936
India	45,895	56,580	43,419
Korea	956,384	1,118,815	1,505,379
Mexico	92,350	102,207	104,455
Taiwan	1,515,265	1,802,540	2,164,665
OPEC	1,246	1,296	3,168
NHES	89,344	101,847	115,359
China	43,241	54,861	76,288
All other	572,060	638,056	691,045
Total	5,246,535	5,958,941	6,735,453
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-32,320	-33,736	-31,500
Japan	12,342	16,969	25,400
EC (10)	-917,009	-1,039,713	-1,042,569
Brazil	-878,029	-902,679	-845,754
Hong Kong	-76,600	-95,601	-108,983
India	-44,126	-55,035	-40,732
Korea	-951,975	-1,116,062	-1,501,389
Mexico	-62,816	-66,190	-69,448
Taiwan	-1,514,016	-1,800,965	-2,162,652
OPEC	3,962	4,116	208
NHES	-89,269	-100,191	-114,088
China	-43,189	-54,730	-76,253
All other	-509,243	-571,333	-621,310
Total	-5,059,103	-5,760,425	-6,512,820

^{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, 1981 thru 1986



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

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

percent over those in 1985 to 437 million pairs and those from Korea rose by 33 percent to 182 million pairs. Shipments from the third largest source, Brazil, have shown little or no growth in the past 2 years, after increasing rapidly during the early 1980's. They remained unchanged at 113 million pairs in 1986, reportedly reflecting both leather shortages there and increasing costs. Imports from Italy, the fourth largest supplier, decreased by 13 percent to 65 million pairs and those from Spain, the fifth largest supplier, fell by 14 percent to 34 million pairs. The decline in the value of the dollar reportedly contributed to the decrease in imports from the European countries. The growth in low-priced imports from China slowed somewhat in 1986, when China's shipments rose by 29 percent to 27 million pairs, following an increase of 64 percent in 1985. Imports of relatively high-priced shoes from Portugal increased considerably again in 1986, rising by 55 percent to 2.5 million pairs.

U.S. imports of rubber footwear in 1986 amounted to 127 million pairs, valued at \$272 million, representing an increase of 11 percent over those in 1985. Almost 80 percent of the imports consisted of footwear with fabric uppers and rubber or plastic soles, including sneakers, joggers, and certain casual shoes and slippers. The major suppliers of fabric-upper rubber footwear were China and Mexico, whose shipments consisted mostly of low-valued fabric shoes and slippers. Shipments from China accelerated by 56 percent and those from Mexico increased by 24 percent to 24 million pairs each (\$26 million and \$31 million, respectively). Imports from Korea, the major supplier, in terms of value, increased by 9 percent to 19 million pairs (\$70 million), and those from Taiwan, the second leading source, fell by 2 percent to 21 million pairs (\$57 million).

J. Gail Burns
523-0200

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Raw fibers:				
Cotton				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,757	22,258	3,379	-85
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,085	12,268	1,832	-85
Wool and fine animal hair:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,301,126	2,419,050	1,449,291	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,441,369	1,633,243	773,341	-53
Man-made fibers:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	96,888	81,898	96,587	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	181,378	145,259	164,628	13
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,907	11,604	15,551	34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,539	46,645	53,668	15
Noncellulosic man-made fibers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	172,702	206,985	226,185	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	174,076	200,338	240,458	20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	704,039	641,422	606,292	-5
Cellulosic man-made fibers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	155,598	194,190	208,579	7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	160,540	191,007	225,765	18
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage):				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	511,091	477,515	424,761	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,104	12,794	17,605	38
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage):				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,536	9,331	14,693	57
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	192,947	163,906	181,530	11
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage):				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	277,022	295,294	390,299	32
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	430,362	427,618	548,670	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	323,179	432,404	346,516	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	448,896	549,783	483,603	-12

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	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork				
yarns:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	132,660	131,662	185,742	41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	255,670	251,723	310,662	23
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	37,507	54,902	48,977	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	77,033	89,485	79,602	-11
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	95,948	102,558	157,545	54
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	173,708	183,441	247,726	35
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	35,556	51,042	45,745	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	72,838	80,778	73,321	-9
Spun yarn, of wool or hair				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	13,012	11,567	10,597	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	65,734	56,021	51,664	-8
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	415	459	465	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,948	2,953	2,297	-22
Filament yarn of manmade fibers:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	113,290	134,762	165,361	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	154,708	162,877	223,975	38
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	275,327	358,472	284,388	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	351,898	418,763	371,331	-11
Sewing thread:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,911	5,051	6,158	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,963	14,777	15,594	6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	13,782	11,564	9,546	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,541	25,086	25,873	3
Cordage and fish netting and nets				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	257,938	270,688	188,325	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	91,818	91,295	74,890	-18
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,059	5,633	6,849	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,209	10,551	14,589	38

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Fish netting and nets				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,190:	2,881:	2,762:	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,852:	8,187:	9,165:	12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	212:	176:	265:	50
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	744:	503:	646:	28
Cordage				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	255,747:	267,806:	185,563:	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	84,966:	83,108:	65,724:	-21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,847:	5,456:	6,584:	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,465:	10,048:	13,942:	39
Broadwoven fabrics:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	3,063,372:	2,852,638:	3,263,541:	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,100,520:	2,142,058:	2,434,081:	14
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	369,700:	387,538:	422,274:	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	579,973:	608,025:	731,082:	20
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	1,588,249:	1,425,330:	1,663,557:	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	858,958:	844,739:	987,727:	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	131,741:	138,630:	176,384:	27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	173,702:	189,846:	282,606:	49
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	680,882:	795,030:	930,175:	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	701,000:	770,458:	926,901:	20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	225,114:	236,663:	229,077:	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	368,382:	384,030:	403,569:	5
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	32,650:	34,621:	33,348:	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	166,291:	170,891:	199,319:	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	1,679:	1,935:	2,009:	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,509:	4,993:	5,736:	15

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	44,183:	41,870:	35,684:	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	179,530:	174,147:	175,352:	1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	965:	1,209:	2,157:	78
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,467:	7,850:	11,050:	41
Knit fabrics:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,736:	5,907:	10,856:	84
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,721:	29,485:	53,610:	82
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	15,701:	12,866:	11,251:	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	65,682:	53,046:	46,412:	-13
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials				
Narrow fabrics				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	12,291:	15,152:	15,393:	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	43,988:	51,595:	56,772:	10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	37,173:	29,120:	45,376:	56
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	72,077:	65,760:	85,342:	30
Webbs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f.				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	46,178:	52,106:	40,173:	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	82,695:	85,762:	88,251:	3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	139,898:	100,497:	111,213:	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	208,878:	172,482:	207,700:	20
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	560:	1,008:	2,801:	178
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	81:	1,604:	5,322:	232
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	39,422:	35,353:	51,820:	47
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	85,993:	79,888:	90,513:	13
Moven 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)-----	95,815:	145,804:	186,887:	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	115,829:	165,454:	209,097:	26
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	109,863:	103,569:	112,711:	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	212,236:	186,689:	214,062:	15

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Textile furnishings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	922,918:	1,113,449:	1,249,058:	12
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	329,333:	265,329:	270,115:	2
Floor coverings				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	45,939:	76,553:	115,509:	51
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	485,469:	531,832:	604,153:	14
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	37,920:	26,017:	31,427:	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	219,707:	168,006:	183,351:	9
Curtains and draperies				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,528:	5,202:	7,560:	45
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,867:	33,861:	44,118:	30
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,003:	1,895:	1,797:	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,536:	8,818:	5,849:	-34
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	416,582:	547,755:	600,786:	10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	98,089:	88,504:	80,913:	-9
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,351,435:	14,897,912:	17,150,361:	15
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	776,735:	723,107:	878,713:	22
Sweaters				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	20,219:	26,826:	29,481:	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,658,172:	2,161,954:	2,531,354:	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	76:	108:	125:	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,593:	2,439:	3,127:	28
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	45,345:	50,860:	62,935:	24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,886,539:	2,230,100:	2,891,092:	30
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,650:	1,499:	2,102:	40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,421:	33,157:	45,285:	37

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats and jackets				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	14,706	11,849	15,441	30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,252,006	1,365,132	1,739,248	27
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	501	582	687	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,035	33,134	39,507	19
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	22,164	25,605	30,555	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,158,943	1,377,732	1,573,997	14
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	908	1,521	1,190	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,992	36,372	33,881	-7
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	3,925	4,644	5,418	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	414,706	526,594	663,802	26
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,001	840	1,203	43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,446	32,162	35,840	11
Men's and boys' shirts				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	41,896	43,223	46,981	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,791,923	1,969,543	2,132,731	8
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	2,376	2,374	3,099	31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	64,240	62,596	80,874	29
Men's and boys' suits, coats and jackets				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	6,116	6,039	6,195	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	987,054	1,017,933	1,034,914	2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	779	765	934	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,874	32,608	36,801	13
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	13,325	14,549	17,876	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	794,221	884,448	1,053,189	19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	2,629	2,635	3,507	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	92,988	75,698	104,850	39

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Robes and dressing gowns				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	882	1,011	1,343	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	61,934	75,662	102,312	35
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	104	186	343	84
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,707	7,156	9,486	33
Body-supporting garments				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	13,829	15,472	14,832	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	200,327	229,659	218,438	-5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	10,292	7,960	8,858	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	88,461	78,260	91,697	17
Hosiery				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	6,242	10,525	11,978	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	39,316	66,845	76,099	14
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	3,196	2,959	3,941	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,735	27,682	34,558	25
Gloves				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	69,921	74,851	89,309	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	324,598	356,269	351,778	-1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	25,293	23,102	29,018	26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	88,177	82,007	102,314	25
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dollars)-----	336,410	435,782	437,612	0
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dollars)-----	32,926	32,936	38,674	17
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	10,948	10,218	9,939	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	381,336	346,330	370,286	7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----				7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,970	5,828	14,821	154

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Other wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped				
Neckwear				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,555:	1,607:	1,666:	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	43,532:	46,528:	59,354:	28
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	190:	279:	281:	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,125:	3,374:	3,601:	7
Headwear				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	39,611:	52,554:	67,044:	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	193,997:	235,354:	255,971:	9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,539:	1,257:	1,062:	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,759:	17,163:	16,515:	-4
Footwear				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	1,047,657:	1,143,747:	1,276,536:	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,246,535:	5,964,586:	6,735,453:	13
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	10,301:	12,518:	14,018:	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	187,432:	198,515:	222,632:	12
Rubber footwear				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	141,281:	114,539:	126,819:	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	355,963:	260,360:	271,604:	4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	1,415:	1,199:	1,566:	31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,872:	11,014:	13,703:	24
Nonrubber footwear				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	725,892:	842,702:	940,774:	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,651,397:	5,425,708:	6,175,381:	14
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	8,886:	11,319:	12,451:	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	98,511:	99,858:	118,177:	18

Table 12.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1986

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Raw fibers:		
Cotton	(02) (05)	(01) (04) (07)
Wool and fine animal hair:	04	04
Man-made fibers:		
Noncellulosic man-made fibers	03 06 09	
Cellulosic man-made fibers		
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit	01 04	(04)
(except cordage):		
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and	01 04	(04)
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:		
Sewing thread:	05	
Cordage and fish netting and nets:	(06)	01 04
Fish netting and nets:	(06)	01 04
Cordage:	04	
Broadwoven fabrics:	04	
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton:		
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers:		
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk:		
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool:	(04)	03 06
Knit fabrics:	03 05	
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and		
belts, and hose, of textile materials	10	06
Narrow fabrics:		
Webbs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and	08	06
articles thereof, n.s.p.f.	03 06 09	
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires:		
Moven 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	(08) 09
extile furnishings, except floor coverings,		
curtains, and draperies:		
Wearing apparel and accessories, including		
leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics:	04	01 04
Sweaters:		01 04
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and		
blouses:	01 04	01 04
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts,		
coats and jackets:	01 04	
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks,	04	
and shorts:		
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses:		
Men's and boys' shirts:		
Men's and boys' suits, coats and jackets:		
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts:	04	01 04

Table 12.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1986

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

Energy and Chemicals 1/

The U.S. trade deficit in chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products decreased to \$24.5 billion in 1986 from \$39.3 billion in 1985 (tables 13 and 14, figs. 5 and 6). U.S. imports of these products in 1986 decreased to \$57.5 billion from \$73.1 billion in 1985, representing a decline of 21 percent. U.S. exports decreased slightly to \$32.9 billion in 1986 compared with \$33.9 billion in 1985.

The greatest change in imports was a decrease of 32 percent in the value of imports of petroleum, natural gas, and related products, valued at \$36 billion in 1986, compared with \$53 billion in 1985. Imports of crude petroleum decreased from \$33 billion in 1985 to \$23 billion in 1986. U.S. imports of petroleum products decreased by 31 percent in 1986 to \$11 billion compared with \$16 billion in 1985. Other significant changes included a 28-percent decrease in imports of natural gas and related products, from \$4 billion in 1985 to \$3 billion in 1986. The value of imports of aliphatic hydrocarbons (petrochemical feedstocks derived from natural gas) decreased by 55 percent, and primary benzenoid hydrocarbons (petrochemical feedstocks derived from crude petroleum) decreased by 23 percent, both as a direct result of declining crude petroleum prices. U.S. imports of fertilizers and fertilizer materials decreased by \$170 million, or by 12 percent, in 1986 compared with 1985, and imports of fabricated rubber and plastics products increased by 28 percent to \$2.3 billion.

U.S. exports of chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products decreased by only \$1 billion, to \$32.9 billion in 1986 compared with 1985. Exports of petroleum products decreased most significantly in 1986 to \$2.8 billion, or by 28 percent, compared with 1985. Fertilizer exports decreased 27 percent to \$1.9 billion in 1986 compared with 1985.

The positive trade balance for chemicals (not including coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products) increased from \$4.2 billion in 1985 to \$4.4 billion in 1986. The positive trade for chemicals, coal, and related products (not including petroleum, natural gas, and related products) decreased by 3 percent, compared with that in 1985, to \$8.8 billion in 1986 (table 13, fig. 5).

The trade deficit for petroleum, natural gas, and related products decreased to \$33.3 billion in 1986 from \$48.4 billion in 1985, or by 31 percent (table 14, fig. 6). Imports decreased to \$36.4 billion, or by 31 percent, and exports decreased to \$3.1 billion, or by 30 percent.

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 nonenumerated 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, 1984, 1985, and 1986 1/

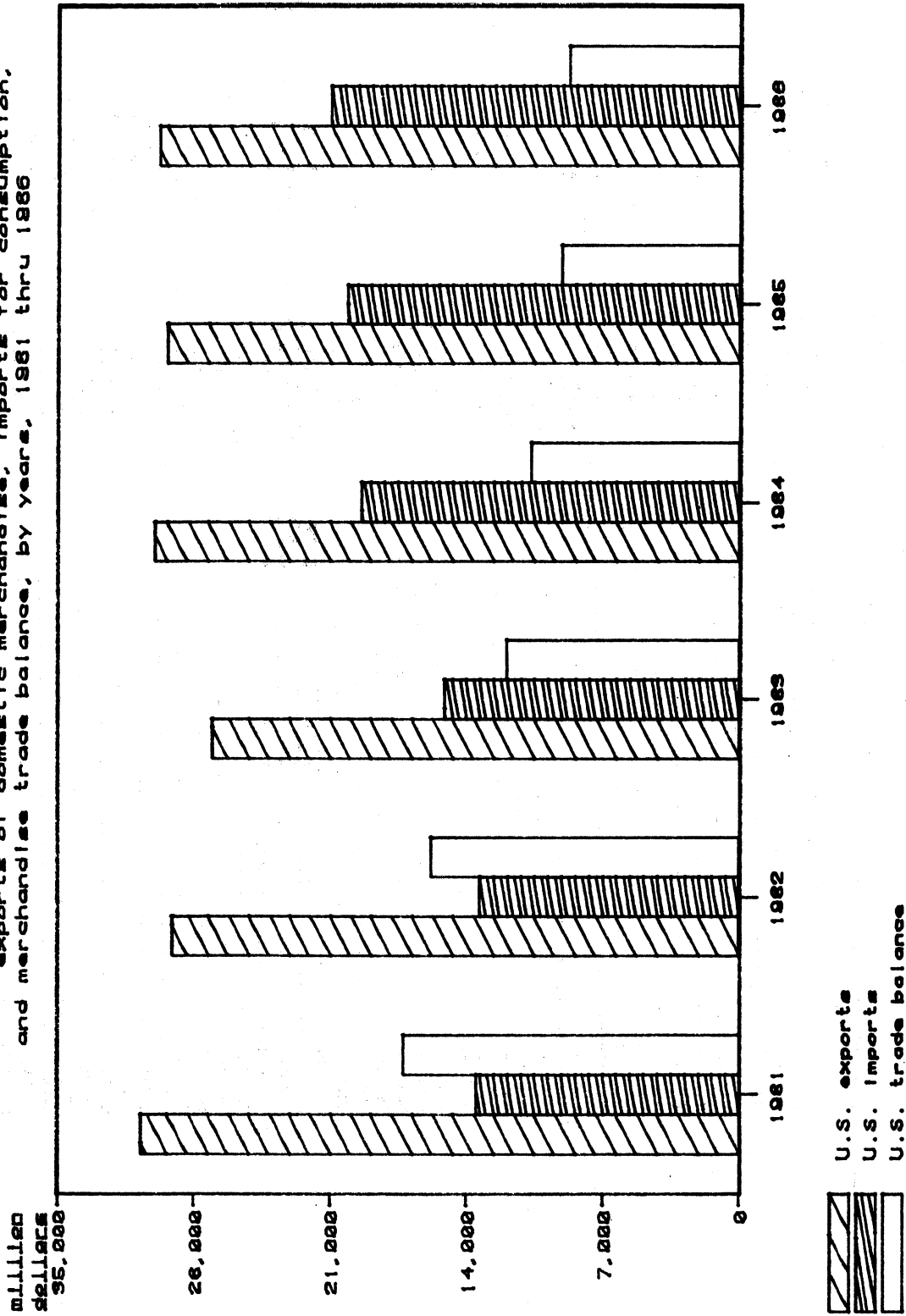
(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1984	1985	1986	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada-----	4,763,677	4,274,659	4,058,146	
Japan-----	4,124,135	3,968,945	3,910,789	
EC (10)-----	7,647,331	8,014,077	8,290,201	
Brazil-----	861,037	868,705	1,127,630	
Hong Kong-----	390,814	414,586	465,045	
India-----	449,342	579,571	291,692	
Korea-----	845,079	801,703	980,128	
Mexico-----	1,491,334	1,734,516	1,589,775	
Taiwan-----	862,049	740,326	1,065,194	
OPEC-----	1,499,557	1,262,193	1,281,203	
NMES-----	1,036,071	1,017,515	917,744	
China-----	654,386	524,041	456,657	
All other-----	6,068,866	5,721,539	5,834,316	
Total-----	30,039,296	29,398,341	29,811,871	
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada-----	4,192,987	4,002,799	3,987,814	
Japan-----	2,064,476	2,264,716	2,705,746	
EC (10)-----	6,315,741	6,840,067	7,123,177	
Brazil-----	526,332	566,555	404,194	
Hong Kong-----	175,568	181,902	206,490	
India-----	76,462	108,101	74,488	
Korea-----	320,045	377,308	417,724	
Mexico-----	694,513	661,403	591,011	
Taiwan-----	617,807	732,955	945,288	
OPEC-----	561,532	466,006	479,662	
NMES-----	528,266	578,705	532,426	
China-----	169,160	171,255	183,800	
All other-----	3,273,584	3,515,894	3,573,909	
Total-----	19,347,318	20,296,419	21,041,934	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada-----	570,689	271,860	70,332	
Japan-----	2,059,659	1,704,228	1,205,043	
EC (10)-----	1,331,589	1,174,009	1,167,024	
Brazil-----	334,704	302,150	723,436	
Hong Kong-----	215,246	232,683	258,554	
India-----	372,879	471,469	217,204	
Korea-----	525,034	424,394	562,403	
Mexico-----	796,821	1,073,113	998,763	
Taiwan-----	244,241	7,371	119,905	
OPEC-----	938,024	796,186	801,541	
NMES-----	507,804	438,810	385,318	
China-----	485,225	352,786	272,856	
All other-----	2,795,282	2,205,645	2,260,406	
Total-----	10,691,977	9,101,922	8,769,936	

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

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, 1984, 1985, and 1986 ^{1/}

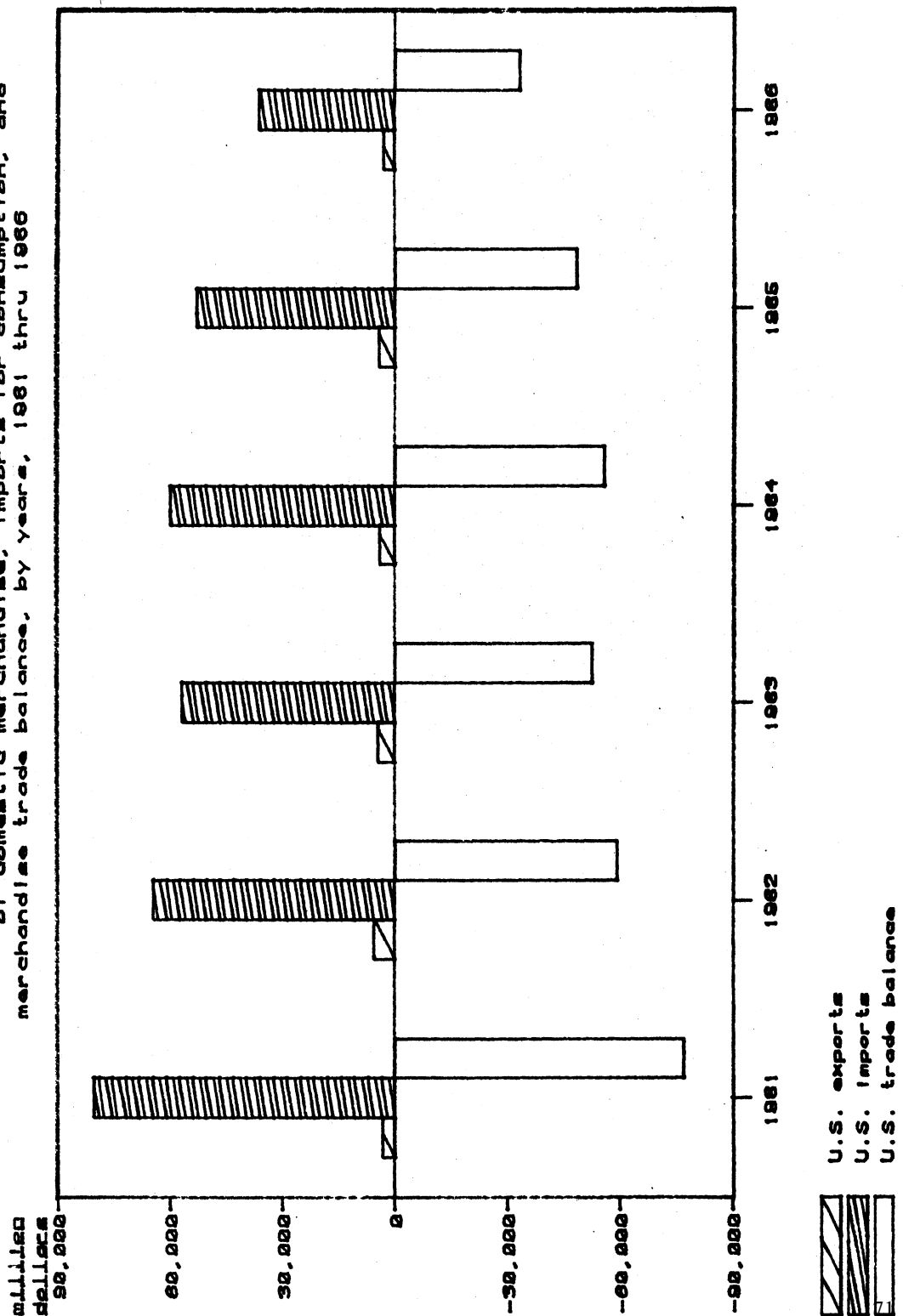
Item	(In thousands of dollars)		
	1984	1985	1986
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada-----	700,966	645,804	540,285
Japan-----	802,533	825,254	617,552
EC (10)-----	549,198	530,973	343,471
Brazil-----	3,257	16,000	7,115
Hong Kong-----	70,641	35,689	26,436
India-----	10,944	25,877	10,635
Korea-----	148,056	227,236	69,538
Mexico-----	323,489	503,915	338,711
Taiwan-----	157,269	36,339	109,146
OPEC-----	119,315	73,036	54,073
WNES-----	22,646	48,212	57,699
China-----	582	2,131	7,004
All other-----	1,254,833	1,503,758	943,398
Total-----	4,163,153	4,472,099	3,118,064
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada-----	9,030,736	9,824,461	6,348,348
Japan-----	7,747	12,946	34,593
EC (10)-----	6,443,177	5,184,048	3,325,403
Brazil-----	716,035	687,706	375,120
Hong Kong-----	2,674	07	09
India-----	839,791	506,103	262,659
Korea-----	4,885	75,987	37,651
Mexico-----	7,770,819	7,774,848	3,674,606
Taiwan-----	41,053	10,597	11,742
OPEC-----	23,349,943	19,498,737	16,019,718
WNES-----	1,302,034	1,516,272	1,088,799
China-----	606,625	980,941	625,116
All other-----	10,500,677	7,767,496	5,243,217
Total-----	60,009,576	52,839,214	34,421,871
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada-----	-8,329,770	-9,178,656	-5,808,062
Japan-----	794,785	812,308	582,959
EC (10)-----	-5,893,978	-4,633,075	-2,981,932
Brazil-----	-712,778	-671,705	-368,004
Hong Kong-----	67,967	35,681	26,426
India-----	-828,847	-480,226	-252,024
Korea-----	143,171	151,249	31,886
Mexico-----	-7,447,330	-7,270,933	-3,335,894
Taiwan-----	116,216	25,741	97,404
OPEC-----	-23,230,627	-19,425,700	-15,965,645
WNES-----	-1,279,387	-1,468,059	-1,031,100
China-----	-606,043	-978,810	-618,111
All other-----	-9,245,843	-6,263,737	-4,299,819
Total-----	-55,846,422	-48,367,114	-33,303,807
^{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, 1981 thru 1986



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

Figure 8.--Petroleum, natural gas, and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by years, 1961 thru 1966



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

U.S. bilateral trade

The principal U.S. trading partner in energy and chemicals is the group of countries comprising the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Imports of crude petroleum followed by imports of heavy and light fuel oils are the major products traded with OPEC. In 1986, the U.S. trade deficit with OPEC in energy and chemicals decreased by 18 percent to \$15.2 billion. U.S. imports from OPEC decreased from \$19.9 billion in 1985 to \$16.5 billion in 1986, whereas exports remained relatively stable at \$1.3 billion. Canada was the second largest trading partner for energy and chemicals. The U.S. trade deficit with Canada in 1986 decreased to \$5.7 billion from \$8.9 billion in 1985, representing a decline of 36 percent. U.S. imports of these products from Canada decreased to \$10.3 billion in 1986 from \$13.8 billion in 1985, whereas U.S. exports decreased from \$4.9 billion in 1985 to \$4.6 billion in 1986. The third largest trading partner for these products was the European Community (EC). During 1986, the U.S. trade deficit with the EC for energy and chemicals decreased by 49 percent to \$1.8 billion compared with \$3.5 billion in 1985. Imports from the EC in 1986 were valued at \$10.4 billion, whereas U.S. exports to the EC were valued at \$8.6 billion.

Commodity analyses

Crude petroleum.--U.S. imports of crude petroleum increased from 1.3 billion barrels in 1985 to 1.6 billion barrels in 1986. Although the quantity increased slightly, the value decreased by 30 percent, from \$33 billion in 1985 to \$23 billion in 1986, as a result of the dramatic drop in the world price of crude petroleum during 1986. The per barrel cost of imported crude petroleum decreased from \$26.20 to \$13.91. Mexico remained the principal supplier of U.S. imports of crude petroleum. Saudi Arabia moved from being the eighth major supplier of crude petroleum to second by increasing exports to the United States from 49 million barrels, priced at \$26.61 per barrel, in 1985 to 227 million barrels, priced at \$13.04 per barrel, in 1986. As a result of lower prices, imports accounted for 34 percent of the volume of U.S. consumption of crude petroleum in 1986, compared with 28 percent in 1985.

U.S. exports of crude petroleum are restricted, and Canada remained the only U.S. export market, as part of a commercial exchange agreement between U.S. and Canadian refiners. U.S. exports declined from 7.5 million barrels in 1985 to 6 million barrels in 1986. The value of U.S. crude petroleum exports, per barrel, decreased from \$29.98 to \$19.40.

Cynthia B. Foreso
523-1230

Petroleum products.--The value of U.S. imports of petroleum products decreased from \$15.8 billion in 1985 to \$10.8 billion in 1986 as a result of the plummeting price of crude petroleum in 1986. The average per barrel value, of fuel oils fell from \$26.27 in 1985 to \$15.02 in 1986; motor fuels, from \$31.21 to \$19.14; jet fuels, from \$31.87 to \$19.44; naphtha, from \$29.32 to \$17.64; and kerosene, from \$33.53 to \$19.09. The major sources of U.S.

imports of petroleum products in 1986 were Venezuela, Algeria, and Canada. Mexico, which had been the fourth major source of U.S. imports of petroleum products in 1985, dropped to ninth in 1986. Mexico depends heavily on revenues generated from its export of crude petroleum to repay its debts and therefore concentrated on the production of crude petroleum for export and produced less refined product. Also, some imports of Mexican gasoline do not meet the U.S. requirements for octane and lead content necessary to be imported as a motor fuel; as a result, Mexican exports of gasoline to the United States declined.

The value of U.S. exports of petroleum products fell from \$3.9 billion in 1985 to \$2.8 billion in 1986. As in the case of U.S. imports, falling crude petroleum prices in 1986 led to decreased values for exports of downstream refined petroleum products. The principal markets for U.S. exports of petroleum products in 1986 were Canada, Mexico, and Japan.

Cynthia B. Foreso
523-1230

Miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals.--Total imports of miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals grew 1.3 percent, in terms of quantity, from 6.5 billion pounds, valued at \$1.8 billion, in 1985 to 6.6 billion pounds, valued at \$1.9 billion, in the corresponding period of 1986. Far larger in quantity were exports which, increased from 9.6 billion pounds, valued at \$3.3 billion, in 1985 to 9.6 billion pounds, valued at \$3.3 billion in the corresponding period of 1986, a rise of 10 percent by quantity.

One of the larger significant changes in trade of miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals was exports of methanol, which amounted to 220 billion pounds, valued at \$12.3 million in 1986. This represents a threefold increase, by quantity, from the level of 53 million pounds, valued at \$4.6 million in 1985. Methanol is exported principally to the Netherlands and Brazil in increased quantities as a result of lower costs of production and the resultant domestic pricing advantage.

David G. Michels
523-0293

Benzenoid intermediate chemicals.--U.S. imports of benzenoid intermediate chemicals decreased in quantity by 49 percent in 1986 to 2.1 billion pounds, valued at \$1.0 billion from 4.2 billion pounds, valued at \$1.2 billion in 1985. Imports of certain sulfur-containing benzenoid organic compounds accounted for the major portion of this decrease, declining by about \$233 million, or 51 percent, to \$226 million in 1986 compared with 1985. The greatest change, by value, for a trading partner for these organo-sulfur compounds during 1986 was a decrease of \$45 million in imports of these products from Brazil.

U.S. exports of all benzenoid organic chemicals increased during 1985-86 to a quantity of 4.9 billion pounds, valued at \$1.8 billion, or an increase of 11 percent in quantity and 3 percent in value. The principal markets for such

exports in 1986, by value, were Canada (13 percent), Taiwan (12 percent), Japan (11 percent), The Republic of Korea (10 percent), and the Netherlands (7 percent). Exports of cyclohexane, cumene, terephthalic acid dimethyl ester, and toluene diisocyanate accounted chiefly for the increase in total exports of benzenoid chemicals.

The U.S. balance of trade in benzenoid organic chemicals increased to a surplus of \$724 million in 1986, or by 49 percent, compared with a surplus of \$486 million in 1985 for these chemicals. In 1986, the largest trade deficit for these products was with West Germany (\$173 million).

Ed Matusik
523-0492

Certain fatty substances.--Imports of certain substances in Schedule 4, part 13 increased by 11.2 percent, from \$525 million in 1985 to \$584 million in 1986. U.S. imports of fatty substances increased from 87.5 million pounds, valued at \$42.3 million, in 1985 to 138 million pounds, valued at \$52.2 million in 1986, an increase of 58 percent in quantity and 24 percent in value. Imports of fatty acids increased from 58.4 million pounds, valued at \$25.3 million, in 1985 to 83.8 million pounds, valued at \$24.8 million, in 1986, a 43 percent increase in quantity and a 2-percent decrease in value. Imports of oleic acid increased from 3.5 million pounds valued at \$1 million in 1985 to 14 million pounds, valued at \$2.5 million, in 1986, an increase of 300 percent in quantity and 150 percent in value. Imports of stearic acid increased from 2.7 million pounds, valued at \$900,000, in 1985 to 5.1 million pounds, valued at \$1.0 million, in 1986, an 89-percent increase in quantity and an 11-percent increase in value. Imports of tall oil derived fatty acids increased from 1.6 million pounds, valued at \$600,000, in 1985 to 3.5 million pounds, valued at \$1.1 million, in 1986, a 119-percent increase in quantity and an 83 percent increase in value. Imports of fatty substances other than fatty acids increased from 29.2 million pounds, valued at \$17 million, in 1985 to 54.2 million pounds, valued at \$27.5 million, in 1986, an 86-percent increase in quantity imported and a 62-percent increase in value of imports. Imports of chars and carbons increased from 29.9 million pounds, valued at \$18 million, in 1985 to 37.7 million pounds, valued at \$26.8 million, in 1986, a 26-percent increase in quantity and a 49-percent increase in value of imports.

Major gainers, as import suppliers in percentage terms, were developing countries, particularly Malaysia, the Philippines, the People's Republic of China, and Brazil, all of which have been aggressively developing oilseed industries--palm, palm kernel, and coconut in the case of Malaysia and the Philippines and soybeans in the case of China and Brazil--with associated downstream chemical processing industries. Vegetable-oil-based operations in developing countries are challenging animal-fat-based domestic production and imports from such traditional suppliers such as West Germany, the Netherlands, and Canada. Vegetable-oil-based production lends itself to easier production of higher quality products, so the imports have been well received by industrial consumers. As suggested by the much smaller percentage rise in value than in quantity imported, the new production in developing countries has put pressure on prices, with a 22-percent fall in unit value of

fatty-substance imports in 1985 and 1986. The chars and carbons are activated carbon made from coconut shells--a by product of the oil-recovery process--a higher quality source than those available domestically.

Rob Randall
523-1145

Glue, gelatin, and related products.--This industry produces more than 800 million pounds of products per year, ranging from animal byproducts, valued as low as 5 to 10 cents per pound, to refined gelatin (derived from these byproducts), with unit values approaching \$4 per pound or more.

U.S. imports of these products were 55 million pounds in 1986, unchanged from the previous year. However, because of changes in product mix, the value of imports--\$86 million--increased 34 percent in 1986.

U.S. exports of glue, gelatin, and related products were 65 million pounds in 1986, up 67 percent from the 39 million pounds exported in 1985. The value of U.S. exports in 1986, \$66 million, was 28 percent greater than that in 1985.

Almost all of these changes were in trade in gluestock, the name given to the hides, skins, bones, and other animal byproducts that serve as raw materials for glue and gelatin. Only a few years ago, U.S. exports of gluestock were negligible, whereas imports were 10 percent of consumption. But, by 1986, imports of gluestock had almost disappeared, and exports had increased many fold. These changes are shown in the following tabulation (in millions of dollars):

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
U.S. exports-----	0.9	4.6	18.8
U.S. imports-----	10.6	1.0	0.3

Some of the increase in exports in 1986 was due to the lower value of the dollar, and some to more efficient practices at meatpacking plants and tanneries. Some hides, skins, and bones that once went into fertilizers, landfill, and waste have been diverted to the glue and gelatin market.

A. Jonnard
523-0387

Propylene.--U.S. exports of propylene increased from 196 million pounds, valued at \$30 million, in 1985 to 265 million pounds, valued at \$33 million, in 1986. This 35-percent increase in exports was due to increased demand in Western Europe.

Jim Raftery
523-0453

Mixed xylenes.--U.S. imports of mixed xylenes increased from 108 million gallons, valued at \$124 million, in 1985 to 140 million gallons, valued at \$129 million, in 1986. This 30-percent increase in imports was attributed to increased domestic demand for xylene derivatives as well as increased exports of derivatives to Japan and Taiwan.

Jim Raftery
523-0453

Tractor tires.--U.S. imports of tractor tires increased from 578,000 tires, valued at \$22 million, in 1985 to 752,000 tires, valued at \$24 million, in 1986. This 30 percent increase in import quantity came from Taiwan. The lower price of imported tires is the main reason for increased imports.

Jim Raftery
523-0453

Natural gas.--The value of U.S. trade in natural gas and its products, both imports and exports, declined from 1985 to 1986. Imports declined by 28 percent, from \$4.1 billion in 1985 to \$3.0 billion in 1986. Exports fell by 37 percent, from \$447 million in 1985 to \$280 million in 1986. The major reason for these declines in the value of traded natural gas was the sharp decline in its price along with that of all other related energy materials.

The unit value of natural gas imports, which steadily increased since 1982, declined by 21 percent during 1985-86, falling from an average of \$3.32 per thousand cubic feet in 1985 to \$2.55 per thousand cubic feet in 1986. The average unit value of natural gas imports in December 1986 was \$1.92 per thousand cubic feet. Imports of major natural gas components also declined significantly in value during 1985-86; the average unit value of ethane fell from \$10.89 to \$8.72 per barrel equivalent, butane declined from \$22.00 to \$15.00 per barrel equivalent, and propane declined from \$15.57 to \$10.82 per barrel equivalent.

Average annual unit values for natural gas exports declined from \$4.59 per thousand cubic feet to \$3.49 per thousand cubic feet; the average unit value of exports in December 1986 fell to \$2.69 per thousand cubic feet.

Eric Land
523-0491

Fertilizers.--The value of U.S. imports and exports of fertilizers decreased appreciably during 1986 as compared with 1985. U.S. fertilizer import value declined by 12 percent from \$1.4 billion in 1985 to \$1.2 billion in 1986, while fertilizer import quantity rose 6 percent, from 16 million

short tons in 1985 to 17 million short tons in 1986. U.S. fertilizer export value 1/ decreased by 27 percent, from \$2.7 billion in 1985 to \$1.9 billion in 1986.

U.S. consumption of fertilizers is dependent upon many factors, such as crop exports, price of farm land, and general health of the U.S. agricultural sector. U.S. exports of major crops have fallen, acreage has been set aside, prices of farm land are down, and the overall farm economy continues to experience financial difficulty. During such difficult agricultural periods, one method of cost reduction is to decrease certain fertilizer usage. For example, potassic fertilizers may be retained in the soil for 2 to 3 years after application, therefore, use may be temporarily suspended. However, in the long run full spectrum fertilizer use must be resumed to maintain crop quality and quantity.

Nitrogenous fertilizers are virtually all derived from hydrocarbon feedstocks, through ammonia. Therefore, crude petroleum and natural gas availability and pricing are very important to nitrogenous fertilizer production. U.S. nitrogenous fertilizer import quantity increased by 16 percent, from 6.5 million short tons in 1985 to 7.5 million short tons in 1986. Corresponding nitrogenous fertilizer import value decreased by 10 percent, from \$798 million in 1985 to \$714 million in 1986. The imbalance between nitrogenous fertilizer import quantity increase and value decrease is primarily attributed to nitrogenous fertilizer imports from the U.S.S.R., Romania, and East Germany. 2/

There is currently a world oversupply of potash. The U.S.S.R. and Canada together account for approximately 65 percent of the world installed potassium chloride production capacity. The United States accounted for approximately 4 percent of the world installed potassium chloride production capacity.

1/ Effective July 1985, statistics on U.S. exports of fertilizers became aggregated under a single export classification. Therefore, export data detail beyond aggregate value information is no longer available for comparison.

2/ In July 1986, the Commission, at the request of the Ad Hoc Committee of Domestic Nitrogen Producers, instituted antidumping investigations involving imports of urea from the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), Romania, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.), allegedly being sold at less than fair value (LTFV) [investigations Nos. 731-TA-338 through 340 (preliminary)]. In September 1986, the Commission determined that there was a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of the allegedly LTFV imports of urea from East Germany, Romania, and the U.S.S.R. In January 1987, the Commission instituted final investigations under the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 to determine whether 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 of urea into the United States. The Commission is scheduled to make a final determination in those cases late in the week of June 21, 1987.

U.S. imports of potassic fertilizers ^{1/} dropped by 23 percent, from 8.2 million short tons, valued at \$486 million, in 1985 to 7.6 million short tons, valued at \$374 million, in 1986. The poor health of the U.S. agricultural sector, a primary consumer of fertilizers, is partially responsible for this decline. A decrease in unit value of U.S. potassic fertilizer imports from Canada, Israel, East Germany, and West Germany was also a factor.

Cynthia Trainor
523-1255

Chemical elements.--The value of U.S. imports of chemical elements decreased by \$49 million from 1985 to 1986. This decrease represents an 18 percent drop from \$278 million in 1985 to \$229 million in 1986 and is almost exclusively attributable to a decline in sulfur imports. The value of exports of chemical elements remains virtually unchanged, from \$293 million in 1985 to \$292 million in 1986.

There is currently a tight world supply of sulfur. Canada, the world's foremost sulfur exporting country, is selling sulfur from inventories stockpiled in the late 1970's to supply about 35 percent of the world export market. U.S. demand for sulfur is currently down, partly as a result of the depressed U.S. phosphatic fertilizer industry, which constitutes a major portion of U.S. sulfur consumption.

Nearly two-thirds of annual world sulfur production is as a byproduct of petroleum refining or natural gas processing. The United States was a net sulfur exporter in 1986 for the first time since 1975.

U.S. imports of sulfur fell from 2.3 million long tons, valued at \$198 million, in 1985 to 1.4 million long tons, valued at \$142 million, in 1986. This decrease represents a 28-percent drop in sulfur import value from 1985 to 1986. This decline is almost entirely attributable to a decrease in sulfur imports from Canada from 1.3 million long tons, valued at \$110 million, in 1985 to 596,000 long tons, valued at \$50 million, in 1986, or a 54-percent decrease in Canadian sulfur import value from 1985 to 1986.

U.S. exports of sulfur decreased from 1.3 million long tons, valued at \$187 million, in 1985 to 1.3 million long tons, valued at \$172 million, in 1986. This decline of 8 percent in sulfur export value is primarily due to decreases in sulfur exports to Belgium, Morocco, and Brazil.

Cynthia Trainor
523-1255

^{1/} In February 1987, the Commission, at the request of Lundberg Industries, Ltd., and the New Mexico Potash Corp., instituted an antidumping investigation involving imports of potassium chloride from Canada allegedly being sold at less than fair value (LTFV) [investigation No. 731-TA-374 (Preliminary)]. In March 1987, the Commission determined that there was reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured, or was threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States was materially retarded, by reason of the allegedly LTFV imports of potassium chloride from Canada.

Certain inorganic chemicals (other than uranium compounds).--U.S. imports of certain inorganic chemicals, other than uranium compounds, declined by 7 percent from \$1.50 billion in 1985 to \$1.39 billion in 1986, whereas U.S. exports of these chemicals rose by 3 percent, from \$1.54 billion in 1985 to \$1.59 billion in 1986. As a result, the positive trade balance for these inorganic chemicals rose from \$47 million in 1985 to \$194 million in 1986.

U.S. imports of aluminum oxide, a chemical intermediate used principally in the production of aluminum metal, declined from 8.4 billion pounds, valued at \$729 million, in 1985 to 7.9 billion pounds, valued at \$565 million, in 1986. These imports declined because cutbacks in U.S. production of aluminum metal reduced domestic demand for the aluminum oxide intermediate as well. The U.S. aluminum industry was adversely affected by low prices, high inventories, and labor shutdowns in 1986.

U.S. exports of aluminum oxide rose from 660 million pounds, valued at \$90 million, in 1985 to 1.0 billion pounds, valued at \$114 million, in 1986 in response to increased aluminum metal production capacity that was recently installed in Canada. Canadian aluminum producers enjoy lower electrical power costs than do U.S. producers, and they were, therefore, able to increase production capacity.

U.S. exports of soda ash (sodium carbonate) rose from 3.3 billion pounds, valued at \$172 million, in 1985 to 4.0 billion pounds, valued at \$232 million, in 1986. U.S. producers of soda ash have been conducting an intense campaign to increase exports, especially to the Far East. The United States has by far the world's largest reported reserves of natural soda ash, and production costs in the United States are believed to be substantially lower than those in other countries. Although U.S. exports of soda ash to Japan are the subject of bilateral negotiations between the United States and Japan, U.S. exports of soda ash to Japan increased only slightly, from 454 million pounds in 1985 to 471 million pounds in 1986.

U.S. exports of sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) rose in quantity from 1.17 million short tons in 1985 to 1.32 million short tons in 1986 but declined in value from \$121 million to \$95 million. Much of these increased exports went to Australia and Jamaica where the sodium hydroxide was used to produce aluminum oxide from the mineral bauxite. U.S. exports of sodium hydroxide declined in value in 1986 despite a larger volume of exports, because overproduction of sodium hydroxide in 1986 stimulated by strong demand for the chlorine coproduct led to lower caustic soda prices.

Jack Greenblatt
523-1212

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	908,627	979,730	924,136	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	461,584	531,052	410,743	-23
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	1,004,209	743,188	719,502	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	474,277	405,332	356,808	-12
Benzenoid organic chemicals				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,369,960	4,175,220	2,111,768	-49
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,033,990	1,234,274	1,042,675	-16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,810,385	4,404,285	4,887,628	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,662,961	1,719,879	1,766,153	3
Synthetic organic pesticides, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	195,409	268,954	204,992	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	361,968	435,129	414,114	-5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	615,383	696,617	576,793	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,496,249	1,362,181	1,423,227	4
Botanical pesticides, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,593	1,381	1,585	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,591	15,409	13,652	-11
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	22	289	35	-88
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	145	325	441	36
Chemical elements				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	280,178	278,488	229,490	-18
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	250,137	292,964	291,557	0
Inorganic acids				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,454,770	1,700,973	2,472,708	45
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	140,193	139,891	155,879	11
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	466,984	488,146	345,189	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	94,181	72,155	66,291	-8

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	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Certain inorganic chemical compounds				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,975,513	2,870,656	2,724,131	-5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,952,710	2,743,553	2,775,286	1
Aluminum compounds				
Aluminum oxide				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	9,421,540	8,402,905	7,903,301	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	877,542	728,906	565,198	-22
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,399,083	659,633	1,047,660	59
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	184,563	90,071	114,209	27
Antimony compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	36,058	21,658	28,285	31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,917	21,157	22,233	5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,378	5,299	4,097	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,840	7,625	6,583	-14
Calcium compounds				
Calcium chloride				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	44,155	155,471	290,853	87
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,703	10,461	14,768	41
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	68,124	52,286	36,337	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,567	6,342	3,962	-38
Magnesium compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	92,366	73,719	79,452	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,084	10,201	11,007	8
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	56,696	52,557	26,397	-50
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,218	11,657	8,840	-24
Manganese compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	63,602	62,505	72,273	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	35,218	34,226	28,680	-16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	40,525	39,644	37,988	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,933	8,213	8,739	6

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Molybdenum compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,408	1,014	2,021	99
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,885	4,408	7,335	66
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	26,601	23,769	17,062	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	56,453	46,108	24,997	-46
Phosphorus compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	12,202	6,270	4,843	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,901	4,643	3,747	-19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	15,294	13,522	16,019	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,532	8,785	8,127	-7
Silver compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	396,809	243,649	292,711	20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,175	11,306	13,235	17
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	54,220	51,588	40,375	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,870	4,366	3,548	-19
Sodium compounds				
Sodium bicarbonate				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	34,753	32,060	20,451	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,413	2,917	1,965	-33
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	42,714	38,053	34,632	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,576	6,639	5,771	-13
Sodium carbonate				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	33,326	112,404	211,928	89
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,272	8,057	14,959	86
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,296,830	3,277,785	3,985,781	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	160,773	172,195	231,959	35
Sodium chloride				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	7,544	6,207	6,665	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	74,100	65,592	79,709	22
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	820	919	1,165	27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,299	16,134	16,927	5

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Sodium hydrosulfite				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,616:	8,622:	8,258:	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,120:	3,111:	2,673:	-14
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	28,122:	29,209:	34,050:	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,792:	11,864:	14,819:	25
Sodium sulfate				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	265,424:	194,948:	188,346:	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,181:	14,468:	13,803:	-5
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	76,093:	118,977:	111,800:	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,587:	11,898:	10,182:	-14
Tungsten compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,160:	6,155:	5,800:	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,070:	28,809:	21,777:	-24
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,614:	2,711:	2,214:	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,456:	20,107:	11,628:	-42
Uranium compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	36,936,195:	32,563,310:	45,334,903:	39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,336,499:	1,374,088:	1,332,789:	-3
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	5,221,129:	9,861,076:	9,318,266:	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,313,957:	1,200,180:	1,189,985:	-1
Vanadium compounds				
Vanadium pentoxide				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	530:	58:	1,472:	2,431
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,269:	187:	3,566:	1,800
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,918:	3,053:	3,088:	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,419:	6,299:	11,021:	75
Zinc compounds				
Zinc sulfate				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,293:	7,969:	7,300:	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,573:	2,049:	1,970:	-4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,577:	1,370:	9,179:	570
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,924:	879:	2,356:	168

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Zirconium compounds				
Zirconium oxide				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,585	2,935	1,021	-65
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,526	3,585	2,437	-32
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	844	2,090	3,633	74
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,262	3,331	4,009	20
Sulfur dioxide				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	42	51	57	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,334	4,142	4,788	16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1	1	1	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	808	932	625	-33
Hydrogen peroxide				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	38,396	14,943	21,847	46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,982	4,565	4,786	5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	51,025	46,229	64,515	40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,972	15,538	23,565	52
Miscellaneous non benzenoid organic compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,476,185	6,520,247	6,609,035	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,708,029	1,750,407	1,905,201	9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,581,577	8,752,388	9,582,139	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,077,482	3,016,677	3,258,760	8
Acid anhydrides and acyl halides				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	11,998	12,928	12,938	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,536	14,582	19,416	33
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	38,576	43,236	41,505	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,460	17,322	16,336	-6
Salts of organic acids (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	54,217	60,583	71,429	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	54,053	54,903	69,733	27
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	16,941	20,074	26,389	31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,971	19,298	22,744	18

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Aldehydes (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	88,394	91,108	97,417	7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	157,085	175,607	134,039	-24
Ketones (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,960	49,990	34,924	-36
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	169,476	163,051	128,004	-21
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and halohydrins (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	42,190	43,713	39,946	-9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	179,784	210,282	222,428	6
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	58,658	70,250	69,638	-1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,697,571	3,669,006	3,721,635	1
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	302,829	318,929	275,067	-14
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	994,841	743,015	1,044,086	41
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	197,106	166,201	210,740	27
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,407,784	1,278,691	1,380,333	8
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	462,871	531,920	604,627	14
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	142,341	151,966	179,112	18
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,407,784	1,278,691	1,380,333	8
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	440,119	417,087	439,502	5
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	68,556	95,913	92,146	-4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,187	49,984	51,158	2
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,018,974	1,084,862	1,215,364	12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	351,828	339,009	374,987	11
Epoxides and halogenated epoxides (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	58,980	79,386	52,575	-34
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,010	29,032	22,402	-23
Epoxides and halogenated epoxides (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	262,805	382,713	268,397	-30
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	107,092	133,867	108,977	-19

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	43,716:	73,517:	13,449:	-82
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,639:	16,277:	3,397:	-79
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	18,219:	16,098:	69,704:	333
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,957:	6,104:	11,509:	89
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	580,348:	634,664:	740,228:	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	127,075:	144,610:	156,292:	8
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,178,504:	2,421,202:	2,680,431:	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	402,500:	386,514:	468,418:	21
Organo sulfur compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	12,785:	13,492:	14,208:	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,699:	10,585:	11,624:	10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	23,878:	21,840:	23,173:	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,001:	18,738:	18,904:	1
Miscellaneous organic chemicals (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	345,913:	316,432:	289,584:	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	163,112:	163,573:	232,594:	42
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	593,661:	560,269:	585,487:	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	621,830:	594,667:	664,834:	12
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,164,370:	2,061,835:	1,269,038:	-38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	416,146:	411,016:	186,277:	-55
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	894,741:	1,164,561:	1,378,528:	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	248,162:	281,261:	299,495:	6
Drugs and related products				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,710,993:	1,984,847:	2,394,402:	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,662,878:	2,682,915:	3,101,717:	16

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Plastics and resin materials				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,141,604	1,479,695	1,620,952	10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		750,303	881,387	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Elastomers, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,650,947	4,817,307	5,471,563	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,800,536	2,614,348	2,984,602	14
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	2335,324,572	2466,430,616	2297,662,484	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,163,463	1,045,161	968,950	-7
Flavoring extracts				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	841,838,476	777,344,244	879,013,230	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	698,008	649,674	735,351	13
Essential oils				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	37,927	43,591	63,777	46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	119,257	103,274	122,395	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Glue, gelatin and related products				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	24,661,759	24,992,709	23,275,709	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	107,278	110,716	109,728	-1
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	32,311,478	29,947,617	19,128,675	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	98,792	111,587	111,358	0
Aromatic or odoriferous substances				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	60,841	55,165	55,218	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	57,626	64,402	86,170	34
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	35,385	39,103	65,383	67
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,454	51,275	66,105	29
Surface-active agents				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	558,939	679,952	696,676	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	422,571	410,903	436,367	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Surface-active agents				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	180,640	324,023	395,404	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	95,759	145,133	175,301	21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	347,387	304,863	344,848	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	118,277	117,799	134,016	14

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Soaps and synthetic detergents				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	42,243	58,429	66,542	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33,667	43,413	53,081	22
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	214,763	187,977	183,253	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	159,506	144,698	149,475	3
Synthetic dyes, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	56,808	56,877	72,941	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	256,977	252,094	370,878	47
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	27,123	20,293	28,516	41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	72,863	59,493	82,098	38
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	18,981	19,308	20,450	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	88,098	90,330	106,192	18
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	20,918	18,321	19,873	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	79,925	74,036	87,538	18
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	53,878	45,792	55,813	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,985	29,421	34,034	16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,834	3,126	2,781	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,986	4,279	3,565	-17
Synthetic tanning materials				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,388	1,753	1,678	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	552	696	693	0
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,012	1,634	1,960	20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,526	989	1,320	33
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	4210,069,120	4781,042,360	2353,684,038	-51
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	457,802	474,601	461,306	-3
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	400,331,160	384,482,543	464,512,165	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	245,510	245,807	306,676	25

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Inks and ink powders, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,793,572	21,708,643	27,749,726	28
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,098,481	24,362,715	24,332,023	0
Paints and related items, total	53,307	43,152	50,781	18
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	51,770	60,414	78,769	30
Crude petroleum	230,144	222,132	221,129	0
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 barrels)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,316,968	1,255,804	1,625,863	29
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 barrels)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	36,444,572	32,902,210	22,608,354	-31
Petroleum products	5,783	7,523	6,040	-20
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	185,294	225,567	117,166	-48
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,635,371	15,801,121	10,819,838	-32
Natural gas and products derived therefrom	3,577,194	3,865,595	2,795,283	-28
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,929,631	4,135,881	2,993,677	-28
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	400,665	446,971	279,759	-37
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,044	15,982	17,005	6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,686,269	1,418,178	1,248,084	-12
Explosives, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,693,729	2,661,759	1,935,373	-27
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,792,422	19,841,895	84,351,232	325
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,017	40,115	35,675	-11
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,455,016	26,597,988	25,906,168	-3
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	103,790	66,347	52,459	-21

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,538:	13,074:	14,042:	7
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	35,375:	32,576:	31,240:	-4
Certain products in schedule 4, part 13				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	498,770:	525,259:	584,037:	11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	434,862:	577,093:	588,229:	2
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	38,063:	44,018:	55,146:	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,315:	12,534:	24,831:	98
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,449:	8,203:	10,202:	24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,095:	2,544:	3,383:	33
Coal and other carbonaceous material				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1,868:	2,611:	2,561:	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	92,617:	116,741:	106,077:	-9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	94,271:	104,733:	101,000:	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,652,140:	5,017,795:	4,490,074:	-11
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	628,075:	631,112:	723,565:	15
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	857,452:	802,491:	903,565:	13
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 (1,000 dollars)-----	285,308:	316,383:	387,465:	22
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	214,020:	170,856:	166,701:	-2
Belt and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,107:	15,628:	21,656:	39

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Pneumatic tires				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	67,202	73,103	75,888	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,773,640	1,848,069	1,910,183	3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	7,419	6,704	6,173	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	366,288	323,602	296,031	-9
Tires other than pneumatic tires				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	11,770,375	9,394,837	5,051,986	-46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,733	11,420	10,911	-4
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	1,635,820	398,328	471,099	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,407	4,879	6,096	25
Tubes for tires				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	38,654	42,819	46,018	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	51,183	62,126	63,436	2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,610	1,123	808	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,198	14,424	12,377	-14
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,276	5,119	5,954	16
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,294	29,856	33,707	13
Fabricated rubber and plastics products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,441,975	1,782,845	2,281,487	28
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,113,133	1,075,256	1,146,380	7

Table 16.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1986

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

Table 16.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1986

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Drugs and related products-----		
Plastics and resin materials-----		
Elastomers, total-----		
Flavoring extracts-----	01 10	10 (05) 07
Essential oils-----	08	06
Glue, gelatin and related products-----		
Aromatic or odoriferous substances-----		
Surface-active agents-----		
Soaps and synthetic detergents-----		
Synthetic dyes, total-----	02	01 04
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total-----		
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total-----		(04)
Synthetic tanning materials-----		
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total-----	(06) 08	
Inks and ink powders, total-----		
Paints and related items, total-----		
Crude petroleum-----	(01) 04 (07)	(01) (04) (07)
Petroleum products-----	(01)	(01)
Natural gas and products derived therefrom-----	(01)	(01)
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----		(06) (08)
Explosives, total-----	06 (08)	
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less-----		
Certain products in schedule 4, part 13-----		
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches-----	03 08 09	
Coal and other carbonaceous material-----		
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-----		
Tires other than pneumatic tires-----	(05) 07	10 (05)
Tubes for tires-----		
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings-----		
Fabricated rubber and plastics products-----		

Minerals and Metals 1/

The trade deficit in the minerals and metals sector for 1986 was \$27.6 billion, or 14 percent larger than the deficit of \$24.3 billion in 1985 (table 17, fig. 7). The annual increase in the deficit continues to reflect the relatively strong demand for imports from Canada, Japan, and the European Community (EC) and lagging demand for U.S. exports despite generally favorable exchange rate fluctuations favoring U.S. products. Total sector imports increased 10 percent to \$41.2 billion during 1986, from \$37.6 billion in 1985, whereas U.S. exports increased from \$13.3 billion to \$13.6 billion during the period.

Imports of precious metals (up \$3.2 billion) registered the most significant increase in 1986, followed by unwrought aluminum (up \$699 million), cut gemstones (up \$398 million), and unwrought copper (up \$233 million). The decline in imports occurred principally in iron and steel mill products (down \$1.5 billion), nickel ore (down \$163 million), and metallic containers (down \$129 million). The decline in imports of iron and steel mill products can be largely attributed to the President's voluntary restraint agreements (VRA's) program that limits imports from certain steel producing countries. Although decreases totaling \$391 million occurred in exports of unwrought aluminum, nickel ore, and handtools during 1986, a notable increase of \$471 million was recorded in exports of precious metals.

U.S. bilateral trade

The principal U.S. trading partners for products of the minerals and metals sector in 1986 continued to be Canada, the EC countries, and Japan. These countries together accounted for 56 percent of total U.S. imports and 63 percent of U.S. exports, resulting in a trade deficit of \$14.7 billion in 1986, which was about 6 percent larger than the deficit in 1985. The products that accounted for the largest volume of trade with these countries included iron and steel mill products, precious metals, metallic containers, and unwrought copper.

Major trade shifts in this sector during 1986 occurred in iron and steel mill products with the EC and Japan. Most of the \$439 million decline in imports from the EC and \$831 million decline in imports from Japan consisted of steel sheet and strip, largely reflecting the effects of the VRA's and lower demand from the domestic automotive and appliance industries. The \$3.2 billion increase in imports of precious metals is principally the result of increased speculative activity, coupled with strong demand in the United States for minting gold coins.

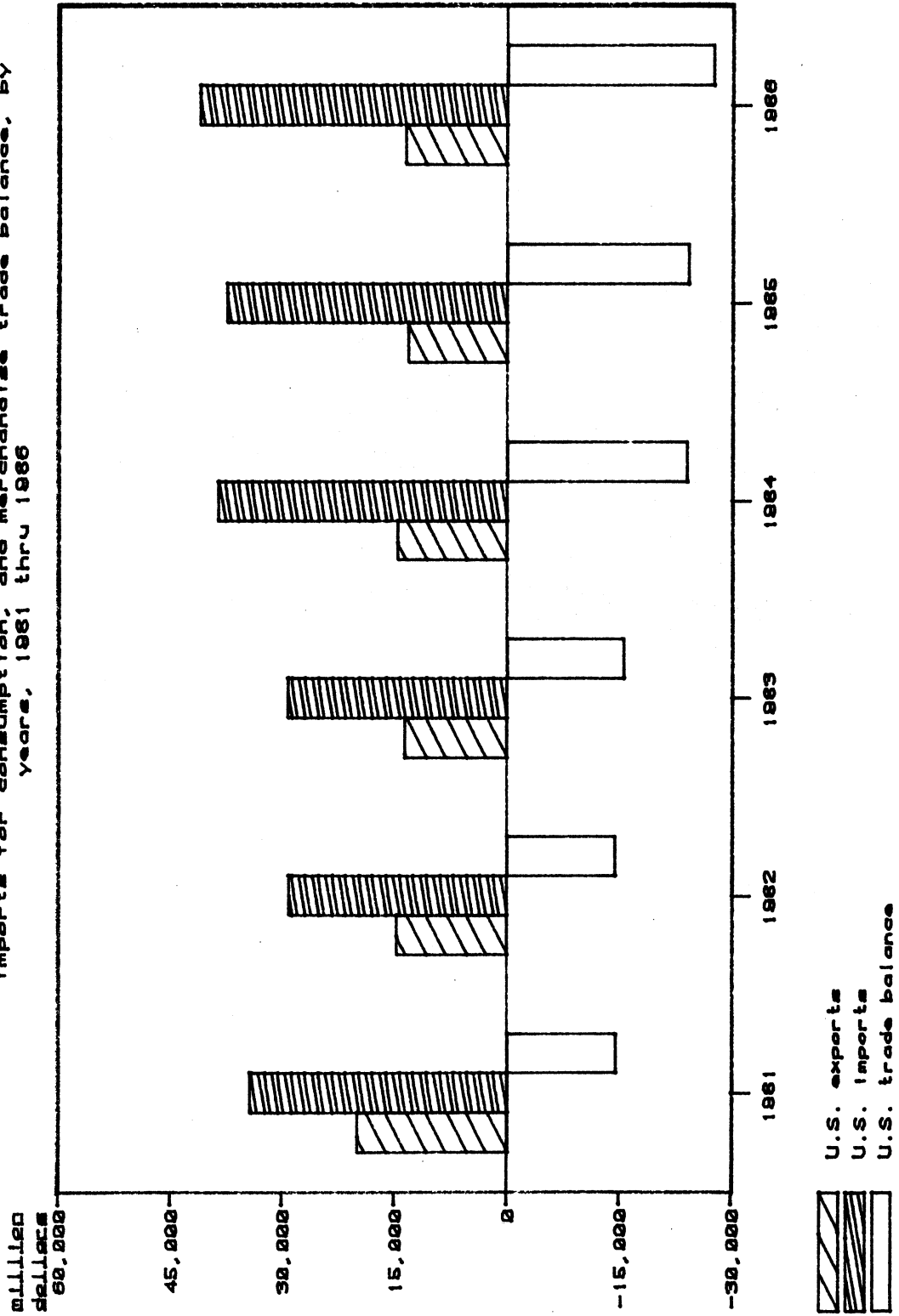
1/ Included here are the commodities classified in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated: Schedule 5 (Nonmetallic minerals and products) except pt. 1(J (pt.)), and schedule 6 (Metals and metal products), pts. 1, 2, and 3.

Table 17.--Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1984, 1985, and 1986 1/

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1984	1985	1986	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada-----	4,445,623	4,021,993	3,973,839	
Japan-----	1,763,315	1,659,506	1,871,834	
EC (10)-----	3,113,078	2,571,038	2,663,313	
Brazil-----	100,498	120,524	152,795	
Hong Kong-----	273,984	177,053	216,084	
India-----	81,704	119,992	176,856	
Korea-----	425,631	401,519	526,339	
Mexico-----	855,028	963,859	827,858	
Taiwan-----	263,135	220,194	334,424	
OPEC-----	842,629	595,451	484,775	
NMES-----	128,136	220,374	136,807	
China-----	91,319	173,768	94,708	
All other-----	2,399,299	2,215,037	2,220,795	
Total-----	14,692,066	13,286,545	13,585,726	
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada-----	8,375,468	7,825,695	9,118,419	
Japan-----	5,799,985	6,020,922	5,066,340	
EC (10)-----	7,840,151	8,203,653	9,014,010	
Brazil-----	1,166,144	1,061,827	1,032,930	
Hong Kong-----	303,895	330,848	349,543	
India-----	698,617	622,860	756,331	
Korea-----	1,352,062	1,344,623	1,177,141	
Mexico-----	1,354,742	1,364,248	1,653,571	
Taiwan-----	1,465,763	1,691,024	2,137,100	
OPEC-----	691,151	665,598	685,208	
NMES-----	623,824	567,569	753,389	
China-----	217,975	285,777	311,070	
All other-----	9,053,833	7,862,867	9,474,092	
Total-----	38,725,641	37,561,739	41,218,079	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada-----	-3,929,845	-3,803,702	-5,144,580	
Japan-----	-4,036,670	-4,361,416	-3,194,505	
EC (10)-----	-4,727,072	-5,632,615	-6,350,696	
Brazil-----	-1,065,646	-941,302	-880,134	
Hong Kong-----	-29,911	-153,795	-133,458	
India-----	-616,913	-502,868	-579,474	
Korea-----	-926,431	-943,103	-650,801	
Mexico-----	-499,714	-400,388	-825,713	
Taiwan-----	-1,202,627	-1,470,829	-1,802,675	
OPEC-----	151,478	-70,146	-200,432	
NMES-----	-495,688	-347,194	-616,582	
China-----	-126,656	-112,008	-216,362	
All other-----	-6,654,533	-5,647,829	-7,253,296	
Total-----	-24,033,575	-24,275,194	-27,632,353	

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, 1961 thru 1966



Commodity analyses

Iron and steel mill products 1/.--U.S. imports of steel mill products totaled 20.8 million short tons (\$8.1 billion) in 1986, representing a 16-percent decline compared with the 24.3 million short tons (\$9.6 billion) imported in 1985. The decline in the level of steel imports largely reflects the effects of the 19 VRA's. Japan continued to be the largest single country supplier, with total imports of 4.4 million tons (\$2.1 billion), which represents a decrease of 27 percent from the 6.0 million tons (\$3.0 billion) imported from Japan in 1985. Imports from Canada, the second largest source and not covered by a VRA, increased by 12 percent to 3.2 million tons (\$1.2 billion), whereas imports from the third largest source, West Germany, declined by 15 percent to 2.0 million tons (\$0.8 billion).

For all grades of iron and steel mill products (predominantly carbon steel), the largest declines in imports occurred in the following product categories: pipes and tubes, sheet and strip, shapes and plates, bars and rails, and accessories. Pipe and tube imports fell 37 percent, from \$2.2 billion (4.5 million tons) to \$1.4 billion (2.9 million tons). Sheet and strip imports declined 9 percent, from \$358 million (815,000 tons) to \$3.6 billion (8.6 million tons), with hot-rolled sheet, galvanized sheet and cold-rolled sheet posting the largest declines. Imports of shapes and plates declined by \$215 million (4.1 million tons) to \$942 million (3.2 million tons) with plates accounting for the bulk of the decline. Imports of bars declined 10 percent from \$585 million (1.5 million tons) to \$528 million (1.4 million tons). Within the bar category, declines of \$34 million (62,000 tons) to \$214 million (578,000) for hot-rolled bars and \$44 million (90,000 tons) to \$144 million (223,000 tons) for cold-finished bars were partially offset by smaller increases in imports of reinforcing bar and bar-sized light shapes. Imports of rails and accessories fell 38 percent, from \$128 million (358,000 tons) to \$80 million (266,000 tons).

Imports of stainless steel and tool steel mill products both increased during 1985-86. Stainless steel imports increased by \$30 million (24,000 tons) to \$515 million (295,000 tons) and tool steel imports increased from \$92 million (67,000 tons) to \$94 million (71,000 tons) during the period.

Aggregate exports of iron and steel mill products fell during 1985-86 with overall exports declining from \$842 million (957,000 tons) to \$745 million (955,000 tons). Although the total quantity of exports only decreased by 2,000 tons, the total value of exports declined by \$96 million, reflecting

1/ During 1986, the Commission handled over 15 antidumping (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) investigations on iron and steel mill products. Final affirmative injury determinations were made in four of the cases, affecting welded carbon steel pipe and tube from Turkey and oil country tubular goods from Canada.

a fall in the unit value of steel exports from \$879 per ton in 1985 to \$780 per ton in 1986. The largest decline in exports occurred in pipe and tube products, which fell from \$285 million (198,000 tons) to \$188 million (120,000 tons). The decline is attributed to continued weakness in oil and gas markets.

Mark Paulson
523-4446

Metallic containers.--Reduced imports from Japan of certain high-volume freight containers used for intermodal transportation led to a 40-percent decrease in imports of metallic containers, from \$319.0 million during 1985 to \$190.2 million during 1986. Japan's share of total metallic container imports fell from 45 percent in 1985 to 9 percent in 1986, most likely reflecting the apparent isolated nature of the order for such freight containers from Japan.

Nancy Fulcher
523-0341

Nonpowered handtools.--Diminished industrial activity in principal export markets was largely responsible for a decline in U.S. exports of handtools during 1985-86. U.S. exports declined 16 percent to \$533 million in 1986 from \$634 million in 1985. Most of the decline in exports occurred in the interchangeable tools category, which accounted for almost 50 percent of total handtool exports in 1986. Although U.S. exports were shipped to more than 25 countries during 1986, handtools shipped to Canada (the largest export market) represented one-fourth of the total.

James Brandon
523-5437

Unwrought aluminum and waste and scrap.--Because of declining U.S. smelting capacity and increased shipments of unwrought aluminum (ingot) from Canada and low-cost producing countries, U.S. imports of unwrought aluminum and waste and scrap increased by 51 percent during 1985-86 to nearly 1.7 million short tons (\$1.8 billion). Imports from Canada, the traditional source of U.S. ingot imports, rose by 26 percent during the period to nearly 1.1 million short tons (\$1.2 billion) and accounted for 65 percent of total imports. Imports from developing countries exhibited greater relative increases, such as those from Brazil (a 179-percent increase to 128,419 short tons, valued at \$148.5 million) and Ghana (a 245-percent increase to 71,476 short tons, valued at \$87.1 million). Exports of U.S. unwrought aluminum and waste and scrap declined by 23 percent during 1985-86 to 613,243 short tons (\$610.6 million), with Japan the primary export market.

Deborah A. McNay
523-0445

Precious metals.--Despite an 11-percent decline in the price of silver, the increasing prices of gold and platinum (gold up 16 percent in 1986 compared with that in 1985; platinum up 59 percent in the same period) reflects growing speculative activity. The value of all precious metal imports rose 67 percent, but the quantity of those imports rose only 1 percent to 159.9 million troy ounces. Imports of gold increased 117 percent to 13.8 million troy ounces (\$5.0 billion) from 6.4 million troy ounces.

The value of precious metal exports in 1986 increased 29 percent, and the quantity of exports remained stable at 32 million troy ounces. This resulted in a net increase in the deficit for trade in precious metals from \$3.0 billion in 1985 to \$5.7 billion in 1986 (88 percent).

Amy Friedheim
523-0277

Nickel ore and metal.--A slump in demand from end-user markets, primarily superalloys and stainless steel, contributed to a decline in both imports and exports of nickel in 1986 compared with that in the corresponding period of 1985. Imports declined 31 percent to 259.9 million pounds (\$549.8 million). Exports declined 52 percent to 41.1 million pounds (\$104.3 million). The much larger absolute decline in imports resulted in a reduced net trade deficit in nickel, of \$445.5 million in 1986, down 11 percent from the deficit in 1985.

Amy Friedheim
523-0277

Cobalt ore and metal.--Despite higher than normal purchases for the national stockpile, a steep decline in prices and a dip in demand for cobalt in alloys and superalloys contributed to the 54-percent decline (\$97.9 million) in imported cobalt in 1986 compared with that in the corresponding period of 1985. In 1986, 11.6 million pounds (\$83.3 million) were imported, down from 16.6 million pounds in 1985.

Amy Friedheim
523-0277

Copper.--Increased consumption of refined copper combined with reduced domestic stocks and smelter production contributed to a 37-percent increase in imports of unwrought copper in 1986. Imports rose to a record level of 604,587 short tons (\$758 million) in 1986 from 441,983 short tons (\$525 million) in 1985. Imports of wirebar and cathode from Canada accounted for a large share of the increase. The reduced level of smelter production also contributed to a decline in U.S. exports of unwrought copper. Exports decreased 52 percent to 34,670 short tons (\$46 million) in 1986 from 75,211 short tons (\$956 million) in 1985.

Therese Palmer Weise
523-0270

Iron ore.--Declining demand in Canada for U.S. iron ore was the primary factor in decreasing U.S. total exports, which fell by 11 percent to 4.5 million long tons (\$205 million) during 1986, compared with 5.0 million long tons (\$240 million) during 1985. Imports from Canada, the principal foreign source of the United States, decreased to 4.5 million long tons in 1986 (down 11 percent from imports in 1985).

Laszlo Boszormenyi
523-0328

Ceramic floor and wall tiles.--A 24-percent increase in the average unit value of imports was largely responsible for a 19-percent increase (\$49 million) in the value of imports of ceramic floor and wall tiles in 1986. Imports increased from \$266 million in 1985 to \$315 million in 1986, but decreased in quantity by 5 percent, from 533 million square feet in 1985 to 506 million square feet in 1986. Average unit values increased during 1985-86 for each of the seven leading U.S. suppliers: Italy, Japan, Spain, Mexico, Brazil, West Germany, and Taiwan, which represented 90 percent of the value of imports in 1986.

James J. Lukes
523-0279

Kaolin.--The decline in the value of the U.S. dollar against foreign currencies increased foreign demand for U.S.-produced kaolin (a clay that is used primarily as a filler or coating in the paper industry) in 1986. U.S. exports increased by \$39 million (23 percent) to \$213 million in 1986. The value of exports increased largely because of a 15-percent increase in the quantity of exports, but a 7-percent increase in the average unit value of exports also contributed to the growth. The growth in foreign demand for kaolin was widespread, since larger quantities were exported to 8 of the 10 leading U.S. export markets in 1986. The most significant of these export markets was Japan, which accounted for 31 percent (\$65 million) of U.S. exports in 1986.

James J. Lukes
523-0279

Hydraulic cement and cement clinker 1/.--Continued growth in the construction industry and highly competitive foreign cement prices led to a

1/ On Oct. 30, 1986, an antidumping petition was filed with the Commission and the Department of Commerce on behalf of the American Trade Alliance, alleging that imports of hydraulic cement and cement clinker from Colombia, France, Greece, Japan, Mexico, Korea, Spain, and Venezuela were being sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV) and that an industry in the United States is materially injured, and threatened with material injury, by reason of such imports. On the basis of information developed in its preliminary investigation, the Commission determined that an industry in the United States was not materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of alleged LTFV imports from those countries.

12-percent increase in imports of hydraulic cement and cement clinker, from 14.5 million short tons (\$431 million) in 1985 to 16.3 million short tons (\$469 million) in 1986. Many industry sources indicate that U.S. cement manufacturers, nearly one-half of which are foreign owners, account for most of the imports into the United States. Mexico became the largest single country supplier, providing 26 percent of total imports, which represents an increase of 68 percent, from 2.5 million short tons in 1985 to 4.2 million short tons in 1986. Canada provided 20 percent of total imports followed by Spain (19 percent) and Venezuela (8 percent). Imports from Greece increased 150 percent, from 0.5 million short tons in 1985 to about 1.3 million short tons in 1986, representing 8 percent of total imports.

Linda White
523-0304

Natural and cut gemstones.--Reflecting the increase in personal discretionary income and an average 11-percent price increase per carat for natural diamonds, U.S. imports of gemstones increased by 15 percent to \$3.9 billion in 1986 compared with \$3.4 billion in 1985. Diamonds accounted for about 90 percent (\$3.5 billion) of the total 1986 import value in 1986. The bulk of import trade was from Israel (26 percent), Belgium (24 percent), India (17 percent), Republic of South Africa (8 percent), Switzerland (7 percent), United Kingdom (4 percent), and Hong Kong (3 percent).

U.S. exports of cut gemstones increased 32 percent, from \$403 million in 1985 to \$557 million in 1986. Cut diamonds accounted for about 94 percent (\$525 million) of the export value of cut gemstones during 1986. The bulk of export trade went to Belgium (20 percent), Hong Kong (18 percent), Switzerland (17 percent), Japan (17 percent), and Israel (16 percent).

Linda White
523-0304

Abrasive articles.--Growing demand for abrasive articles from all end users led to a 26-percent increase in imports of abrasive articles, from \$137 million in 1985 to \$173 million in 1986. Coated abrasives represent 62 percent of the value of total imports in 1986, and made up the bulk of import growth, increasing 36 percent, from \$78 million in 1985 to \$107 million in 1986. The primary sources of imported abrasive articles in 1986 were Canada (19 percent), Germany (18 percent), Japan (11 percent), Italy (9 percent), and France (7 percent).

Linda White
523-0304

Graphite, carbon, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel.--Growth in demand from Japan and Italy, and the general decline in the value of the dollar against foreign currencies appear to be the causes of increased exports of calcined petroleum and coal coke, graphite, and carbon products during 1986. Exports increased by 10 percent from \$480 million in

1985 to \$529 million in 1986. Most of the export growth was in calcined petroleum coke and graphite and carbon electrodes, representing 79 percent of the value of total exports in 1986. Exports to Canada accounted for 18 percent of the total value followed by Australia (9 percent), Venezuela (7 percent), Italy (6 percent), and the Netherlands (6 percent).

Linda White
523-0304

Dimension stone and related articles.--Continued growth in the construction industry during 1986 caused a stronger demand for dimension stone and related articles. Imports of this product group increased by 28 percent, from \$303 million in 1985 to \$387 million in 1986. Most of the import growth was in marble and granite dimension stone, representing 86 percent (\$333 million) of the total import value for 1986. Italy is the major U.S. supplier, providing 68 percent (\$261 million) of total U.S. imports followed by Spain (8 percent) and Canada (5 percent).

Linda White
523-0304

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (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)-----	8,876	14,492	16,319	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	294,206	431,492	468,743	9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	79	97	58	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,496	21,478	9,023	-58
Concrete mixes and articles thereof				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)-----	951	891	1,970	121
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,496	33,273	49,998	50
Exports:				
Quantity (number)-----	214,708	240,650	168,570	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,462	23,424	22,354	-5
Lime				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	247,482	194,057	200,709	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,379	12,216	12,237	0
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	24,668	19,345	16,413	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,805	5,155	4,499	-13
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	79,404	242,714	431,828	78
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,272	17,086	19,505	14
Sand				
Imports:				
Quantity (long tons)-----	157,732	292,028	262,533	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,780	2,162	1,686	-22
Exports:				
Quantity (long tons)-----	2,712,797	2,124,123	1,799,634	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,980	31,514	28,200	-11
Crushed stone				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,469	9,297	12,676	36
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,099	18,669	18,452	-1

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	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Dimension stone and articles thereof				
Imports:				
Value	232,538	302,584	386,528	28
Exports:				
Value	26,335	26,664	34,147	28
Mica and mica products				
Imports:				
Value	6,730	7,152	9,062	27
Exports:				
Value	7,113	7,637	6,939	-9
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel				
Imports:				
Value	194,645	199,672	214,148	7
Exports:				
Value	444,980	480,148	529,000	10
Asbestos and asbestos products				
Imports:				
Value	84,068	62,128	41,206	-34
Exports:				
Value	54,400	44,862	37,549	-16
Abrasives				
Imports:				
Quantity (long tons)	49,585	48,307	30,397	-37
Value	141,698	116,902	120,755	3
Exports:				
Quantity (long tons)	26,968	23,194	21,932	-5
Value	32,901	29,165	34,277	18
Abrasive articles				
Imports:				
Value	123,581	137,073	173,233	26
Exports:				
Value	73,451	68,857	73,086	6
Industrial diamonds				
Imports:				
Quantity (carats)	43,712,478	46,222,923	46,075,230	0
Value	114,334	128,252	113,301	-12
Exports:				
Quantity (carats)	48,072,638	51,281,350	48,508,111	-5
Value	79,109	88,462	94,297	7

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Natural gemstones				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	360,941	349,690	464,942	33
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,108	13,040	17,411	34
Cut gemstones and articles thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,987,360	3,032,167	3,430,502	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	390,355	420,742	556,760	32
Synthetic gemstones				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,777	20,047	24,659	23
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,038	7,799	10,426	34
Clays				
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	12	10	13	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,038	1,143	1,492	31
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1,583	1,584	1,744	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	176,632	180,933	219,509	21
Clays, fuller's earth				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10	151	22	-85
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	115	106	120	14
Clays, bentonite				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	5	8	2	-66
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	516	512	506	-1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	562	640	581	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	45,374	44,972	44,606	-1
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	13	18	22	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,311	4,176	5,432	30
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	461	478	493	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	92,909	102,246	109,300	7

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	511,429	622,327	467,467	-25
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	290,874	210,883	215,278	2
Fluorspar				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	703	552	552	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	59,436	45,301	41,636	-8
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	12	9	16	68
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,292	1,061	1,801	70
Ceramic products				
Refractory and heat-insulating products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	117,983	127,211	153,033	20
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	199,722	185,707	172,451	-7
Ceramic construction articles				
Ceramic floor and wall tiles				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	452,827	532,681	505,757	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	248,761	266,146	315,499	19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	8,336	6,125	5,939	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,865	7,549	7,471	-1
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,483	9,399	8,903	-5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,497	6,161	6,868	11
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,946	12,067	13,393	11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,839	6,543	4,214	-36
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	409,797	449,813	540,220	20
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,958	8,141	8,100	-1

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Fine earthenware food utensils				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	40,925	50,539	50,333	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	275,702	309,775	323,434	4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	639	341	520	52
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,428	2,189	4,443	103
Vitreous china food utensils				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	22,159	23,049	22,075	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	221,099	219,418	225,174	3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	2,343	1,629	1,503	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,353	13,565	12,488	-8
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.				
Ceramic electrical ware				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	106,714	106,173	83,804	-21
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	128,842	97,300	98,431	1
Ceramic sanitary ware				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,764	42,492	71,798	69
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,799	17,500	15,612	-11
Certain industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,987	23,937	26,062	9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,253	56,872	55,180	-3
Glass and glass products				
Flat glass and products thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	391,328	468,460	522,458	12
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	321,955	297,365	287,972	-3
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	138,094	161,751	446,715	176
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	48,759	57,182	68,425	20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	212,428	211,485	205,002	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	116,329	102,601	108,285	6

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent :Change :from :(2) to :(3) :(4)
Tempered glass				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----		80,200:	66,633:	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	76,805:	125,617:	132,101:	5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	41,658:	41,145:	30,656:	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	90,215:	95,742:	76,482:	-20
Laminated glass				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	116,937:	152,542:	176,928:	16
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	70,398:	59,150:	61,788:	4
Mirrors of glass				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	73,319:	78,207:	90,245:	15
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,833:	19,251:	15,531:	-19
Glassware and other glass products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	720,749:	797,553:	921,889:	16
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	461,255:	409,237:	407,039:	-1
Fiber glass				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,418:	32,051:	31,947:	0
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	91,517:	95,697:	91,995:	-4
Glass containers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	98,640:	118,098:	135,943:	15
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	63,431:	25,787:	20,497:	-21
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	520,797:	557,474:	652,188:	17
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	164,534:	144,686:	146,474:	1
Precious metals				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	128,285:	168,360:	169,656:	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,032,966:	4,688,223:	7,844,201:	67
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	31,740:	32,308:	32,398:	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,333,446:	1,640,558:	2,112,045:	29

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	23,784	17,607	22,567	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	893,646	747,330	883,392	18
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	15,455	13,226	16,474	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	652,197	414,193	601,753	45
Platinum group metals				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	3,948	3,451	3,738	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,056,236	961,848	1,250,879	30
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	1,048	844	694	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	252,836	181,084	193,670	7
Gold bullion				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	6,031	6,360	13,800	117
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,293,606	2,109,475	5,016,558	138
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	3,482	2,888	3,172	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,284,717	919,432	1,207,782	31
Silver bullion				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	93,545	137,397	125,365	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	784,838	855,550	688,295	-20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	10,339	12,610	10,109	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	86,339	81,745	56,785	-31
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys				
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	702	338	295	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	84,062	50,729	42,595	-16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	56	31	47	49
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,684	3,543	5,270	49
Ferroalloys				
Ferrochromium				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	486,927	665,012	788,252	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	187,187	158,612	178,290	12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	30,776	20,524	12,069	-41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,542	7,687	5,693	-26

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Ferromanganese				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	825,155:	1,055,127:	1,168,065:	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	162,064:	154,197:	176,654:	15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	24,179:	20,057:	12,576:	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,627:	6,165:	3,403:	-45
Ferrosilicon				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	193,475:	304,552:	451,481:	48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	74,230:	73,731:	101,284:	37
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	58,728:	26,017:	22,673:	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,118:	12,737:	8,354:	-34
Iron and steel mill products, all grades				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	26,196:	24,307:	20,754:	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,221,429:	9,577,210:	8,056,871:	-16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1,012:	956:	955:	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	891,594:	841,657:	745,170:	-11
Copper ore and metal				
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper:				
Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste:				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	75,128:	69,913:	123,638:	84
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	88,707:	64,169:	75,063:	17
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	280,204:	450,096:	513,646:	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	298,830:	446,586:	477,204:	7
Copper, unwrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	552,806:	441,983:	604,587:	37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	707,159:	524,750:	758,273:	45
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	113,094:	74,211:	34,670:	-53
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	157,971:	95,640:	46,032:	-52
Copper, wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	352,222:	254,173:	260,628:	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	669,674:	566,157:	576,715:	2
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	61,235:	58,497:	50,972:	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	239,299:	205,060:	209,711:	2

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Bauxite and aluminum metals				
Bauxite				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	11,503	8,000	7,555	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	310,854	210,091	188,756	-10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	36	35	44	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,188	3,010	8,451	181
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	1,131,771	1,101,453	1,668,658	51
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,440,350	1,126,479	1,825,274	62
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	570,617	795,437	613,243	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	672,483	792,267	610,559	-23
Aluminum, wrought other than foil				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	512,837	476,755	509,552	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,042,865	863,192	930,408	8
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	229,063	194,666	207,456	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	548,175	457,238	490,602	7
Aluminum foil				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	27,001	28,583	30,150	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	90,628	82,878	96,240	16
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	23,224	21,210	30,076	42
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33,319	28,800	29,717	3
Nickel ore and metal				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	340,986	374,640	259,661	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	730,743	712,621	549,805	-23
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	95,763	85,101	41,142	-52
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	230,210	212,495	104,263	-51
Tin ore and metal				
Imports:				
Quantity (long tons)-----	46	37	41	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	533,788	438,040	256,226	-42
Exports:				
Quantity (long tons)-----	28	29	50	74
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	36,375	42,799	35,805	-16

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Lead				
Lead ore and concentrate				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	35,943	5,498	6,810	24
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,094	21,976	12,713	-42
Lead metal and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	186,250	153,546	162,628	6
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	96,565	63,527	68,048	7
Zinc				
Zinc ore and concentrate				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	101,603	105,170	91,930	-13
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,517	36,044	22,000	-39
Zinc metal and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,616	31,505	9,594	-70
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,700	11,687	4,328	-63
Miscellaneous base metals and ores				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	725,427	694,096	757,665	9
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	661,764	535,587	514,706	-4
Ores of cerium and thorium				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,304,837	1,224,484	1,089,647	-11
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,156,163	1,148,260	1,078,131	-6
Ores of cerium and thorium				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3	3	1	-48
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,202	1,984	1,105	-44
Ores of cerium and thorium				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	507	1,638	1,282	-22
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	299	415	326	-21

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Chrome ore and metal				
Chrome ore				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained)	119	370	437	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,484	19,829	21,809	10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained)	49	90	82	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,956	4,599	4,127	-10
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4	3	4	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,080	19,618	21,647	10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,626	2,963	2,971	0
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Cobalt ore and metal				
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	23,084	16,592	11,663	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)	200,049	181,139	83,250	-54
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	952	911	1,191	31
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,661	7,355	8,930	21
Columbium ore and metal				
Columbium ore				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,323	4,407	3,331	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,581	13,817	6,473	-53
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	49	8	12	52
Value (1,000 dollars)	262	40	174	331
Iron ore				
Imports:				
Quantity (long tons)	17,159	15,965	16,748	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	533,770	468,185	469,027	0
Exports:				
Quantity (long tons)	4,992	5,033	4,481	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	239,256	240,556	204,795	-15

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Magnesium metal				
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	8,893	8,520	7,002	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,087	23,077	19,015	-18
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	46,022	38,188	41,756	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	124,165	102,202	108,885	7
Magnesium, wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	457	718	1,818	153
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,296	1,896	4,640	145
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	2,116	1,950	2,036	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,495	11,401	13,492	18
Manganese ore and metal				
Manganese ore				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	386,509	758,582	916,866	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,058	22,102	22,654	2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	228,196	54,049	40,308	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,726	4,391	3,366	-23
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	27,127	18,419	19,705	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,213	10,708	9,962	-7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,164	10,360	10,562	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,896	7,321	7,913	8
Mercury ore and metal				
Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (flasks of 7 1/2 pounds each)-----	26,533	18,892	20,185	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,630	5,336	4,176	-22
Molybdenum ore and metal				
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	5,294	4,354	3,526	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,623	7,895	6,340	-20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	63,366	63,858	49,152	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	242,769	247,690	136,006	-45

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)---	579:	650:	719:	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,734:	5,124:	5,380:	5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)---	1,252:	943:	1,854:	97
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,549:	4,663:	5,931:	27
Molybdenum wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	132:	94:	102:	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,023:	2,301:	2,701:	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	730:	953:	979:	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,321:	14,520:	16,790:	16
Rhenium metal				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1:	4:	5:	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	449:	1,215:	2,616:	115
Silicon metal				
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	54,140:	102,074:	80,194:	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,557:	52,841:	39,887:	-25
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,839:	3,974:	10,767:	171
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	88,542:	61,488:	65,167:	6
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,758:	1,897:	1,508:	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,889:	30,783:	25,306:	-18
Tantalum ore and metal				
Tantalum ore				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,256:	2,323:	1,260:	-46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,900:	17,510:	9,915:	-43
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	228:	202:	522:	158
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,776:	7,924:	7,843:	-1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	402:	589:	519:	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,076:	23,277:	19,318:	-17

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Tantalum, wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	56	900		6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	100	69	73	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,099	9,743	10,391	7
Titanium ore and metal				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	801	979	1,003	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	88,832	110,826	133,800	21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	8	27	5	-81
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,935	6,952	1,414	-80
Titanium sponge				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	11,237	3,453	3,252	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,513	10,219	9,583	-6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	967	337	461	37
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	4,052	4,613	4,962	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,150	8,199	7,674	-6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	6	9	16	81
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	49,385	60,291	59,791	-1
Titanium, wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----		1	1	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,504	20,894	18,840	-10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----		1	1	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,509	29,672	31,412	6
Tungsten ore and metal				
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)-----	12,805	23,462	12,258	-48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	51,714	36,950	14,258	-61
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)-----	284	272	76	-72
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,239	831	241	-71

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	231	173	161	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,496	1,742	1,823	5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	3,584	5,609	3,814	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,228	37,661	22,432	-40
Tungsten, wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	84	123	143	17
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,752	5,234	5,719	9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	417	579	440	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,545	21,780	24,952	15
Metallic containers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	168,255	318,985	190,215	-40
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	226,085	200,756	215,403	7
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	801,084,034	845,376,715	838,712,839	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	480,169	494,198	523,250	6
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	73,274,687	80,096,626	97,900,330	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	90,752	75,622	85,920	14
Wire strand and rope				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	698,575,612	700,993,717	667,840,732	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	410,185	404,459	417,799	3
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	22,814,599	22,537,677	30,840,268	37
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,529	34,702	40,937	18
Fencing				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	28,816,594	34,473,391	29,462,151	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,608	10,975	10,283	-6
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	1,610,573	1,059,773	1,391,562	31
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,647	2,270	2,669	18

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Wire cloth				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	14,794,666	15,148,552	23,523,115	55
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,275	47,245	53,451	13
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	31,828,130	41,971,283	45,170,070	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,843	15,937	16,394	3
Milled wire mesh				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	45,061,668	72,957,609	92,274,594	26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,482	20,448	28,067	37
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	6,158,812	4,829,719	5,253,492	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,711	4,372	4,441	2
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,383,104	1,439,225	1,603,215	11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	576,957	533,830	545,879	2
Fasteners				
Bolts, nuts, and screws				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	1349,356,916	1241,551,398	1253,987,813	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	738,408	699,235	719,191	3
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	191,535,035	131,436,069	103,257,536	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	169,783	147,673	147,171	0
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,225,802	1,329,790	1,431,173	8
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	816,578	777,242	668,436	-14
Handtools				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	727,847	826,366	867,776	5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	629,404	633,775	533,363	-16
Table flatware				

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Table flatware, precious metals				
Imports:				
Quantity (pieces)-----	7,967,659	10,037,558	8,483,902	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,413	11,163	12,042	8
Exports:				
Quantity (pieces)-----	65,431	51,221	36,581	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,290	977	653	-33
Table flatware, stainless steel				
Imports:				
Quantity (pieces)-----	703,169,100	665,556,298	658,594,845	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	124,614	112,255	107,242	-4
Exports:				
Quantity (pieces)-----	4,582,968	657,603	1,335,212	103
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	36,33	1,313	1,652	26
Scissors and shears				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)-----	54,722,610	53,504,928	75,838,198	42
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,462	34,490	44,288	28
Exports:				
Quantity (number)-----	229,338	363,219	234,103	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	878	761	664	-13
Miscellaneous metal products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,715,802	3,763,918	4,007,442	6
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,821,241	1,436,975	1,472,229	2
Chain of base metals				
Power transmission chain of iron and steel				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	70,388,847	77,348,251	71,041,807	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	82,374	90,064	97,424	8
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	9,779,071	8,361,071	6,875,555	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,886	23,607	20,956	-11
Anchor chain of iron or steel				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	21,251,964	18,672,159	11,836,770	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,140	5,931	6,799	15
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	2,824,279	1,893,234	1,344,503	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,196	3,238	2,070	-36

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	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:				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	52,845,269	55,624,951	60,277,633	8
Exports:	36,423	40,610	48,972	21
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,729,197	15,314,134	13,302,326	-13
Structures of base metal	16,785	14,340	15,655	9
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	215,066	402,814	443,141	10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	511,544	327,247	241,185	-26

Table 19.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1986

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

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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, 1986

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Mirrors of glass-----		
Glassware and other glass products-----		
Fiber glass-----		
Glass containers-----		
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.-----	03 08	03 08
Precious metals-----		09
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap-----		03 06 09
Platinum group metals-----		
Gold bullion-----	03 06 09	
Silver bullion-----		
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys-----		03 06 09
Ferroalloys-----		
Ferrochromium-----		(06) 09
Ferromanganese-----		(03) (06) 09
Ferrosilicon-----	06	
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----		
Copper ore and metal-----		
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper-----		
Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste and scrap-----	06 (08)	
Copper, unwrought-----	03 06	(03) (06) 09
Copper, wrought-----		
Bauxite and aluminum metals-----		
Bauxite-----		03 08 09
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap-----	03 06	
Aluminum, wrought other than foil-----		
Aluminum foil-----		06 (03) (06) 10
Nickel ore and metal-----	(06)	06 (08)
Tin ore and metal-----	(03) (08)	
Lead-----		
Lead ore and concentrate-----	09	(06)
Lead metal and waste and scrap-----		
Zinc-----		
Zinc ore and concentrate-----	(08)	(03) (06)
Zinc metal and waste and scrap-----		03 06 09
Miscellaneous base metals and ores-----		
Ores of cerium and thorium-----	(03) (06)	
Chrome ore and metal-----		
Chrome ore-----		09
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap-----		06 (08) 09
Cobalt ore and metal-----		
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap-----	(03) (06) (08) 09	
Columbium ore and metal-----	(03) (08) 09	06
Columbium ore-----		
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste		

Table 19.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1986

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

Table 19.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1986

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

Machinery and Equipment 1/

U.S. merchandise trade in machinery and equipment deteriorated rapidly in 1986 with the deficit in these products, increasing to \$65.6 billion, or more than \$24.6 billion over that in 1985 (table 20, fig. 8). U.S. imports of these products rose by 19 percent to \$160.1 billion in 1986, representing an increase of \$25.0 billion over those in 1985. Principal sources of imports were Japan, the EC, Canada, and Mexico, which together accounted for 83 percent of total imports. In contrast, U.S. exports of machinery and equipment remained essentially unchanged in 1986, increasing by less than 1 percent to \$94.5 billion. Principal export markets in 1986 included Canada, the EC, Japan, and Mexico. These countries accounted for 62 percent of U.S. exports in 1986 compared with 55 percent in 1985. Significant trade changes in 1986 occurred in passenger automobiles, aircraft, office machines, and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus, all of which are covered later in this section.

U.S. bilateral trade

The major U.S. trading partners in machinery and equipment were Japan, the EC, and Canada. The large trade deficit with Japan in 1985 increased by \$12.4 billion to \$58.6 billion in 1986. The trade deficit with the EC increased by \$4.7 billion to \$11.4 billion and the trade deficit with Canada increased by \$1.8 billion to \$4.3 billion.

The increase in the U.S. trade deficit in machinery and equipment in 1986 resulted largely from an increase in demand for products produced by Japan. These products included motor vehicles, office machines, radiotelephonic and radiotelegraphic apparatus, and consumer electronic products. In contrast to strong U.S. demand for imported products, the demand for U.S. goods in foreign markets was relatively flat with small increases in shipments to Japan and the EC. Exports to OPEC and Third World countries declined modestly as these countries continued to adjust to depressed oil prices and the lack of hard currencies to purchase imported merchandise.

Commodity analyses

Nonpiston-type internal combustion engines and parts.--U.S. imports of nonpiston engines and parts rose from \$2.4 billion in 1985 to \$2.9 billion in 1986, representing an increase of 21 percent. The majority of the import growth was in aircraft engines and parts, which increased by 20 percent during the period. These power plants (primarily from France, the United Kingdom, and Canada) are used in commuter, business, and large transport aircraft. Exports of nonpiston internal combustion engines and parts used mostly in aircraft also rose, increasing from \$3.6 billion in 1985 to \$4.0 billion in 1986. France, the United Kingdom, and Canada were the principal foreign markets for these engines in 1986.

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523-0131

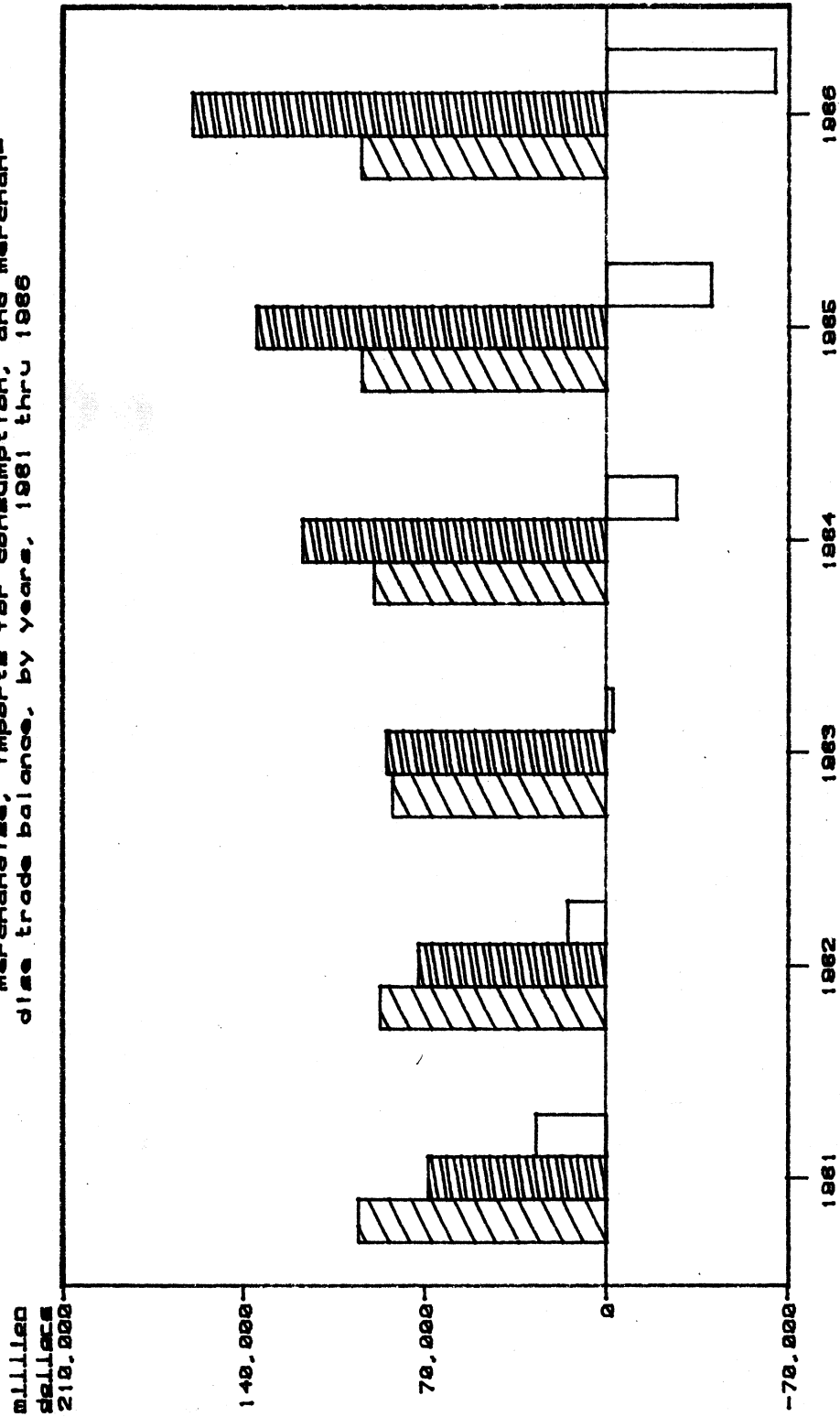
1/ Included here are products classified in pts. 4, 5, and 6 of Schedule 6 (metals and metal products) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

Table 20.--Machinery and equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1984, 1985, and 1986 1/

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1984	1985	1986	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada-----	25,554,786	26,894,457	25,431,976	
Japan-----	5,077,860	5,361,092	6,007,254	
EC (10)-----	18,908,627	19,312,426	20,851,057	
Brazil-----	907,075	1,346,603	1,602,580	
Hong Kong-----	1,140,168	981,961	1,073,372	
India-----	545,787	540,623	694,557	
Korea-----	1,949,143	2,045,113	1,989,462	
Mexico-----	5,105,238	6,186,586	6,006,354	
Taiwan-----	1,377,966	1,567,393	1,696,854	
OPEC-----	6,152,507	5,676,915	5,159,718	
MNES-----	1,053,563	2,117,201	1,939,863	
China-----	873,612	1,888,579	1,861,559	
All other-----	21,977,511	22,124,576	22,074,224	
Total-----	89,750,236	94,154,951	94,527,275	
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada-----	27,908,028	29,361,808	29,727,058	
Japan-----	41,648,350	51,493,485	64,559,237	
EC (10)-----	20,713,818	26,010,155	32,297,673	
Brazil-----	967,692	1,170,485	1,414,985	
Hong Kong-----	2,555,471	2,144,570	2,271,495	
India-----	66,111	51,980	46,802	
Korea-----	2,700,224	2,812,075	4,502,043	
Mexico-----	4,553,280	5,414,153	6,513,212	
Taiwan-----	4,658,172	5,090,470	6,083,888	
OPEC-----	115,686	50,930	58,439	
MNES-----	216,695	244,103	262,874	
China-----	65,759	89,906	143,779	
All other-----	10,733,763	11,241,152	12,342,234	
Total-----	116,837,297	135,085,372	160,079,945	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada-----	-2,353,242	-2,467,350	-4,295,082	
Japan-----	-36,570,490	-46,132,392	-58,551,983	
EC (10)-----	-1,805,190	-6,697,728	-11,446,615	
Brazil-----	-60,616	176,117	187,594	
Hong Kong-----	-1,415,303	-1,162,608	-1,198,122	
India-----	479,676	488,642	647,754	
Korea-----	-751,080	-766,962	-2,512,581	
Mexico-----	551,937	772,433	-506,858	
Taiwan-----	-3,280,206	-3,523,077	-4,387,034	
OPEC-----	6,036,820	5,625,985	5,101,279	
MNES-----	836,867	1,873,097	1,676,988	
China-----	807,852	1,798,672	1,517,780	
All other-----	11,243,747	10,883,423	9,731,990	
Total-----	-27,087,061	-40,930,420	-65,552,669	

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, 1981 thru 1986



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

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

Pumps for liquids.--U.S. imports of pumps (and parts) for liquids increased by 15 percent, to \$766 million, in 1986 from \$665 million in 1985. The majority of this import increase was accounted for by two leading foreign sources of this type of equipment--West Germany and Japan. U.S. imports from these two countries, together, accounted for \$67 million of the \$101 million increase in total imports of these pumps in 1986. U.S. imports from West Germany during 1986 consisted largely of fuel injection pumps for compression ignition engines. U.S. imports from Japan were largely stock pumps for use in measuring and dispensing machines, motor-vehicle engines, and for the paper and pulp industries. The rise in pump imports is attributed to continued U.S. economic growth coupled with increased U.S. automobile production by Japanese manufacturers.

U.S. exports of pumps for liquids were valued at \$848 million in 1986, representing a 6-percent decline from the value in 1985. Nearly all of the decline occurred in exports to Saudi Arabia and Mexico, the second and third largest foreign market for U.S. products. Both Saudi Arabia and Mexico continued to experience a decline in their national economies in 1986 as a result of depressed oil prices. Canada continued to be the largest U.S. export market for pumps for liquids, although U.S. exports to Canada declined slightly to \$207 million in 1986, or by 3 percent from those in 1985.

Ruben Mata
523-0262

Air-conditioning machines.--U.S. imports of air-conditioning machines and parts increased from \$295 million in 1985 to \$451 million in 1986, or by 53 percent. Japan continued to be the leading foreign supplier of these products, accounting for nearly 57 percent of the total value of imports. Other significant suppliers included Mexico, Canada, and Brazil, which together accounted for 29 percent of total imports. The rise in U.S. imports of these products from Japan was related to increased U.S. automobile production by Japanese-based manufacturers. Also, the rise was related to several large U.S. producers of air-conditioning machines that recently established joint-venture agreements with foreign producers to import window- and wall-type room air-conditioners from Mexico and Brazil.

U.S. exports of air-conditioning machines were valued at \$768 million in 1986, representing a 9-percent decline from the value in 1985. Nearly all of the decline occurred in exports to Canada, the largest foreign market for U.S. products. Exports to Canada were valued at \$352 million in 1986, down by 15 percent from those of 1985. Other major foreign markets from U.S. exports were Mexico and Saudi Arabia, which collectively accounted for 15 percent of total exports.

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523-0262

Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment.--U.S. imports of refrigerators and refrigeration equipment increased to \$404 million in 1986 from \$269 million in 1985. The principal products imported were household refrigerators, 130

freezers, and refrigerator-freezer combinations. Imports of these products were valued at \$228 million in 1986 compared with \$149 million in 1985, representing an increase of 53 percent. Japan, Canada, Italy, Korea, and Sweden were the principal foreign suppliers, accounting for 75 percent of the total value of imports. The rise in imports of refrigerators and refrigeration equipment was attributed to an increase in the home construction market coupled with a reduction in U.S. interest rates.

U.S. exports of refrigerators and refrigeration equipment increased by 3 percent to \$435 million in 1986, from \$421 million in 1985. Canada continued to provide the largest market, receiving 18 percent of total U.S. exports in 1986. Exports of refrigerators and refrigeration equipment to Mexico represented the fastest growing foreign market in 1986, with exports to that country increasing to \$19 million, from \$9 million in 1985. The increase in U.S. exports to Mexico was reportedly related to Mexico's discontinuance of import permits required as a condition for membership in the GATT.

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623-0262

Wrapping and packaging machinery.--U.S. imports of wrapping and packaging machinery (and parts) rose to \$540 million in 1986, representing an increase of 31 percent over the value of such imports in 1985. Principal suppliers continued to be West Germany and Italy; collectively, these countries accounted for 56 percent of the total value of imports of these products in 1986. Other important suppliers included Japan, Switzerland, Canada, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, France, and Sweden. Imports from Japan reached \$64 million in 1986, representing 12 percent of total imports.

Imports from West Germany rose to \$184 million in 1986, 51 percent above the level of imports in 1985, and consisted of such products as thermoforming machines, cartoning machines, and filling and sealing machines for dry pharmaceutical products. These machines were well received in the U.S. market because of their innovative technology. Confectionery wrapping and packaging machinery was the major type of machinery imported from Italy. According to industry sources, such machinery enjoyed a significant price advantage and satisfied the market's demand for simple but effective machinery that required minimum service and repair.

U.S. exports of wrapping and packaging machinery declined to \$296 million in 1986, down by 2 percent from that of 1985. Exports to Canada, traditionally a major market, declined to \$64 million, 23 percent below the level of the year earlier. However, exports to the Republic of Korea exceeded \$9 million in 1986, almost double the 1985 level. The industry experienced a trade deficit of \$244 million in 1986 compared with a trade deficit of \$112 million in 1985.

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523-0263

Earth-moving and mining machinery.--The value of imports of earth-moving and mining machinery and parts increased by 14 percent, from \$1.8 billion in

1985 to \$2.1 billion in 1986. The rise in imports is largely attributed to strong residential and public housing construction, which boosted the market for earth-moving machinery.

Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines accounted for a large part of the increase, with imports of this machinery rising from \$303 million in 1985 to \$451 million in 1986. Japan remained the largest supplier, accounting for more than one-half of total imports, principally owing to low prices offered by Japanese suppliers compared with those offered by U.S. suppliers. Imports of front-end loaders, track-laying type, also exhibited a large increase, much of which can be attributed to machinery imported from France, which rose by almost 200 percent to \$104 million in 1986. The increase in imports from France was largely the result of the shifting of U.S.-based production facilities to that country. This growing trend of low-priced imports has led to foreign-based facilities increasingly becoming the sources of products sold in the U.S.

Exports of earth-moving and mining machinery declined by 15 percent, from \$4.5 billion in 1985 to \$3.8 billion in 1986. Exports of drilling and boring machinery fell by 54 percent, principally owing to weak overseas oil and gas markets.

Nita Kavalauskas
523-0467

Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery.--U.S. imports of lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery (material handling) and parts increased by 24 percent, from \$838 million in 1985 to \$1.04 billion in 1986. Much of this increase was attributed to a 33-percent rise in imports of parts of material-handling machines and a 58-percent rise in imports of conveyors. West Germany, the principal source of U.S. imports of parts, increased its shipments to the United States by 89 percent. U.S. imports of conveyors from Japan, the principal source of such imports, increased its shipments by 150 percent. Japan, West Germany, and Canada accounted for approximately 58 percent of the total U.S. imports of material handling machinery and parts during 1986. The rise in imports can be attributed to the sustained economic growth in the United States, stimulating demand in many industrial sectors for this type of equipment.

U.S. exports of material-handling machines and parts decreased by 6 percent, from \$477 million in 1985 to \$449 million in 1986. Canada was the major foreign market for parts and for certain unspecified types of material-handling machinery in both 1985 and 1986. The U.S. trade deficit in these products increased from \$361 million in 1985 to a deficit of \$594 million in 1986.

William Greene
523-0265

Papermaking and converting machinery.--U.S. imports of papermaking and converting machinery increased to \$477 million in 1986, up by 22 percent from those in 1985. The increase in imports was accounted for by traditional

suppliers such as West Germany, Finland, and Canada as well as from new competitors, such as Italy, Japan, and Brazil. The increasing foreign competition in these products was reportedly related to lower overseas production costs, more favorable financing in foreign countries, and growing use of foreign manufacturing subsidiaries by U.S. firms. U.S. exports of papermaking and converting machinery increased to \$262 million in 1986, up by 9 percent from those in 1985.

David Slingerland
523-0263

Printing trades machinery.--U.S. imports of printing trades machinery rose to \$1,038 million in 1986 compared with \$809 million in 1985, representing an increase of 28 percent. Imports of sheet-fed offset presses accounted for the largest share of the increase; such imports, principally from West Germany and Japan, rose to \$327 million in 1986 compared with \$266 million in 1985. The next largest category of imports, roll-fed presses, rose to \$144 million in 1986, \$36 million more than in 1985. Imports of these roll-fed presses increased substantially from Japan; such imports reached \$78 million in 1986, 82 percent above those in 1985. Other types of printing trades machinery that registered important import gains in 1986 were printing presses, other than letter and offset types, and parts of printing presses.

Purchases of printing trades machinery from West Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, and Italy were attractive to U.S. customers because of quality and technical features, often at favorable prices. In addition, industry sources indicate that more favorable financing was obtained by foreign producers for their U.S. customers.

David Slingerland
523-0263

Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof.--U.S. imports of these products increased from \$2.1 billion in 1985 to \$2.7 billion in 1986, or by 28 percent. Metal-cutting machine tools accounted for about one-half of the increased imports of these machines, rising from \$1.4 billion in 1985 to \$1.7 billion in 1986, or by 21 percent. Metal-forming machine tools also rose sharply during the period, increasing by 68 percent to \$570 million. The value of imported parts rose by 16 percent, increasing from \$376 million to \$434 million. The major foreign supplier of machine tools and parts continued to be Japan, which accounted for 48 percent (\$1.3 billion) of total imports in 1986, representing an increase of 33 percent over those in 1985. Imports from West Germany, the second largest supplier, rose from \$320 million in 1985 to \$474 million in 1986, or by 48 percent.

On May 20, 1986, the President postponed making a formal finding under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 in response to a petition filed in 1983 by the National Machine Tool Builders' Association. However, the President did (1) initiate negotiations seeking Voluntary Restraint Agreements (VRA's) to limit exports of metalworking machine tools for a 5-year period from Japan, West Germany, Switzerland, and Taiwan, and (2) provide U.S. Government assistance to U.S. producers to improve their competitiveness.

In December 1986, the United States signed VRA's with Japan and Taiwan. The VRA signed with Japan restricts exports to the United States of machining centers, milling machines, numerically controlled (NC) lathes, non-NC lathes, and NC and non-NC punching and shearing machines. The VRA signed with Taiwan includes the same categories of machine tools as the agreement signed with Japan, but excludes punching and shearing machines.

According to industry sources, the increase in imports of machine tools in 1986 was related in general to a shift by U.S. manufacturers away from the production of the types of machines facing import competition and to larger, higher value-added machines tools. Other factors that accounted in part for the increase in imports include importers (1) resisting price increases in the face of the rising value of major foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar; (2) selling less expensive machines from U.S. inventories; and (3) offering customers significantly shorter lead times compared with those offered by U.S. producers.

Carol E. Howell
523-0455

Office machines.--U.S. imports of office machines rose to \$14.6 billion in 1986, 28 percent higher than those in 1985. The principal supplier was Japan, which accounted for 50 percent of total imports. Singapore and Taiwan were also large suppliers, accounting for 10 and 8 percent of total imports, respectively. In contrast to the large growth in imports, U.S. exports of office machines rose by only 4 percent, increasing to \$15.4 billion. Principal foreign markets for U.S.-produced machines included Canada, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Japan. The U.S. trade surplus in office machines deteriorated in 1986, declining to \$790 million.

Automatic data processing machines.--The large increase in imports of office machines was largely accounted for by an increase in demand for foreign-produced automatic data processing machines. Imports of these machines increased to \$5.5 billion in 1986, representing a rise of 39 percent over those in 1985. Countries in the Far East were the major suppliers with imports from Singapore up by 202 percent; those from Korea up by 67 percent; those from Taiwan up by 51 percent; and those from Japan up by 45 percent. U.S. exports of automatic data processing machines increased by a modest 11 percent to \$3.5 billion in 1986. As a result, the U.S. trade deficit in automatic data processing machines increased to \$2.0 billion in 1986. Trade corrections expected in 1986 from a decline in the value of the dollar did not occur.

U.S. imports of parts of automatic data processing entered free of duty also showed a significant increase in 1986, rising by 30 percent to \$5.3 billion. Major foreign suppliers of these parts included Singapore and Japan, which accounted for 52 and 41 percent, respectively, of the increase.

Copying machines.--U.S. imports of copying machines increased by 16 percent in 1986 compared with those of 1985, when such imports totaled \$1.3 billion. Japan remained the principal source of imports, accounting for 88 percent of the total. The Netherlands was the second leading source,

accounting for 8 percent. Imported copying machines are largely small, desk-type units that are not produced by U.S. firms. The U.S. market for desk-type units is reportedly growing faster than the market for large-capacity units.

William Fletcher
523-0378

Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices.--U.S. imports of taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices increased to \$1.0 billion in 1986 compared with \$838 million in 1985, or by 22 percent. The principal products imported continued to be miscellaneous valves and parts accounting for \$785 million, or nearly 77 percent. Total U.S. imports of hand-operated and check valves and parts also increased, rising from \$231 million in 1985 to \$238 million in 1986. West Germany, Japan, Canada, and Taiwan were the principal foreign suppliers, accounting for 67 percent of the total value of imports. The increase in the value of imports was largely attributed to sustained U.S. economic activity and movement by U.S. producers to offshore facilities.

U.S. exports of taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices declined negligibly from \$610 million during 1985 to \$609 million in 1986. The principal foreign markets for U.S. exports of these products were Canada (\$134 million), Mexico (\$110 million), and the United Kingdom (\$52 million); collectively, these nations accounted for \$296 million, or 48 percent of total U.S. exports.

Ruben Mata
523-0262

Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment.--U.S. imports of this electrical equipment increased 9 percent to nearly \$2.4 billion during 1986 compared with the nearly \$2.2 billion entered during 1985. Imports from Japan, the leading foreign supplier, increased by 27 percent during the year, to \$547 million, accounting for 23 percent of the 1986 total. Aside from Japan, the largest import increase was in imports from Mexico, which rose by \$83 million, or 24 percent, to \$436 million. Among the leading suppliers, Singapore recorded the largest single percentage increase--40 percent, to \$66 million. U.S. exports of motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment declined by 5 percent to \$1.1 billion, down from the nearly \$1.2 billion recorded during 1985. The resulting trade deficit in these products amounted to nearly \$1.3 billion, 25 percent larger than the deficit in 1985.

Transformers.--Transformer imports declined by 5 percent during 1986 to \$259 million. The downturn was the first that has been recorded in over 10 years. The reversal of this trend was largely due to a substantial decline in imports of unrated transformers and transformers rated at more than 100,000 kilovolt amperes (KVA) from Sweden. Such imports fell from approximately \$41 million in 1985 to just under \$5 million in 1986. With this one exception, imports increased from nearly every other major foreign source.

Motors.--U.S. imports of motors increased by 12 percent during 1986 to \$580 million; this was largely due to increased entries from the three leading suppliers--Japan, Mexico, and West Germany. Imports from these sources increased by 10, 11, and 43 percent, to \$145 million, \$139 million, and \$65 million, respectively. The fastest rising import categories were non-alternating-current-driven motors rated between 1 and 20 horsepower and those rated over 20 percent horsepower but less than 200 horsepower.

Generators.--Generator imports rose by 39 percent during 1986 to \$95 million, largely on the strength of increased shipments from Japan and Denmark. Imports from Japan increased by 140 percent during the period to \$35 million, whereas those from Denmark registered a 150-percent gain, to \$18 million. Imports from Denmark were almost totally of generators rated 400 kilowatts or less, whereas those from Japan were predominately units rated over 400 kilowatts.

Miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers.--U.S. imports of these apparatus and parts increased to over \$1.2 billion in 1986, or 13 percent higher than those in 1985. The overall increase was largely related to shipments from Japan and Mexico, which rose by 24 and 36 percent, respectively, to \$253 million and \$246 million. Together, these two leading foreign suppliers accounted for 41 percent of total imports in 1986. The categories of products imported during the period which experienced the largest absolute and percentage increases were rectifiers and rectifying apparatus, which rose by \$69 million to \$603 million, and parts of motors other than commutators which increased by 42 percent to \$125 million. The rectifiers and rectifying apparatus include items such as ac/dc power supplies that are incorporated into personal computers and other electronic apparatus.

John Cutchin
523-0231

Primary cells and batteries.--U.S. imports of primary cells and batteries increased significantly during 1986, rising by 30 percent to \$475 million. Japan was the largest supplier during the period, increasing its share of total imports to 52 percent. The increase in Japan's share was related to a 57-percent rise in imports of nickel-cadmium batteries used in products requiring rechargeable devices. Mexico was the second largest supplier, accounting for \$49 million in imports, although about 80 percent of these imports were entered under TSUS item 807.00, indicating that assembly operations for U.S.-fabricated components are located in Mexico. Other important suppliers included West Germany, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom. Combined, these countries accounted for less than 20 percent of total U.S. imports. In contrast to the large increase in imports during the period, U.S. exports of primary cells and batteries decreased during 1986, declining by 3 percent, to \$127 million.

Gary Cohen
523-8541

Portable electric hand tools.--U.S. imports of portable electric hand tools rose to \$328 million in 1986, 40 percent above the \$235 million figure recorded in 1985. Imports from Japan, by far the leading foreign supplier, rose by 50 percent to \$203 million during 1986. Substantial import increases from West Germany were also reported--a 22-percent increase to \$42 million; Switzerland reported a 19-percent increase to \$29 million; and Taiwan reported a 59-percent increase to \$19 million. Portable electric drills and saws were the principal imported product, accounting for 26 and 22 percent, respectively, of the 1986 import total. The remaining imported products were largely grinders, sanders, and polishers (18 percent); screwdrivers, nut-runners, and impact wrenches (5 percent); miscellaneous tools such as string trimmers (7 percent); and parts (6 percent). The continued strong demand for consumer products and strong marketing efforts on the part of Japanese tool makers were largely responsible for the increased presence of imported tools in U.S. markets.

John Cutchin
523-0231

Electromechanical household and commercial appliances.--U.S. imports of electromechanical appliances rose dramatically in 1986, to \$314 million from \$174 million in 1985, or by 81 percent. Hong Kong was the leading source of these products accounting for \$73 million in U.S. imports in 1986. Other significant suppliers included France, the Republic of Korea, Japan, and Taiwan, together accounting for 52 percent (\$163 million) of the total. U.S. imports from France, also a significant supplier to the U.S. market, were valued at \$68 million in 1986 compared with \$20 million in 1985. The surge in total U.S. imports in 1986 was due in part to the popularity of foreign food processors and food mixers primarily produced by firms in Hong Kong and France.

Georgia Jackson
523-4604

Ignition equipment.--U.S. imports of automotive ignition equipment including battery-charging alternators, starters, spark plugs, and ignition coils, rose by 47 percent in 1986, reaching \$543 million. The increase in imports was related to a rise in demand for replacement parts for imported cars and to increased purchases of foreign equipment by both U.S. producers of motor vehicles and to West German and Japanese producers operating U.S. motor-vehicle assembly plants. The major suppliers of ignition equipment included Japan with \$229 million in imports, followed by West Germany with \$102 million, and Mexico with \$76 million. Combined, these countries accounted for 75 percent of total U.S. imports in 1986 compared with 70 percent in 1985. In contrast to the increase in U.S. imports in 1986, U.S. exports of this equipment decreased during the period, declining by 5 percent to \$324 million.

Gary Cohen
523-8541

Telephone and telegraph apparatus.--Imports of telephone and telegraph apparatus rose by nearly 13 percent, from \$2.0 billion in 1985 to \$2.3 billion in 1986. The overall increase was attributable to growth in imports of telephone instruments. Imports of all other categories of telephone apparatus declined in 1986, and imports of telegraph apparatus showed little change from the 1985 figure. Beginning in January 1986, the trends in imports of switching and switchboard apparatus and telephone instruments changed markedly and tended somewhat to offset each other. These changes coincided with the introduction of new tariff schedule annotations and did not appear to reflect a shift in demand for these products. Japan was the principal sources of the imports, supplying approximately one-half of imports during both periods. Exports of telephone and telegraph apparatus rose by nearly 5 percent in 1986 to \$870 million, largely as a result of increases in exports of switching equipment and telegraph apparatus.

Telephone switching and switchboard equipment.--Imports of the items in this group posted a large decrease in 1986. Imports fell from \$519 million in 1985 to \$401 million in 1986. The reported decline in imports was largely due to discontinuity in the data. Japan was the largest source of these imports, supplying \$202 million in 1985 and \$161 million in 1986. Exports increased from \$363 million in 1985 to \$394 million in 1986, with exports to Japan showing the largest increase, from \$15 million in 1985 to \$45 million in 1986.

Telephone instruments.--Imports of telephone instruments increased by nearly 93 percent, from \$484 million in 1985 to \$932 million in 1986. The growth in imports of telephone instruments was the result of increasing consumer demand for telephones and U.S. producers' shift of manufacturing facilities to the Far East. Imports from Japan more than doubled, rising from \$172 million in 1985 to \$362 million in 1986, making Japan the largest supplier of imported telephone instruments. Taiwan was the second largest supplier, with \$112 million in imports in 1985, increasing to \$239 million in 1986. The largest categories of telephone instruments were those with features and multiline sets. Exports of telephone instruments remained low at \$38 million in 1986, a negligible increase over the prior year.

Sylvia McDonough
523-4587

Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment.--U.S. imports of products in this group rose from \$15.2 billion in 1985 to \$16.7 billion in 1986, representing an increase of 10 percent. The largest source of such imports was Japan, which accounted for about 62 percent of the total in both 1985 and 1986. During a significant appreciation in the value of the yen, imports from Japan rose from \$9.4 billion to \$10.4 billion, representing an increase of 11 percent. The principal products in this group include audio and video tape recorders (48 percent of the total value during 1986); television apparatus (23 percent of the total value); and radio receivers and miscellaneous radio apparatus and parts (11 percent of the total value).

Television apparatus.--Comparing imports in 1985 and 1986, U.S. imports of television apparatus, principally television receivers, increased from \$3.3 billion to \$3.8 billion, or by 15 percent. U.S. imports from Japan, the largest source in both years, increased from \$1.3 billion in 1985 to \$1.4 billion during 1986, or by 10 percent. As a share of total imports, however, those from Japan decreased from 40 percent in 1985 to 38 percent in 1986. New product developments, including stereo television, component-style television systems, liquid-crystal display television, and to some extent, digital televisions, have provided the impetus for growth in the U.S. market.

Transceivers.--U.S. imports of transceivers increased from \$306 million in 1985 to \$463 million in 1986, or by 51 percent. Much of the increase was accounted for by a 33-percent increase in shipments from Japan, the largest source of imports in both periods. Such imports amounted to \$182 million in 1986, accounting for 34 percent of the total. The most significant growth in imports of this product grouping occurred in imports of CB transceivers. Such imports increased by 271 percent, from \$54 million in 1985 to \$200 million in 1986. The CB has regained some of its popularity in recent years especially for use as emergency mobile communications devices that can be stored in a car's trunk or glove box and activated only when needed.

Eric Nelson
523-4585

Electric sound and visual signaling apparatus.--Imports of electric sound and visual signaling apparatus increased by nearly 28 percent, from \$528 million in 1985 to \$674 million in 1986. Japan was the largest supplier of U.S. imports, accounting for \$160 million in 1985 and \$204 million in 1986. The growth in imports was due to increased demand for low-cost products incorporating light-emitting diodes (LED's) and liquid crystal displays (LCD's), parts of signaling apparatus imported from Far Eastern countries, and U.S. manufacturers making greater use of TSUS item 807.00. Exports of this apparatus declined from \$243 million in 1985 to \$227 million in 1986, largely as a result of decreasing Canadian demand.

Sylvia McDonough
523-4587

Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits.--Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits include circuit breakers, switches, connectors, relays, and other components that permit the efficient use of electric power and the construction of electrical and electronic end products. During 1986, U.S. imports of these articles increased by 20 percent to \$2.3 billion, compared with U.S. exports, which increased by 7 percent to \$2.2 billion. Japan, Mexico, Canada, and West Germany were the major suppliers, together accounting for 6 percent of total imports in 1986. Imports from Japan and West Germany consisted of electronic components used in U.S. production of consumer electronic products and motor vehicles by Japanese and West German producers. Imports from Canada were related to the integration

of U.S. and Canadian electrical industries, and imports from Mexico were related to the border activities of U.S. firms using low-cost Mexican labor.

Nelson Hogge
523-0377

Semiconductors.--U.S. imports of semiconductors rose to \$6.1 billion in 1986, representing an increase of 4 percent over those in 1985. Japan continued to be the largest supplier of these devices, accounting for 24 percent of total imports in 1986. Other important suppliers included Malaysia, Singapore, the Republic of Korea, and the Philippines, which together accounted for 46 percent of total imports. Imports from these countries consist largely of devices that have been assembled from U.S. chips and dice.

Friction between the United States and Japan over trade in semiconductors increased sharply in 1986. ^{1/} The United States and Japan reached an agreement in July 1986 to suspend a petition filed by the industry under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 and dumping investigations on erasable programmable read only memories (EPROM's) and 256K and above dynamic random access memories (256K DRAM's), provided Japanese producers would no longer sell semiconductors in U.S. and third-country markets at less than fair value. After numerous complaints by the industry over Japanese producers' dumping in third-country markets, the President announced on March 27, 1987, that a significant increase in tariffs would be applied to imports of certain electronic products from Japan because of Japan's failure to live up to the agreement.

Nelson Hogge
523-0377

Insulated electrical conductors.--U.S. imports of insulated electrical conductors increased by 16 percent to nearly \$1.6 billion in 1986 from more than \$1.3 billion in 1985. The majority of the import rise was accounted for by Mexico and Taiwan, the two leading foreign suppliers. Together these two countries were responsible for \$147 million of the \$229 million import

^{1/} In January 1986, the U.S. International Trade Commission determined in investigation No. 731-TA-300 (Preliminary) that the industry in the United States producing 256 kilobit and above dynamic random access memories (256K DRAM's) provided for in TSUS item 684.74 is injured by reason of imports from Japan, which have been found by the U.S. Department of Commerce to be sold in the United States at less than fair value.

In June 1986, the Commission determined in investigation No. 731-TA-270 (Final) that the industry in the United States producing 64K DRAM's is injured by reason of imports from Japan, which have been found by the U.S. Department of Commerce to be sold in the United States at less than fair value.

In December 1986, the Commission determined in investigation No. 731-TA-288 (Final) that the industry in the United States producing EPROM's is injured by reason of imports from Japan, which have been found by the U.S. Department of Commerce to be sold in the United States at less than fair value.¹⁴⁰

increase in 1986. Imports from Mexico consisted largely of ignition wiring harnesses for motor vehicles and miscellaneous electrical appliance cord sets. Imports of both of these product categories were largely the result of U.S. producers' border assembly operations which utilize the provision of TSUS item 807.00. Imports from Taiwan, predominately ignition wiring harnesses and appliance and power cord sets for miscellaneous electrical apparatus, entered duty free under the GSP. Much of the overall increase in imports of these products during 1986 was attributable to the continued strength of U.S. automotive sales and of U.S. consumer demand for various electrical and electronic products.

John Cutchin
523-0231

Automobile trucks and truck tractors.--U.S. imports of automobile trucks and truck tractors reached \$8.1 billion in 1986, rising by 11 percent over the \$7.3 billion in 1985. In terms of quantity, imports of trucks increased from 1.2 million units in 1985 to 1.3 million units in 1986. Over 93 percent of these vehicles were lightweight trucks (pickups and vans) imported from Japan and Canada. U.S. imports of lightweight trucks, principally from Japan, were up 22 percent in 1986 compared with such imports in 1985. Virtually all of these vehicles were gasoline powered, since the lower price of gasoline is reputed to have caused a substantial decrease in demand for diesel-powered lightweight trucks. The increase in U.S. imports from Japan, almost all of which were pickup trucks, was, in some measure, related to the healthy U.S. economy and the voluntary restraint agreement (VRA) on Japanese autos, resulting in a shift to Japanese trucks.

U.S. exports of trucks increased by almost 13 percent in 1986, in terms of units, and by 4 percent in terms of value compared with such exports in 1985. Of the 187,861 trucks exported in 1986, almost 92 percent, or 177,935 units, were destined for Canada. Saudi Arabia, the second leading export market, received only 3,933 trucks from the United States in 1986. Most of these trucks were gasoline-powered lightweight vehicles.

Jim McElroy
523-0258

Passenger automobiles. 1/--The value of U.S. imports of automobiles, including the value of imports from foreign trade zones (FTZ's), increased from \$38.6 billion in 1985 to \$49.1 billion in 1986, or by 27 percent. In terms of units, imports of automobiles, including those produced in FTZ's, increased from 6.5 million to 8.2 million units, or by almost 26 percent. If imports from FTZ's are excluded, however, the increases were not as large. In 1986, there were 4.7 million units, valued at \$45.3 billion, compared with 4.4 million units in 1985, valued at \$36.4 billion, imported from outside of the United States.

The average unit value of these automobiles (excluding FTZ imports) increased from \$8,285 in 1985 to \$8,657 in 1986, or by 17 percent. Imports from Japan, the leading source of new automobile imports since 1975, increased from \$16.2 billion in 1985 to \$21.1 billion in 1986, or by 30 percent. Canada, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Italy, Mexico, and Yugoslavia also posted import gains over the previous year. In addition, imports of autos from the Republic of Korea increased from zero in 1985 to 169,309 units, valued at \$788 million in 1986.

U.S. exports of automobiles increased by only 4 percent, rising from \$6.07 billion in 1985 to \$6.34 billion in 1986. Canada continued to be the largest export market for autos, accounting for almost 92 percent of the total value of exports in 1986. The United States exported 638,840 automobiles, valued at \$5.8 billion, to Canada in 1986, compared with 676,155 autos, valued at \$5.7 billion, in 1985. Of the four leading export markets for U.S.-produced automobiles, exports (in terms of units) decreased to Canada and Saudi Arabia and increased to West Germany and Japan. The decrease to Canada, the principal U.S. export market, was related to a decline in the Canadian economy, resulting in a decrease in demand for both imported and Canadian-produced autos.

Jim McElroy
523-0258

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 fiscal year 1981 (April 1981-to 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 to 1.85 million automobiles during fiscal year 1984. On Mar. 18, 1985, the Japanese Government announced that it would limit annual auto exports to the United States to 2.3 million units, or to an increase of about 25 percent over the previous level. On Feb. 10, 1986, the Japanese Government announced that it would extend the VRA for 1 more year at the fiscal year 1985 level of 2.3 million units. For the seventh consecutive year, the Japanese Government announced that it would limit auto shipments to the United States to 2.3 million units during fiscal year 1987.

Motor-vehicle parts and accessories 1/ 2/.--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 by 12 percent in 1986, compared with such imports in 1985. Imports during 1986 amounted to \$21.2 billion compared with \$18.9 billion in 1985. Imports from Canada, the leading source of imports of motor-vehicle parts and accessories, increased from \$9.3 billion in 1985 to \$9.4 billion in 1986. Imports from Japan, the second largest source of these products, increased from \$3.5 billion to \$4.5 billion, or by 29 percent. Much of the increase from Japan was linked to the expansion of Japanese-owned automobile assembly facilities located in the United States. U.S. imports of APTA items in 1986 amounted to \$8.1 billion compared with \$8.2 billion in 1985, representing a decline of 1 percent.

Exports of motor-vehicle parts and accessories decreased from \$14.3 billion in 1985 to \$13.0 billion in 1986, or by 9 percent. Exports to Canada, the leading export market, decreased by 12 percent, largely because of a decline in Canadian auto production. Exports to Mexico, the second largest market, declined by 11 percent. The United States experienced a record trade deficit of \$8.2 billion in motor-vehicle parts and accessories with the world in 1986 compared with the previous record deficit of \$4.6 billion in 1985.

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 these items increased from \$7.5 billion in 1985 to \$9.0 billion in 1986, or by 20 percent, and exports decreased from \$9.1 billion to \$8.1 billion, or by 11 percent. The trade deficit in these products totaled \$900 million in 1986 compared with a trade surplus of \$1.6 billion in 1985.

The primary export markets for these parts in 1986 were Canada, Mexico, and Venezuela. Together, these countries represented \$6.8 billion of the total \$8.1 billion in U.S. exports in 1986, or 84 percent. The products in this group that accounted for the largest decrease in exports were stampings, transmissions, brakes, and miscellaneous motor-vehicle parts.

1/ Included are motor-vehicle parts and accessories classified in schedules 1-7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, however, data for imports of motor-vehicle parts from foreign trade zones are not available.

2/ During 1986, the Commission considered a number of unfair trade complaints involving motor-vehicle parts. Preliminary affirmative antidumping determinations were made in cases involving imports of tubeless steel disc wheels from Brazil (investigation No. 731-TA-335) (Preliminary)); tapered roller bearings and parts thereof, and certain housings incorporating tapered rollers from China, Romania, Hungary, Italy, Japan, and Yugoslavia (investigations Nos. 731-TA-341-346 (Preliminary)); and certain forged steel crankshafts from Japan, West Germany, and the United Kingdom (investigations Nos. 731-TA-351-353 (Preliminary)). In addition, a preliminary affirmative countervailing duty determination was made in a case involving imports of certain forged steel crankshafts from Brazil (investigation No. 731-TA-282 (Preliminary)).

Canada, Japan, West Germany, Mexico, and France were the principal sources of imports in this group, accounting for \$8.0 billion, or 89 percent, of the total imports in 1986. Entries of APTA items totaled \$4.2 billion in 1985 and 1986 and accounted for 56 and 47 percent, respectively, of the total imports in 1985 and 1986.

U.S. imports of motor-vehicle engines and parts totaled \$3.4 billion in 1985 and 1986. About 41 percent of these foreign-produced engines and parts were imported from Canada, and much of the remainder was imported from Mexico, West Germany, Japan, and Brazil. Imports from Mexico increased from \$648 million in 1985 to \$665 million in 1986, as U.S. producers have increasingly turned to Mexico for low-cost labor for the production of engines and other auto parts. Imports from West Germany also increased, rising from \$327 million in 1985 to \$487 million in 1986. Products from West Germany are imported to support the West German auto-manufacturing operations in the United States.

U.S. exports of motor-vehicle engines and parts decreased in 1986, falling from \$2.5 billion in 1985 to \$2.3 billion, or by 8 percent. Canada received 65 percent of the U.S. exports of these engines and parts in 1986, and Mexico received 12 percent.

Dennis Rapkins
523-0299

Tractors, including parts.—U.S. imports of these products rose from \$1.2 billion in 1985 to \$1.3 billion in 1986, or 11 percent (\$138 million). Agricultural, wheel-type tractors accounted for about one-half of the increase, with imports of these tractors rising from \$657 million in 1985 to \$726 million in 1986. The remainder of the increase was due to imports of nonagricultural, wheel-type tractors, which rose from \$200 million in 1985 to \$254 million in 1986. Japan continued to be the leading supplier of all types of tractors, accounting for 37 percent of total imports in 1986. The United Kingdom and West Germany were also important suppliers, accounting for 18 and 15 percent of total imports, respectively. Imports supplied by Japan and the United Kingdom accounted for most of the increase in tractor imports, rising by 24 and 25 percent, respectively. Imports from Canada on the other hand decreased by 24 percent during 1986, because the major Canadian producer relocated significant manufacturing facilities to the United Kingdom in order to reduce production costs and avoid the European Community's high tariffs on imports of tractors. The increase in the value of U.S. imports of tractors was attributable to a product shift toward higher priced tractors as well as to price increases due to the declining value of the U.S. dollar relative to the currencies of major U.S. trading partners. The quantity of tractors imported remained relatively unchanged.

Dennis Fravel
523-0411

Forklift trucks and parts.—U.S. imports of forklift trucks and parts 144 increased from \$546 million in 1985 to \$674 million in 1986, representing a

gain of 24 percent. Japan and the United Kingdom supplied almost 62 percent of total imports in 1986. Much of the increase in imports was accounted for by rising shipments of U.S.-designed trucks built in Scotland. Additionally, imports of smaller, less expensive forklifts from the Republic of Korea also rose.

Exports of forklift trucks and parts grew by only 4 percent in 1986, to \$263 million from \$252 million in 1985. Canada, the United Kingdom, and Mexico were important foreign markets in 1986. The trade deficit in this product area increased from \$293 million in 1985 to \$411 million in 1986, or by 40 percent.

Debby Ladomirak
523-0131

Articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement. 1/--U.S. imports of articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement were valued at \$6.7 billion in 1988 compared with \$5.4 billion in 1985, representing an increase of 24 percent. Industry sources attribute the rise to the continued usage of foreign-built engines and components in U.S.-built aircraft, as well as to increased deliveries of smaller foreign transport airplanes. U.S. exports also rose, from \$12.3 billion in 1985 to \$13.7 billion in 1986. As a result, the U.S. trade balance under the Civil Aircraft Agreement increased from a surplus of \$6.9 billion in 1985 to a surplus of \$7.0 billion in 1986. Flight simulators and parts and new civil airplanes showed the most significant changes in trade activity.

U.S. imports of flight-simulating machines and parts rose from \$35 million in 1985 to \$91 million in 1986, or by 164 percent. The majority of the increase was accounted for by a sevenfold increase in imports of simulators for large transport aircraft from Canada. U.S. exports of simulators and parts increased, rising by 53 percent, to \$63 million in 1986.

U.S. imports of new civil airplanes rose from \$1.4 billion in 1985 to \$1.8 billion in 1986, representing an increase of 29 percent. Single-engine airplane imports grew from \$1.4 million in 1985 to \$8.0 million in 1986, and commuter and business aircraft imports increased from \$668 million in 1985 to \$1.0 billion in 1986. Deliveries of British, Canadian, and French airplanes ordered in 1985 accounted for most of the increase in imports. Exports of new civil airplanes also increased, rising to \$6.8 billion in 1986 from \$5.9 billion in 1985. Japan, Australia, and West Germany were important export markets for these aircraft in 1986.

Debby Ladomirak
523-0131

^{1/} Included are aircraft parts and accessories classified in schedules 5 through 7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose machinery				
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,317	62,361	64,459	3
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	430,443	374,078	326,440	-13
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,980	5,032	17,039	239
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	55,209	28,064	20,434	-27
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	90,146	136,059	133,855	-2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	245,338	273,204	172,868	-37
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,098,538	4,450,916	4,745,641	7
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,153,462	4,233,222	3,955,380	-7
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,685,704	2,431,390	2,949,143	21
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,427,795	3,608,576	3,974,661	10
Non-piston type aircraft engines				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)-----	2,185	2,010	2,274	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	861,656	1,226,615	1,397,810	14
Exports:				
Quantity (number)-----	1,572	2,561	1,477	-42
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,146,449	1,023,260	1,052,298	3
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors therefor				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33,252	31,116	37,256	20
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,845	29,401	12,370	-58

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	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	72,570	97,438	93,059	-4
Exports:				
Value	46,675	54,513	47,554	-13
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	592,436	665,921	766,826	15
Exports:				
Value	961,691	910,911	848,557	-7
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	745,376	729,072	757,631	4
Exports:				
Value	89,815	78,689	78,058	-1
Compressors and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	575,803	657,162	725,811	10
Exports:				
Value	597,019	599,259	511,093	-15
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	113,379	120,594	132,580	10
Exports:				
Value	63,469	66,303	61,379	-7
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	204,282	295,727	451,401	53
Exports:				
Value	937,055	849,344	768,843	-9
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	41,586	57,938	72,235	25
Exports:				
Value	100,224	123,525	129,184	5
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	224,918	269,896	404,727	50
Exports:				
Value	484,342	421,905	435,109	3

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	18,382	22,720	36,536	61
Exports:				
Value	13,616	13,398	16,855	26
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	16,100	22,143	23,438	6
Exports:				
Value	21,855	18,408	17,973	-2
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	181,894	314,070	332,544	6
Exports:				
Value	254,142	243,512	241,391	-1
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	175,899	233,663	280,426	20
Exports:				
Value	627,888	536,695	514,937	-4
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	380,909	413,411	539,736	31
Exports:				
Value	337,772	301,143	295,995	-2
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	81,404	94,752	114,366	21
Exports:				
Value	62,419	60,444	55,701	-8
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	144,614	172,566	217,480	26
Exports:				
Value	537,509	378,154	362,818	-4

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
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				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,308,028	1,804,274	2,060,075	14
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,096,963	4,548,014	3,849,357	-15
Drilling and boring machinery				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	2,239	1,867	6,009	222
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,846	19,387	24,231	25
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	1,034	4,316	887	-79
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	203,031	259,184	118,456	-54
Front-end loaders				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	335,972	500,250	614,477	23
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	302,412	340,678	313,470	-8
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	3,145	7,114	10,789	52
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	181,288	302,601	450,970	49
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	1,089	1,322	1,995	51
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	138,354	169,283	130,381	-23
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	690,557	837,974	1,040,035	24
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	495,250	477,002	449,043	-6
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery for preparing food and drink				
Agricultural and horticultural machinery				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	313,609	361,221	312,427	-14
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	580,467	516,581	438,675	-15

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery:				
Imports:				
Value	200,799	187,066	185,846	-1
Exports:				
Value	259,826	220,436	201,574	-9
Lawnmowers and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	46,660	56,903	77,744	37
Exports:				
Value	109,314	97,451	113,749	17
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof				
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	7,215	7,752	7,019	-9
Exports:				
Value	20,870	12,733	8,505	-33
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	18,084	21,962	28,435	29
Exports:				
Value	63,249	62,543	65,576	5
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	6,164	5,465	13,996	156
Exports:				
Value	23,030	26,487	26,085	-2
Bakery machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	41,485	51,483	56,381	10
Exports:				
Value	32,155	33,479	27,948	-17
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	14,686	9,291	16,141	74
Exports:				
Value	49,096	53,809	45,116	-16

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	84,761	131,711	158,336	20
Exports:				
Value	135,653	112,128	124,736	11
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	285,005	389,330	476,788	22
Exports:				
Value	254,319	241,281	262,306	9
Printing trades machinery, other than for				
textiles, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	651,073	808,788	1,037,599	28
Exports:				
Value	465,159	439,210	486,728	11
Duplicating machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	23,113	33,281	45,939	38
Exports:				
Value	53,507	50,077	48,619	-3
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	14,972	14,108	19,162	36
Exports:				
Value	9,470	10,966	11,766	7
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning				
machines; sewing machines				
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made				
textile filaments				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	244	489	1,797	267
Value	8,221	11,962	9,524	-20
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	32	68	53	-22
Value	737	1,490	1,540	3

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Textile yarn-producing machinery				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	10,993:	5,886:	7,835:	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	187,089:	136,647:	179,189:	31
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	1,980:	1,803:	2,197:	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,622:	16,605:	23,105:	39
Textile yarn-preparing machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	3,340:	5,737:	5,044:	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,835:	34,787:	47,524:	37
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	1,483:	1,051:	1,415:	35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,753:	11,463:	12,710:	11
Weaving machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	79,306:	34,911:	24,266:	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	173,187:	133,076:	139,345:	5
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	1,111:	1,823:	1,600:	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,949:	13,384:	11,470:	-14
Knitting machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	46,324:	62,609:	55,284:	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	92,451:	80,589:	137,046:	70
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	1,651:	2,059:	3,140:	53
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,553:	18,912:	17,191:	-9
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	2,189:	1,721:	1,399:	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,455:	15,328:	20,410:	33
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	438:	1,060:	2,187:	106
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,063:	7,563:	7,846:	4
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)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,591:	7,849:	18,598:	137
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,334:	6,651:	5,467:	-18

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	75,803	99,215	138,416	40
Exports:				
Value	168,339	139,907	160,280	15
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	55,932	44,503	68,008	53
Exports:				
Value	27,483	13,556	18,685	38
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	3,230	3,394	3,872	14
Value	10,013	10,365	15,853	53
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	9,915	8,785	13,340	52
Value	25,651	20,230	25,639	27
Parts of textile machinery				
Imports:				
Value	237,550	200,161	288,247	44
Exports:				
Value	122,671	130,279	159,190	22
Cordage machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	7,752	6,067	7,756	28
Value				
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	1,773	1,182	1,245	5
Value				
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines				
Imports:				
Value	351,088	323,504	375,224	16
Exports:				
Value	102,239	109,114	115,769	6
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials				

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	48,927	232,647	114,343	-51
Exports:				
Value	77,966	97,433	106,121	9
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	58,624	75,366	111,680	48
Exports:				
Value	73,764	96,729	138,960	44
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	1,646,515	2,090,317	2,671,386	28
Exports:				
Value	722,664	758,772	896,612	18
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	265,879	301,706	393,110	30
Exports:				
Value	249,263	268,529	276,737	3
Tool holders and accessories				
Imports:				
Value	65,554	84,061	95,229	13
Exports:				
Value	135,323	138,262	154,819	12
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	342,689	385,713	433,101	12
Exports:				
Value	244,768	226,589	236,449	4
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	13,389	22,325	12,223	-45
Exports:				
Value	48,359	51,579	54,256	5
Office machines				
Imports:				
Value	10,556,150	11,454,786	14,606,317	28
Exports:				
Value	14,533,023	14,874,587	15,396,310	4

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	3,047	3,032	3,791	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	459,526	392,256	505,088	29
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	156	230	91	-60
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	157,315	161,229	59,903	-63
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	2,911	2,919	2,985	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	389,053	337,172	288,017	-15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	121	209	74	-65
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,244	107,045	13,291	-88
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	136	113	806	611
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	70,473	55,084	217,071	294
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	34	20	17	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	97,070	54,184	46,611	-14
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism				
Automatic data processing machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	12,295	13,089	17,288	32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,426,086	3,976,672	5,527,053	39
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	848	595	659	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,034,557	3,153,783	3,488,714	11
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	387,267	391,724	315,072	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,131	12,900	9,347	-28
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	35,750	33,196	34,874	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	152,281	128,307	121,253	-5
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	295	207	105	-49
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,064	7,502	2,704	-64
Exports:				

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	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)-----	12,153	14,456	11,561	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	234,986	263,417	193,818	-26
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	13	17	48	184
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,066	5,398	6,642	23
Office machines and parts				
Copying machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	2,060	1,096	1,144	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	900,930	1,117,346	1,294,003	16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	50	40	56	38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	218,086	136,338	120,932	-11
Miscellaneous machines				
Shoe machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,692	12,464	17,420	40
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,011	19,238	18,153	-6
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	111,706	154,395	185,825	20
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	197,572	194,095	196,330	1
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	39,112	42,992	77,548	80
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	73,312	84,602	98,647	17
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	338,127	420,015	574,944	37
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	249,725	269,257	304,206	13

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	20,646:	26,412:	33,808:	28
Exports:				
Value	35,407:	39,320:	39,603:	1
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	46,404:	48,808:	105,258:	116
Exports:				
Value	16,838:	21,939:	25,326:	15
Miscellaneous machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	1,341,639:	1,306,632:	1,575,594:	21
Exports:				
Value	2,082,755:	2,067,141:	2,012,501:	-3
Parts of machines				
Industrial molds				
Imports:				
Value	216,513:	259,458:	321,554:	24
Exports:				
Value	142,507:	150,656:	158,214:	5
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	11,721:	12,105:	13,591:	12
Value	1,194:	1,225:	2,129:	74
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	1,865:	1,854:	4,663:	152
Value	2,878:	4,445:	3,774:	-15
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids				
Imports:				
Value	664,155:	838,779:	1,024,077:	22
Exports:				
Value	673,315:	610,348:	609,102:	0
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts				
Imports:				
Value	613,154:	626,896:	651,510:	4
Exports:				
Value	301,630:	277,746:	257,920:	-7

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Forged steel grinding balls				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		362:	1,500:	315
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,849: 917:	510:	607:	19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	58,696:	64,374:	71,106:	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,237:	14,387:	15,930:	11
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)-----	240,648:	292,950:	362,572:	24
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	238,049:	245,164:	227,518:	-7
Miscellaneous machinery parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	105,763:	82,171:	101,513:	24
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	195,606:	182,586:	176,398:	-3
Electrical machinery and equipment				
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,883,201:	2,195,566:	2,383,943:	9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,279,768:	1,184,329:	1,119,353:	-5
Transformers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	178,890:	149,100:	146,758:	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	222,871:	273,210:	258,897:	-5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	5,167:	4,488:	3,881:	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	119,648:	124,356:	119,051:	-4
Motors and generators				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	642,380:	836,427:	896,870:	7
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	524,246:	515,071:	482,682:	-6

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Generator sets				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	487	779	589	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	120,796	249,937	221,426	-11
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	45	53	50	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	191,870	168,662	152,716	-9
Magnets and electromagnet devices				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	82,854	131,934	160,576	22
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,456	23,232	24,847	7
Primary cells and batteries				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	304,652	364,486	474,789	30
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	269,594	231,935	238,682	3
Storage batteries				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	189,633	229,963	293,061	27
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	150,020	129,851	126,588	-3
Portable electric hand tools				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	187,002	234,844	327,612	40
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	85,344	72,545	73,975	2
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	65,796	90,550	127,283	41
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	113,795	97,426	85,872	-12
Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	135,823	173,589	314,327	81
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	64,207	63,860	58,808	-8
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	81,998	101,954	98,022	-4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,588	10,794	14,684	36

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ignition equipment				
Imports:				
Value	312,116	370,022	542,687	47
Exports:				
Value	314,401	341,466	323,576	-5
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles				
Imports:				
Value	114,688	150,539	234,768	56
Exports:				
Value	37,606	42,905	57,886	35
Portable electric lamps				
Imports:				
Value	46,991	37,345	45,558	22
Exports:				
Value	15,425	11,741	13,853	18
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment				
Imports:				
Value	221,773	300,851	321,665	7
Exports:				
Value	296,096	305,602	363,287	19
Electrothermic household appliances, other than cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	439,802	461,348	489,616	6
Exports:				
Value	133,240	113,227	102,641	-9
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	770,771	968,894	991,750	2
Exports:				
Value	138,409	137,890	120,264	-13
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	71,870	91,418	105,757	16
Exports:				
Value	22,491	25,374	26,025	3

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Telephone and telegraph apparatus				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,816,731	2,028,438	2,286,308	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	777,251	832,102	870,181	5
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment:				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	554,001	518,930	401,355	-23
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	399,233	362,672	394,342	9
Telephone instruments				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	16,870	18,193	41,010	125
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	485,777	483,901	932,438	93
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	645	717	628	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	36,996	37,321	37,542	1
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment:				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	801,075	941,768	921,319	-2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	189,766	179,083	191,229	7
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,819,175	15,195,061	16,667,656	10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,164,938	2,484,393	2,497,142	1
Television cameras				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	496,421	444,118	404,191	-9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,815	47,278	48,578	3
Television apparatus				
Television receivers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,445,265	2,007,568	2,442,903	22
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	196,214	185,508	212,955	15
Radio receivers, miscellaneous radio apparatus and parts.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,921,908	1,878,112	1,845,628	-2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,045,127	1,288,249	1,325,491	3

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Automobile radio receivers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	5,014	3,876	3,717	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	294,626	237,644	209,659	-12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	815	684	802	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	96,054	72,093	78,413	9
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	48,944	43,544	40,455	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	656,731	638,166	532,986	-16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	488	534	765	43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,943	15,734	20,170	28
Transceivers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	7,190	7,091	6,933	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	262,290	306,138	463,326	51
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	147	168	165	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	237,144	346,678	246,653	-29
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	286,347	424,952	596,312	40
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,567	17,067	18,684	9
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,283,130	7,594,479	8,067,332	6
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	203,403	213,444	217,742	2
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	185,064	221,448	336,279	52
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	709,620	791,784	762,509	-4

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Radar				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	72,972	93,100	189,381	103
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	479,387	596,845	588,888	-1
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	450,043	527,629	673,869	28
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	303,638	243,329	227,131	-7
Electrical capacitors				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	430,314	335,737	385,288	15
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	270,539	209,666	228,392	9
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,394,909	1,188,073	1,213,005	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	88,659	70,803	70,962	0
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	17,178	18,288	20,065	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,325	13,918	14,747	6
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	222,536	148,057	256,776	73
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,242	20,410	38,420	88
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	131,543	112,240	97,665	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)	55,476	47,565	41,536	-13
Ceramic fixed capacitors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	4,849,221	3,497,681	4,425,563	27
Value (1,000 dollars)	171,474	122,695	163,840	34
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,066,208	601,503	1,117,210	86
Value (1,000 dollars)	113,364	75,303	89,382	19
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,871,102	1,949,271	2,333,742	20
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,147,239	2,011,330	2,158,637	7

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Electrical switches and relays				
Circuit breakers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	19,315	25,312	35,464	40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	62,297	76,992	81,001	5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	31,624	27,396	20,615	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	132,577	120,368	120,562	0
Switches other than circuit breakers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	588,367	465,063	480,449	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	336,667	367,879	435,885	18
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	263,612	172,679	192,089	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	285,151	281,144	280,764	0
Fuses				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	91,404	67,482	81,861	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,259	18,958	21,782	15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----				15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	47,479	41,501	38,101	-8
Connectors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,413,664	1,145,954	1,269,392	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	279,096	246,664	284,688	15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,380,279	982,738	984,737	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	393,138	355,321	395,766	11
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	293	121	247	104
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,857	17,242	10,806	-37
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	58	58	29	-50
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	40,664	31,916	29,780	-7
Ac motor starters and contactors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	3,304	1,608	1,804	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,805	18,581	20,455	10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,676	1,380	4,045	193
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,624	17,888	19,361	8

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Electrical resistors				
Imports:				
Value	303,147	238,939	462,474	94
Exports:				
Value	185,405	152,234	181,930	20
Fixed resistors				
Imports:				
Value	159,820	118,297	338,753	186
Exports:				
Value	126,213	96,399	120,599	25
Automatic voltage regulators				
Imports:				
Value	31,219	36,291	44,120	22
Exports:				
Value	39,178	32,782	35,643	9
Electric lamps				
Imports:				
Value	294,979	339,628	397,582	17
Exports:				
Value	140,047	144,215	156,656	9
Electronic tubes (except x-ray)				
Imports:				
Value	267,801	315,408	376,723	19
Exports:				
Value	295,348	310,839	360,931	16
Television picture tubes				
Imports:				
Value	47,535	82,778	106,579	29
Exports:				
Value	33,006	40,559	45,990	13
Semiconductors				
Imports:				
Value	7,797,893	5,825,157	6,070,934	4
Exports:				
Value	5,367,919	4,268,231	4,906,454	15
Transistors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,993,880	1,282,598	1,749,492	36
Value	340,183	254,935	298,488	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	408,695	333,877	500,122	50
Value	118,843	123,147	138,760	13

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Integrated circuits				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,198,892	4,484,845	4,596,194	2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,391,327	1,140,635	1,148,135	1
Electrical conductors				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,046,430	1,341,909	1,571,086	17
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	704,771	805,673	858,293	7
Miscellaneous electrical articles				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	841,188	897,729	1,031,764	15
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,192,445	1,136,662	1,140,347	0
Rail locomotives and rolling stock				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	352,908	313,152	471,704	51
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	584,186	426,623	537,873	26
Motor vehicles				
Automobile trucks and truck tractors				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	1,003,294	1,226,948	1,330,420	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,169,545	7,313,555	8,124,544	11
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	127,339	166,651	187,861	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,626,334	2,124,217	2,216,250	4
Motor buses				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	21,037	25,266	20,069	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	328,706	360,912	309,009	-14
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	2,513	2,484	2,082	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	67,670	65,576	54,088	-18
Passenger automobiles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	4,908,786	6,450,326	8,166,250	27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,749,230	38,550,067	49,112,302	27
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	618,625	705,767	681,603	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,909,955	6,068,671	6,342,684	5

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Snowmobiles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,886:	38,373:	41,506:	8
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	73,134:	66,706:	86,154:	29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,495:	6,952:	12,333:	77
Special purpose motor vehicles	10,085:	12,520:	22,048:	76
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	567,055:	852,072:	785,275:	-8
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	6,672:	7,125:	7,783:	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	416,900:	341,143:	275,438:	-19
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	60,353:	273,905:	231,649:	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	894,494:	1,217,687:	1,236,621:	2
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	78,801:	94,139:	84,490:	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	544,974:	443,961:	560,931:	26
Motor vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,968,435:	7,962,778:	6,034,837:	-24
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,695,803:	9,133,123:	8,112,911:	-11
Tractors, including parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,315,281:	1,201,840:	1,339,517:	11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,921,200:	1,831,878:	1,515,105:	-17
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	452,953:	545,361:	673,707:	24
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	254,883:	252,310:	262,633:	4
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	54,497:	81,529:	68,970:	-15
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	884,071:	1,009,245:	667,063:	-34

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Motorcycles, including parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	713,101	925,512	887,367	-4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	85,376	67,768	75,390	11
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	59,168	74,947	70,021	-7
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,179	66,126	64,514	-2
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,790,053	3,457,512	4,328,566	25
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,796,847	14,292,927	14,987,537	5
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary)				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	551	608	608	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,321,812	1,672,166	2,069,563	24
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	1,426	1,372	1,732	26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,550,889	8,239,145	8,777,732	7
Pleasure boats; floating structures				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	400,147	475,064	519,732	9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	371,006	377,331	401,053	6
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	369,143	436,675	483,387	11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	355,737	311,268	355,638	14

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1986

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose machinery		
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof		10
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof	01 09	(01)
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof		(01) 10
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof		
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	01	
Non-piston type aircraft engines	04	(04) 07
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors thereof	01	(01)
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof		
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof		
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof		
Fans and blowers and parts thereof		
Compressors and parts thereof		
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	01 10	
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
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof		
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof		
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	01	
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof	01	
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof	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		

Table 22.--- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1986

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
related machinery and parts thereof----		
Drilling and boring machinery-----	01 04 (07)	(01) (04) 07
Front-end loaders-----	01	
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines--	01	(01) 04 (07) 09
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading		
machinery and parts thereof-----	01	
Agricultural and horticultural machinery;-----		
machinery for preparing food and drink-----		
Agricultural and horticultural machinery-----		
Parts of agricultural and horticultural		
machinery-----		
Lawnmowers and parts thereof-----	01	
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food		
and drink and parts thereof-----		
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar:		
and parts thereof-----		(01)
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and		
equipment and parts thereof-----	01	
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts:		
thereof-----	01 09 10	
Bakery machinery and parts thereof-----		
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit		
and vegetables and parts thereof-----	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	
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	(04) 07 09
Textile yarn-producing machinery-----	01 04	01 04 10
Textile yarn-preparing machines-----	01 (04) 07	04
Weaving machines-----	(04) 07	(04)
Knitting machines-----	01 (04) 07	04 (07)
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid,		
embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other		
textile articles-----	01 (04) 07	04 (07) 10
Machines for making felt and nonwoven fabrics		
including bonded fabrics, in the piece or		
in shapes, including felt-hat making		

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1986

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
machines and hat-making blocks; and parts thereof-----	01	04 07	(04)	(07)
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof-----	01			
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof-----	01	04 07	01	04
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines-----	01	04 07	01	04
Parts of textile machinery-----	01	04 07	01	04
Cordage machines and parts thereof-----	01	04 07	04	07 09
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)			
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof-----	01		01	09
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof-----	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)	09		
Office machines-----	01			
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism-----	01	04	(01)	(04)
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard-----			(01)	(04) (07) 09
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters-----	01	04 (07)	(04)	
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism-----	01	04	04	
Automatic data processing machines-----	(01)		(01)	(04) (07) 09
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing-----			(01)	(04) (07) 09
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type-----				
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism-----	(01)	(04)	01	04 (07)
Office machines and parts-----				
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, 1986

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

Table 22.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1986

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

Table 22.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1986

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

Miscellaneous Manufactures 1/

The 1986 trade deficit in the miscellaneous manufactures sector, increasing twelvefold since 1983, rose by 36 percent to \$13.9 billion compared with the level of a year earlier (table 23, fig. 9). Imports of merchandise included in this sector rose by \$4.5 billion, or by 18 percent, to \$29.7 billion. The growth in imports more than offset the 5-percent increase in exports, which reached \$15.8 billion in 1986, thus continuing the trade deficit in this product sector. The relatively stable U.S. economy coupled with the continued desire for competitively priced consumer goods characteristic of imported items in this product sector contributed to the growing trade deficit.

Industries experiencing climbing trade deficits in this sector in 1986 included magnetic recording media, which nearly quadrupled during 1984-86, from \$217 million to \$796 million; furniture, which rose by 82 percent to \$3.6 billion; toys (except stuffed toys), which increased by 57 percent to \$1.3 billion; dolls and stuffed toys, which grew by 46 percent to \$1.1 billion; and jewelry, which increased by 45 percent to \$2.5 billion.

The largest trade surpluses among categories within the miscellaneous manufactures sector were in articles used to measure or check electrical quantities, valued at \$1.4 billion in 1986; followed by ammunition and munitions, valued at \$881 million; and articles for physical and chemical analysis, valued at \$662 million.

U.S. bilateral trade

Reflecting past trends, the principal sources of U.S. imports of miscellaneous manufactures in 1986 were, by value and share, the European Community (EC) (\$7.9 billion, 27 percent), Japan (\$6.5 billion, 22 percent), and Taiwan (\$4.2 billion, 14 percent). These sources together accounted for 63 percent of total imports in this sector in 1986, the same percentage as that reported in 1984 and 1985. Merchandise imported from these sources consisted largely of furniture, photographic equipment, recording media, jewelry, measuring instruments, scientific and medical instruments, toys, sporting goods, watches, dolls, and wheel goods.

The leading export markets for this sector, by value and share, were the EC (\$4.9 billion, 31 percent), Canada (\$1.9 billion, 12 percent), and Japan (\$1.8 billion, 11 percent). More than one-half of total U.S. exports of miscellaneous manufactures were shipped to these countries in 1986. Scientific and medical instruments, photographic equipment, recordings and

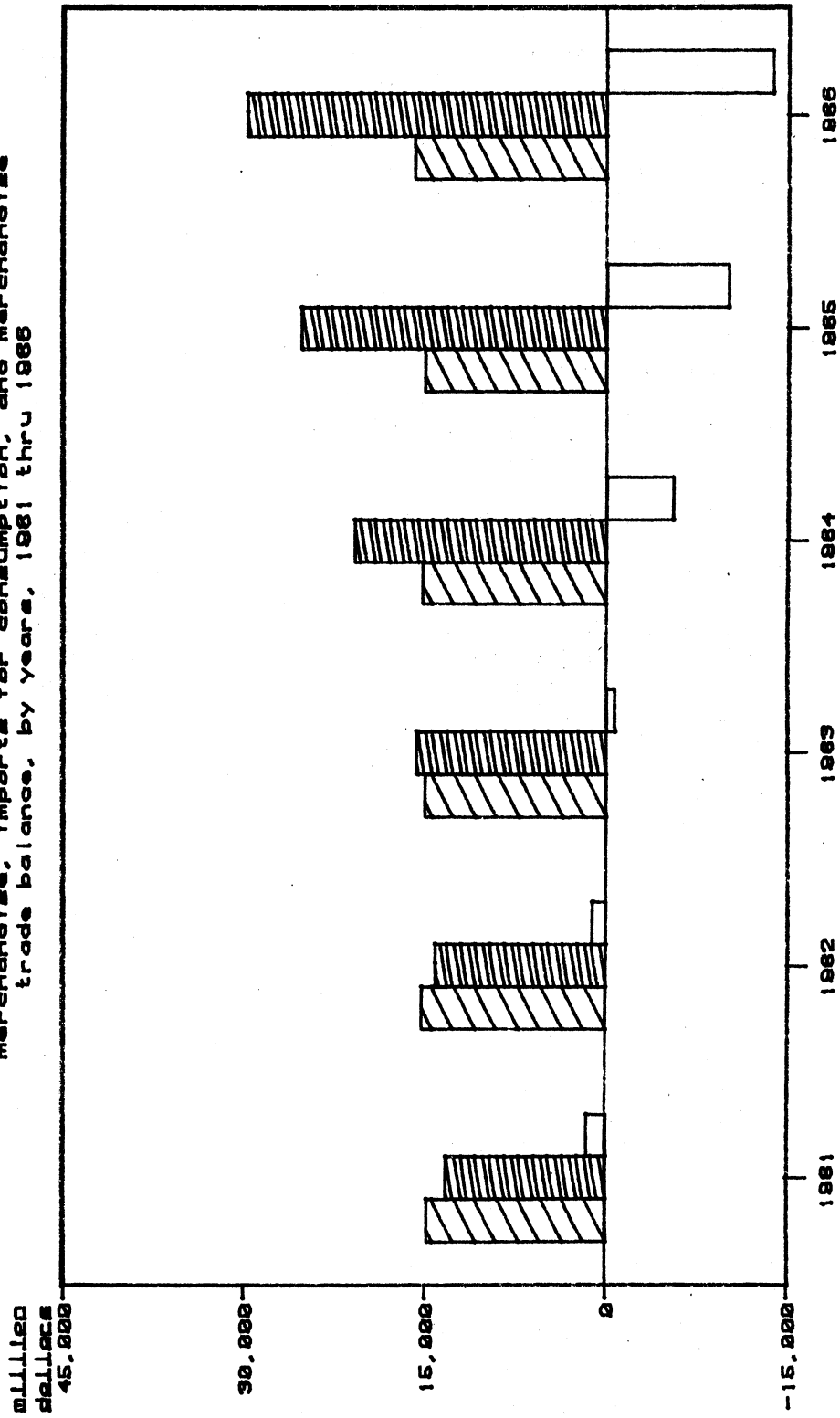
1/ Included here are the commodities classified in the following portion of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 7 (Specified products; miscellaneous and nonenumerated products) except pts. 1(a), 1(b), 1(c), 12, and 13(b).

Table 23.---Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1984, 1985, and 1986 1/

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1984	1985	1986	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada-----	2,059,649	1,969,832	1,908,016	
Japan-----	1,421,604	1,446,074	1,763,860	
EC (10)-----	4,374,369	4,346,349	4,860,778	
Brazil-----	112,713	136,587	159,298	
Hong Kong-----	256,646	251,097	238,698	
India-----	97,121	127,889	140,315	
Korea-----	249,258	255,604	282,969	
Mexico-----	554,286	639,497	670,409	
Taiwan-----	195,907	196,401	229,849	
OPEC-----	812,030	604,292	551,584	
WMES-----	301,871	436,176	436,142	
China-----	217,888	330,076	322,842	
All other-----	4,763,758	4,612,988	4,604,662	
Total-----	15,200,217	15,022,793	15,846,587	
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada-----	1,524,917	1,800,845	1,989,046	
Japan-----	4,743,918	5,629,523	6,534,488	
EC (10)-----	5,421,642	6,723,005	7,903,110	
Brazil-----	122,959	158,702	164,882	
Hong Kong-----	1,666,900	1,793,605	1,926,972	
India-----	50,077	69,524	67,708	
Korea-----	1,191,981	1,413,139	1,832,993	
Mexico-----	483,644	601,268	770,373	
Taiwan-----	2,979,975	3,401,915	4,226,523	
OPEC-----	21,685	25,506	31,630	
WMES-----	409,974	607,157	797,524	
China-----	343,807	545,089	721,988	
All other-----	2,551,716	3,013,810	3,496,647	
Total-----	21,168,893	25,238,005	29,741,902	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada-----	534,731	168,986	-81,030	
Japan-----	-3,321,814	-4,183,449	-4,770,627	
EC (10)-----	-1,047,272	-2,376,655	-3,042,332	
Brazil-----	-10,245	-22,115	-5,584	
Hong Kong-----	-1,410,054	-1,542,507	-1,688,273	
India-----	47,044	58,365	72,607	
Korea-----	-942,722	-1,157,534	-1,550,023	
Mexico-----	70,642	38,228	-99,963	
Taiwan-----	-2,784,067	-3,205,513	-3,996,673	
OPEC-----	791,144	578,786	519,953	
WMES-----	-108,102	-170,981	-361,381	
China-----	-125,918	-215,013	-399,146	
All other-----	2,212,041	1,599,178	1,108,014	
Total-----	-5,968,675	-10,215,212	-13,895,315	

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, 1961 thru 1966



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

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

recording media, and ammunition and munitions were the major export items, followed to a lesser extent by furniture, sporting goods, and toys.

In the miscellaneous manufactures sector, the United States maintained bilateral trade surpluses with OPEC and India. The trade surplus with Canada of \$169 million in 1985 deteriorated into a trade deficit of \$81 million in 1986. The deficit with Japan, by far the largest, increased by 14 percent to \$4.8 billion. Other bilateral trade deficits exceeding \$1.0 billion in 1986 were recorded with Taiwan at \$4.0 billion, up by 25 percent from 1985; the EC at \$3.0 billion, up by 28 percent; Hong Kong at \$1.7 billion, up by 9 percent; and the Republic of Korea (Korea) at \$1.6 billion, up by 34 percent.

Commodity analyses

Optical goods.--The U.S. trade deficit in optical goods declined by 19 percent in 1986 to \$256 million from \$315 million in the previous year. Imports of such goods rose by only 7 percent in 1986 to \$839 million after increasing by 23 percent in 1985. Exports, which amounted to \$583 million in 1986, were up by 24 percent over the prior year.

For the second straight year, a substantial portion (45 percent) of the increase in exports of optical goods was due to a rise in exports of optical instruments and appliances, including telescopic sights for firearms, and infrared telescopes and binoculars, to unidentified destinations. A doubling of exports of optical fibers and cable, from \$34 million to \$68 million, also contributed significantly to the improvement in the U.S. trade balance in optical goods. West Germany and Canada represented the most important markets for optical fiber and cable, together accounting for 51 percent of U.S. exports of such products. The initiation of a joint-manufacturing venture in West Germany by a major U.S. fiber producer and a large West German electronics firm resulted in a large increase in exports of optical fibers to that country in 1986.

Christopher Johnson
724-1730

Medical goods.--In 1986, the U.S. trade surplus in medical goods continued its decline of the past several years, despite a healthy 14-percent increase in exports to \$2.5 billion from \$2.2 billion in 1985. This is because imports rose even faster than exports, increasing by 27 percent to \$2 billion in 1986. The overall trade surplus, which amounted to \$513 billion in 1986, represented a 20-percent deterioration over the previous year.

A 28-percent increase in imports of electro-medical apparatus to \$684 million in 1986, and a 19-percent increase in imports of x-ray equipment to \$603 million over the prior year, were the factors most directly responsible for the worsening trade balance in medical goods. Despite a relative decline in the value of the U.S. dollar versus the Japanese yen, U.S. imports of electro-medical apparatus of all types from Japan continued to compete successfully in the U.S. market, rising by 36 percent in 1986 to \$206 million. Imports from West Germany, the United Kingdom, and the

Netherlands also accounted for significant portions of overall imports of such goods in 1986, supplying the U.S. hospital market with advanced technology like the West German extracorporeal shock wave lithotripter.

U.S. exports improved in all major categories of medical, dental, and veterinary products. The most noticeable improvement was a 12-percent increase in exports of dental instruments and parts, from \$114 million in 1985 to \$127 million in 1986, after registering declines during each of the previous two years. Canada, Japan, and West Germany continued to be the largest export markets for U.S.-made dental equipment, accounting for \$51 million, or almost 40 percent of total exports in 1986, as U.S. manufacturers increased their efforts in selling in overseas markets to compensate for problems in marketing in an increasingly maturing and sluggish U.S. market.

Christopher Johnson
724-1730

Scientific instruments.--The U.S. trade surplus for scientific instruments amounted to \$2.5 billion in 1986, down 14 percent from a surplus of \$2.9 billion in 1985. The declining U.S. trade position can be attributed to a 19-percent increase in U.S imports (from \$2.3 billion to \$2.7 billion), whereas exports grew by less than 1 percent (from \$5,213 million to \$5,215 million).

The value of U.S. imports of apparatus and parts for measuring, checking, or controlling liquids, gases, or temperature, one of the three major instrument groups exhibiting substantial growth, increased from \$500 million in 1985 to \$657 million in 1986, or by 31 percent; drawing, marking-out and mathematical calculating instruments, and other measuring and checking instruments rose by 17 percent, from \$726 million to \$847 million; and surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, and geophysical instruments, and parts, grew from \$318 million to \$403 million, or by 27 percent. The increase in U.S. imports was primarily due to improved economic conditions in the United States, the availability of a growing number of competitive and quality foreign-made articles, and the establishment of an increasing number of after-sales service facilities in the United States by foreign manufacturers. Japan was the largest source, supplying 24 percent of total U.S. imports in 1986, followed by West Germany, 16 percent; Canada, 15 percent; and the United Kingdom, 14 percent. GSP imports grew by 20 percent, to \$181 million in 1986; the largest suppliers from the developing countries were Mexico, which accounted for 5 percent of total U.S. imports in 1986, and Taiwan, which supplied 3 percent.

U.S. exports of scientific instruments in 1986 remained at the same level as in the preceding year. A number of factors have contributed to the lack of growth in U.S. exports. Foremost was increased overseas competition brought about by the rise in the number of foreign manufacturers capable of producing competitive state-of-the-art articles. Major instrument groups showing declines in the value of U.S. exports in 1986 were surveying, hydrographic, 179
navigational, meteorological, hydrological, and geophysical instruments, which fell by 6 percent, to \$963 million, and apparatus for measuring, checking, or

controlling liquids, gases, or temperature, which declined by 3 percent, to \$1,112 million. However, exports of instruments for physical or chemical analysis increased by 7 percent to \$937 million; this instrument group includes a high percentage of advanced technology products for which there has been a rising demand with the United States being the most prominent source. In terms of value, Canada was the largest market for scientific instruments, accounting for 12 percent of total U.S. exports in 1986, followed by Japan, 11 percent; the United Kingdom, 10 percent; and West Germany, 8 percent. The largest markets in the developing countries were China (5 percent), and Korea and Taiwan (3 percent each).

Ruben Moller
724-1732

Horological Devices.--The U.S. trade deficit in horological devices increased from \$1.3 billion in 1985 to \$1.4 billion in 1986, or by 13 percent. This was the result of a \$109 million, or 11-percent, increase in U.S. imports, from \$1.0 billion in 1985 to \$1.1 billion in 1986, coupled with a \$1 million, or 2-percent, decrease in U.S. exports, from \$84.0 million in 1985 to \$82.6 million in 1986.

Imports of watches and watch movements increased \$109 million, or 11 percent, from \$1,020 million in 1985 to \$1,130 million in 1986. They represented 76 percent of the value of total imports of horological devices in 1986. Japan was the number one supplier in terms of value of watches and watch movements shipped to the United States with \$364 million in exports; Hong Kong retained its number one position in terms of quantity with 95 million units.

According to industry sources, the demand for watches continues to be strong as manufacturers and importers, in their promotion efforts, show them as fashionable articles. Further, similar promotion efforts by the clock industry is increasing demand for clocks for decorative purposes.

Brian Garbecki
724-1731

Photographic equipment and supplies.--The negative trade balance in photographic equipment and supplies increased by 49 percent, from a deficit of \$450 million in 1985 to a deficit of \$685 million in 1986. The marked increase in this deficit occurred despite a 12-percent increase in U.S. exports, from \$1.6 billion in 1985 to \$1.8 billion in 1986, as U.S. imports rose by 21 percent, from \$2.0 billion in 1985 to \$2.4 billion in 1986.

Imports of photographic cameras, film, and paper, the largest components of these items, increased from \$1.7 billion in 1985 to \$2.0 billion in 1986, or by 20 percent. The increase in trade of these articles is a result of the introduction of several new models of 35mm SLR and non-SLR cameras featuring automatic functions. Japan maintained its position as the leading supplier of photographic equipment and supplies in 1986.

The value of U.S. exports of photographic equipment and supplies increased from \$1.6 billion in 1985 to \$1.8 billion in 1986, or by 12 percent. The value of photographic film and paper increased by 7 percent, from \$1.1 billion in 1985 to \$1.2 billion in 1986, as these goods became more competitive in foreign markets. Principal export markets for U.S.-produced photographic equipment and supplies in 1986 were Japan, the United Kingdom, France, and Canada.

Cynthia Scott
724-1729

Phonograph records, related sound recordings, video and magnetic recordings, and blank magnetic recording media.--The U.S. negative balance of trade in phonograph records, related sound recordings, video and magnetic recordings, and blank magnetic recording media increased by 57 percent, from a deficit of \$457 million in 1985 to a deficit of \$718 million in 1986, as U.S. imports rose by 36 percent, reaching \$1.7 billion in 1986.

Imports of magnetic video tape, sound recordings, and blank magnetic recording media, which account for the predominant share of the total, increased by 39 percent, from \$1.2 billion in 1985 to \$1.7 billion in 1986. Continued strong demand for these items reflects the success of video and audio recording devices in the U.S. market. Japan, Korea, and Hong Kong were the chief suppliers of these imports. Exports increased 24 percent, from \$817 million in 1985 to \$1.0 billion in 1986. Much of the overall increase resulted from a 24-percent increase in exports of sound recordings and blank magnetic recording media. Canada, Japan, and the United Kingdom were the principal export markets for U.S.-produced phonograph records, related sound recordings, video and magnetic recordings, and blank magnetic recording media.

Cynthia Scott
724-1729

Musical instruments, parts, and accessories.--The U.S. trade deficit in musical instruments, parts, and accessories increased by 40 percent, from \$397 million in 1985 to \$556 million in 1986.

U.S. imports of musical instruments, parts, and accessories rose from \$494 million in 1985 to \$671 million in 1986, or by 36 percent. Japan, Taiwan, and Korea were the leading suppliers of U.S. imports of such articles in 1986, and together accounted for 81 percent of the value of total imports. Imports of musical instruments alone increased by 37 percent, from \$411 million to \$563 million during the period. The continued popularity of electronic keyboard instruments, manufactured principally in the Orient, was a major factor in this increase. Imports of electronic organs and keyboards more than doubled (up by 106 percent) from \$84 million in 1985 to \$173 million in 1986. The value of imports of pianos rose from \$98 million to \$121 million during the period, principally as a result of a rebound in the market for 181 traditional instruments in general and pianos in particular.

U.S. exports of musical instruments, parts, and accessories grew from \$97 million in 1985 to \$115 million in 1986, or by 18 percent. Japan, the United Kingdom, Canada, and West Germany were the major markets, together accounting for 50 percent of such exports in 1986. The rise in exports was due, in large part, to a favorable realignment of the U.S. dollar vis-a-vis other major currencies, and to more effective marketing by U.S. musical instrument manufacturers.

Richardo Witherspoon
724-0978

Furniture.--U.S. imports of furniture rose by 22 percent in 1986 compared with 1985, from \$3.3 billion to \$4.1 billion. Principal sources continued to be Canada and Taiwan, followed by Italy. Imports from Canada topped \$1 billion for the first time and accounted for one-quarter of the total imports. However, nearly one-half of these imports were of automotive furniture. Taiwan and Italy showed the greatest rates of increase at 39 percent and 30 percent, respectively. Together, Canada and Taiwan accounted for nearly 50 percent of total U.S. imports of furniture.

Imports of furniture of wood increased by 19 percent to \$1.9 billion, accounting for 46 percent of total imports. Taiwan was by far the leading source, supplying \$558 million, more than double the amount imported from the second leading source, Canada. Imports of metal furniture, the second largest category, increased by 26 percent in 1986 to \$967 million. Taiwan and Canada were the two primary sources, together accounting for 55 percent of imports of metal furniture in 1986. Imports of convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture more than doubled in 1986 over 1985, rising from \$13 million to \$29 million. Imports of convertible sofas, sofa beds, etc., from Canada, the leading source, totaled \$14 million in 1986, more than imports from all sources in 1985.

Overall exports of furniture declined only slightly from 1985 to 1986, falling by 1 percent, from \$518 million to \$511 million. Exports to Canada, the leading market, increased by 5 percent, from \$123 million to \$129 million after declining between 1984 and 1985. Mexico was the second largest market in 1986 at \$96 million. Exports to Saudi Arabia continued to fall sharply, totaling only \$30 million in 1986 after peaking at \$169 million in 1982. Exports of wood furniture declined by 8 percent to \$141 million in 1986, whereas exports of metal furniture remained virtually unchanged, edging upward from \$145 million to \$146 million. Exports of furniture designed for motor-vehicle use, after increasing from 1983 to 1985, also did not change from 1985 to 1986, remaining at \$111 million.

Rhett Leverett
724-1725

Small arms and parts.--U.S. exports of small arms and parts reversed the trend of the previous year and decreased by 44 percent to \$123 million in 1986. Most of this decrease was accounted for by a 51-percent decrease in military export to \$93 million.

U.S. imports of small arms and parts continued to increase in 1986, rising by 15 percent to \$241 million. A 31-percent growth in imports of pistols and revolvers, a 16-percent increase in rifle imports, and a 20-percent increase in shotgun imports contributed to most of the expansion in imports of small arms and parts. Japan continued to be the principal supplier; U.S. imports of small arms and parts from Japan climbed by 10 percent in 1986 to \$76 million.

The reduction in U.S. exports as well as the rise in imports contributed to the shift in the trade balance from a surplus of \$11 million in 1985 to a deficit of \$117 million in 1986.

Linda Linkins
724-1745

Ammunition and munitions.--U.S. imports of ammunition and munitions grew by 94 percent to \$128 million in 1986. Most of this increase was accounted for by the 136-percent rise in munitions and parts to \$84 million. Imports of munitions and parts from Canada and Italy, the top two suppliers, increased by 125 percent and 8,547 percent, respectively.

U.S. exports decreased by 14 percent during 1986 to \$1 billion. A 14-percent decline in military exports to \$980 million was the principal cause for this reduction. Although this decline was fairly moderate, the decrease in exports combined with the rapid rise in imports resulted in a 20-percent drop in the U.S. trade surplus to \$881 million.

Linda Linkins
724-1745

Sporting goods.--The U.S. trade deficit in sporting goods expanded by 18 percent in 1986 over that in 1985, from a little over \$0.9 billion to nearly \$1.1 billion. Imports rose by 17 percent (from \$1.2 billion to \$1.4 billion), offsetting the 14-percent increase in exports (from \$290 million to \$330 million). Combined, imports from Taiwan, Korea, and Japan grew by 20 percent in 1986 over the previous year (from \$800 million to \$960 million). Taiwan remained the leading supplier of sporting goods in 1986, accounting for 40 percent of the total, followed by Korea and Japan, with shares of 17 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

The steepest rise in imports of sporting goods from 1985 to 1986 involved exercise-equipment and golf equipment. Together these products accounted for 28 percent of total sporting goods imports in 1986 and 64 percent of the increase in sporting goods imports for that year. The 45-percent increase in exercise-equipment imports from 1985 to 1986, from \$168 million to \$244 million, reflects that U.S. consumers were becoming both increasingly interested in improving or maintaining their physical well-being and that foreign producers were quick to respond to this market by offering fairly new products at relatively low prices. Approximately 43 percent of exercise equipment imports in 1986 consisted of exercise-cycles, which grew from \$68 million in 1985 to \$105 million in 1986, or by 55 percent. During both

1985 and 1986, more than 60 percent of exercise cycle imports were produced by Taiwan.

Golf-equipment imports increased from \$106 million in 1985 to \$159 million in 1986, or by 49 percent. About two-thirds of the increase in golf-equipment imports were reported in golf club heads. Over 90 percent of the imports of golf club heads in 1986 were from Taiwan. U.S. imports of golf club heads increased because the production of golf club heads is labor intensive, thereby allowing low-labor rate countries, such as Taiwan, to offer club heads to U.S. producers of finished golf clubs at prices below U.S. costs of production for these heads.

Pamela J. McGuyer
724-1746

Bicycles.--U.S. imports of bicycles climbed by 30 percent in quantity (from 6.6 million to 8.6 million units) and by 31 percent in value (from \$351 million to \$458 million) from 1985 to 1986. Taiwan and Japan remained the dominant suppliers in 1986, accounting for 85 and 7 percent, respectively, in quantity and 74 and 17 percent, respectively, in value. However, Taiwan's share in both quantity and value expanded, and that for Japan decreased, with Taiwan's share increasing by an amount equal to decreases in Japan's share. The increased value of the yen compared with that of the U.S. dollar put pressure on the prices of Japanese bicycles, contributing to a 25-percent increase in the average unit value of bicycles from Japan. Sources indicate that some Japanese producers are increasing their procurement of parts from Taiwan and Korea to lower costs, and some are purchasing bicycles at the lower end of their lines from Taiwan for sale in the United States under their brand names. In addition, the quantity of bicycles from Korea increased by about 60 percent and nearly equaled the quantity supplied by Japan. However, Korea supplied only 5 percent of the value of U.S. imports in 1986.

Imports of bicycles having one or both wheels over 25 inches in diameter grew by 27 percent from 1985 to 1986 (from 3.4 million units to 4.3 million units) compared with a 34-percent increase for smaller bicycles (from 3.2 million units to 4.3 million units). The smaller bicycles accounted for just over 50 percent of total imports of bicycles, in terms of quantity, in 1986, and 35 percent, in terms of value. Thus, the quantity of imported smaller bicycles exceeded for the first time ever the quantity of imported larger bicycles. However, it should be noted that so-called sidewalk bicycles designed as starter bicycles and used primarily for offroad purposes accounted for 55 percent of the increase in smaller bicycles and 30 percent of the increase in total imports of bicycles. Imports of sidewalk bicycles increased by about 60 percent from 1985 to 1986, from 995,000 units to 1.6 million units. Both U.S. producers and importers are supplying the demand created by the echo mini baby-boom which is occurring as the baby boom era parents have children. The estimated penetration by imports of the U.S. market for bicycles, other than sidewalk bicycles, increased from 49 percent in 1985 to 57 percent in 1986.

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Carl Seastrum
724-1733

Parts of bicycles.--U.S. imports of parts of bicycles increased from \$128 million in 1985 to \$159 million in 1986. This followed a decrease of 6 percent, or \$136 million, from 1984 to 1985. A large share of the market for imported parts is accounted for by domestic producers and assemblers of complete bicycles. Estimated U.S. producers' shipments of bicycles decreased by 9 percent during 1985-86, from 5.8 million units to 5.3 million. It is believed that the value of U.S. imports of parts of bicycles increased despite the decline in shipments for several reasons. First, Japan was the principal supplier of such parts; its share increased from 51 percent to 54 percent from 1985 to 1986, respectively. The value of such imports increased by 34 percent during the same time, from \$65 million to \$87 million. It is believed that much of the increase in value occurred because of the increase in the value of the yen versus that of the dollar. Furthermore, because imports of complete bicycles are now capturing such a large share of the U.S. market, 49 percent in 1985 and 57 percent in 1986, the replacement market for parts is becoming increasingly important. Thus, overall, in real quantity terms, imports of parts from Japan probably changed little, or were up slightly, from 1985 levels. In contrast, imports of parts of bicycles from Taiwan, the second largest supplier, increased in value from 1985 to 1986, from \$28 million to \$34 million, and probably increased in real terms as well because such parts were considerably lower in price than those from Japan. Also, Taiwan supplied over 75 percent of U.S. imports of bicycles in recent years, suggesting that the repair-parts market for those bicycles is growing, both for parts from Taiwan and from Japan--a large supplier of parts for bicycles produced in Taiwan. Taiwan's share of U.S. imports of parts of bicycles, on a value basis, slipped from 22 percent to 21 percent.

Carl Seastrum
724-1733

Children's vehicles.--U.S. imports of children's vehicles increased rapidly from 1985 to 1986, from \$86 million to \$121 million. Such imports also increased without interruption from \$22 million in 1982 to \$63 million in 1984. Most of this growth from 1982 to 1985 is explained by a sharp rise in imports of baby carriages, baby strollers, and parts thereof, especially from Taiwan; such imports accounted for 29 percent of the total increase in 1986. However, in 1986, the largest growth came in self-propelled children's vehicles, such as tricycles, scooters, wagons, pedal cars, and similar articles, from \$15 million to \$37 million, or 63 percent of the overall increase. Taiwan also dominated this category. Total U.S. imports of children's vehicles, baby carriages, and parts thereof from Taiwan grew from \$61 million in 1985 to \$93 million in 1986, amounting to 71 and 77 percent, respectively, of total imports. Baby carriages, baby strollers, and parts thereof accounted for 86 percent of total U.S. imports of children's vehicles from Taiwan in 1985 and 66 percent in 1986. These imports consisted mostly of inexpensively to moderately priced strollers. After having increased rapidly from 1981 to 1984, U.S. imports of children's vehicles from Japan decreased from \$10 million in 1984 to \$9 million in both 1985 and 1986 and largely consisted of fairly expensive strollers. Reportedly, Taiwan has also begun to

penetrate the lower end of the expensive stroller market. It should also be noted that U.S. imports of children's vehicles, mostly strollers from Mexico, rose from \$38,000 in 1984 to \$1.5 million in 1985 and declined to \$1.3 million in 1986.

Carl Seastrum
724-1733

Toys, models, and dolls.---The U.S. toy market experienced mixed growth in 1986, with imports of dolls and stuffed toys rising by 13 percent to \$1.1 billion, but imports of toys and models rising by only 1 percent to \$1.5 billion. U.S. exports also showed mixed results, with exports of toys and models declining by 4 percent to \$173 million in 1986 and exports of dolls and stuffed toys increasing by 13 percent to \$10 million. The trade deficit in dolls and stuffed toys increased to \$1.1 billion in 1986, or by 13 percent over the deficit in 1985. The deficit in toys and models rose by 2 percent to \$1.3 billion.

Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and China remained the primary sources of imports of dolls and stuffed toys, accounting for 93 percent of the value of those imports in 1986. Korea, however, replaced Taiwan as the number one supplier because of the growth in imports of stuffed toys, for which Korea is the preeminent supplier. Imports of dolls, doll parts, and doll clothing alone declined by 14 percent from 1985 to 1986 as the U.S. mania for certain popular stuffed dolls cooled. Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Japan were the primary sources of imports of toys and models, accounting for 26 percent, 17 percent, and 12 percent, respectively, of the total value of imports in 1986. China continued to grow as an important supplier of toys and models, accounting for imports of \$141 million in 1986, up from 54 million in 1985. Imports of dolls and stuffed toys from China were valued at \$199 million in 1986.

Mark D. Estes
724-0977

Jewelry.---The U.S. trade deficit for jewelry increased from \$2.3 billion in 1985 to \$2.5 billion in 1986, or by 9 percent. The worsening trade balance was the result of a \$254 million, or 10-percent, increase in U.S. imports, outweighing a \$54 million, or 30-percent, increase in U.S. exports. The primary stimulus for the rise in the deficit was the continued popularity of low cost imported jewelry.

Jewelry categories that showed the most significant increases in imports were precious metal, by \$263 million, up by 15 percent; and coral, cameos, beads, bugles, and spangles, up by \$26 million, or 32 percent. The leading U.S. supplier of jewelry continued to be Italy, accounting for \$1,058 million, or 38 percent, of total U.S. jewelry imports in 1986. Hong Kong and Japan were the second and third leading suppliers, respectively. Imports from Thailand showed the most significant increase in 1986, with a rise of 155 percent, from \$48 million in 1985 to \$123 million. Another significant increase occurred in imports from the Dominican Republic, principally entered under TSUS item 807.00, which rose by 56 percent, from \$41 million in 1985 to \$64 million.

U.S. exports of jewelry increased by \$54 million, or by 30 percent in 1986. Exports of precious metal jewelry increased by \$35 million, or by 31 percent, whereas exports of costume jewelry increased by \$21 million, or by 35 percent, over their 1985 levels. The major U.S. market for jewelry continued to be Switzerland, which received shipments of \$58 million in 1986, representing an increase of 17 percent over the total for 1985. Japan and the Dominican Republic were the second and third leading jewelry markets.

Brian Garbecki
724-1731

Pens, mechanical pencils, and parts.--Reversing a trend begun in 1981, U.S. exports of pens, mechanical pencils, and parts increased by 11 percent, from 1985 to 1986, to \$74 million. Canada continued as the most important foreign market, accounting for 18 percent of total U.S. exports. The growth in U.S. exports was outstripped by a rise in U.S. imports, however, resulting in a 37-percent increase in the trade deficit, from \$98 million to \$135 million.

Imports climbed by 26 percent, to \$209 million in 1986. Japan was the most important supplier, accounting for 60 percent of total imports in 1986. Japan continued to be the dominant supplier for all types of pens, mechanical pencils and parts, reaping the benefits of its leadership in research and product development.

Linda Linkins
724-1745

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	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	26,496	27,318	30,627	12
Exports:				
Value	11,986	10,384	9,837	-5
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles or materials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts				
Imports:				
Value	16,574	16,644	20,043	20
Exports:				
Value	117,587	136,090	146,968	8
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments				
Imports:				
Value	39,195	44,988	61,752	37
Exports:				
Value	37,935	38,801	37,813	-3
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts				
Imports:				
Value	383,884	499,743	657,042	31
Exports:				
Value	1,128,468	1,141,797	1,111,738	-3
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts				
Imports:				
Value	178,338	220,876	274,315	24
Exports:				
Value	903,745	877,210	936,682	7
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts				
Imports:				
Value	84,229	91,258	104,555	15
Exports:				
Value	54,299	50,977	42,800	-16
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, x-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts				
Imports:				
Value	17,177	19,620	20,112	3
Exports:				
Value	116,187	124,235	134,992	9

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts				
Imports:				
Value	258,213	288,390	257,269	-11
Exports:				
Value	1,575,382	1,635,290	1,657,530	1
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts				
Imports:				
Value	14,935	18,791	21,233	13
Exports:				
Value	80,342	79,243	78,978	0
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts				
Imports:				
Quantity (thousands)				
Value	154,182	142,755	160,309	12
Exports:				
Value	909,166	1,020,635	1,129,685	11
Clocks and clock movements				
Imports:				
Quantity (thousands)	632	673	1,288	91
Value	8,107	8,781	17,175	96
Clocks and clock movements				
Imports:				
Quantity (thousands)				
Value	55,788	55,621	60,892	9
Exports:				
Value	234,883	234,479	274,399	17
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Quantity (thousands)	827	1,042	985	-5
Value	10,270	13,322	12,936	-3
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	16,402	17,596	24,183	37
Exports:				
Value	27,614	21,056	55,693	164
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	744,381	747,988	990,482	32
Exports:				
Value	147,948	142,363	213,252	50

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(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	33,218	32,734	32,413	-1
Exports: Value	77,449	75,961	68,394	-10
Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, editors, combinations thereof, and parts				
Imports: Value	4,117	7,661	6,406	-16
Exports: Value	9,591	7,996	9,680	21
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters; film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for photographic slides				
Imports: Value	19,575	18,409	21,462	17
Exports: Value	17,662	13,155	18,279	39
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	88,087	84,957	95,274	12
Exports: Value	4,356	3,187	2,376	-25
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)				
Imports: Value	129,952	157,113	216,920	38
Exports: Value	154,600	144,675	139,580	-4
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film				
Imports: Value	4,192	6,751	7,178	6
Exports: Value	18,886	25,541	28,066	10

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed				
Imports:				
Value	594,178	585,669	648,157	11
Exports:				
Value	971,684	858,980	931,862	8
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown: print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers				
Imports:				
Value	301,057	370,650	403,623	9
Exports:				
Value	311,517	276,875	293,954	6
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	28,114	45,263	81,233	79
Exports:				
Value	56,959	49,334	47,810	-3
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded				
Imports:				
Quantity	151,275	280,644	420,882	50
Value	18,261	24,443	36,329	49
Exports:				
Quantity	15,440	20,366	28,729	41
Value	40,786	32,029	28,265	-12
Phonograph records				
Imports:				
Value	51,170	54,291	42,298	-22
Exports:				
Value	36,959	30,619	50,127	64
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and: magnetic recordings				
Imports:				
Value	104,402	119,491	274,269	130
Exports:				
Value	249,126	266,193	341,600	28

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon				
Imports:				
Value	710,016	1,067,343	1,374,175	29
Exports:				
Value	493,488	472,792	578,364	22
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	11,858	8,021	7,246	-10
Exports:				
Value	23,095	15,344	17,521	14
Musical instruments, parts and accessories				
Imports:				
Value	404,115	493,872	670,762	36
Exports:				
Value	108,265	96,956	114,881	18
Musical instruments				
Imports:				
Value	321,347	411,276	563,311	37
Exports:				
Value	69,416	61,492	77,150	25
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpisichords, etc.)				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)	237,918	70,826	77,622	10
Value	98,921	98,478	120,557	22
Exports:				
Quantity (number)	6,356	3,813	3,455	-9
Value	6,458	4,761	4,832	1
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)	510,687	967,236	2,007,417	108
Value	45,880	83,971	172,763	106
Exports:				
Quantity (number)	7,136	5,007	5,433	9
Value	7,928	6,345	5,945	-6

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings				
Imports:				
Value	2,528,924	3,331,531	4,067,134	22
Exports:				
Value	575,586	517,946	510,969	-1
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and boxsprings				
Imports:				
Value	10,084	17,802	35,463	99
Exports:				
Value	8,981	7,220	8,860	23
Furniture other than medical, motor-vehicle or aircraft, bedsprings or mattresses, convertible sofas, sofa beds or similar dual-purpose furniture				
Imports:				
Value	1,988,622	2,607,310	3,175,213	22
Exports:				
Value	434,031	363,311	340,964	-6
Nontextile floor coverings				
Imports:				
Value	60,184	75,289	80,524	7
Exports:				
Value	97,818	85,342	84,307	-1
Small arms (bore diameter 30 mm and under)				
Imports:				
Value	143,007	173,012	200,373	16
Exports:				
Value	125,720	162,628	95,691	-41
Ordnance and accessories				
Exports:				
Value	336,116	343,793	328,945	-4
Ammunition and munitions				
Imports:				
Value	42,036	66,072	128,306	94
Exports:				
Value	1,452,576	1,168,885	1,009,775	-14
Games				
Imports:				
Value	308,885	222,555	449,759	102
Exports:				
Value	126,027	90,776	107,968	19

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sporting goods				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,096,030	1,198,896	1,400,766	17
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	320,109	289,634	329,855	14
Fishing tackle				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	198,053	222,826	226,262	2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,039	19,597	23,008	17
Golf equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	99,703	106,383	158,893	49
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	103,770	87,631	108,537	24
Lawn-tennis equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	89,944	72,461	72,346	0
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	35,033	35,479	24,677	-30
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing				
Snow skis				
Imports:				
Quantity (pairs)-----	1,675,530	1,815,504	1,980,297	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	61,356	65,693	81,436	24
Exports:				
Quantity (pairs)-----	164,883	140,859	140,705	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,748	11,519	12,055	5
Bicycles				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	4,704	6,606	8,612	30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	294,586	350,602	458,197	31
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	31	20	18	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,167	1,350	1,825	35
Parts of bicycles				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	136,241	127,724	159,340	25
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,090	6,742	17,497	160

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	63,234	85,759	120,831	41
Exports:				
Value	3,483	2,920	3,441	18
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects				
Imports:				
Value	779,608	1,000,710	1,128,673	13
Exports:				
Value	11,360	8,703	9,877	13
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors				
Imports:				
Value	1,019,909	1,452,602	1,467,018	1
Exports:				
Value	198,037	178,971	172,678	-4
Jewelry				
Imports:				
Value	1,903,712	2,508,073	2,762,101	10
Exports:				
Value	162,811	180,191	234,660	30
Precious metal jewelry				
Imports:				
Value	1,200,951	1,733,597	1,996,334	15
Exports:				
Value	95,231	113,569	148,497	31
Costume jewelry				
Imports:				
Value	379,961	460,986	463,060	0
Exports:				
Value	60,250	58,792	79,619	35
Natural or cultured pearls				
Imports:				
Value	243,262	231,000	193,903	-16
Exports:				
Value	1,904	2,743	1,324	-52
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers				
Imports:				
Value	96,280	89,905	105,629	17
Exports:				
Value	50,906	46,965	36,644	-22

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Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	
Buttons				
Imports:				
Value	24,622:	21,070:	27,092:	29
Exports:				
Value	13,580:	12,218:	12,575:	3
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons				
Imports:				
Value	71,658:	68,835:	78,537:	14
Exports:				
Value	37,326:	34,746:	24,068:	-31
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles				
Imports:				
Value	126,595:	134,715:	157,631:	17
Exports:				
Value	27,343:	25,166:	23,987:	-5
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts				
Imports:				
Value	148,596:	165,300:	208,911:	26
Exports:				
Value	79,544:	67,160:	74,251:	11
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	21,069:	23,518:	34,263:	46
Exports:				
Value	9,172:	8,078:	8,543:	6
Miscellaneous products				
Casters				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	55,576:	60,297:	76,079:	26
Value	18,540:	21,455:	27,720:	29
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)				
Value	6,660:	7,832:	6,362:	-19
Clothespins				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 gross)	2,282:	2,487:	3,910:	57
Value	2,925:	2,856:	4,450:	56
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 gross)	61:	76:	84:	10
Value	50:	60:	64:	6

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,272	8,427	7,548	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	39,115	44,465	41,545	-7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	13,409	13,121	11,727	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	67,733	67,486	70,506	4

Table 25.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1986

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Handbags-----		
Luggage-----		
Flat goods-----		
Ophthalmic goods-----	01	
Optical instruments, components and lenses,		
except ophthalmic		
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and		
elements-----	01	01 (04) 07
Optical instruments and components other than		
optical lenses-----	01	
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus-----	02	
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances		
and supplies-----	02	
Dental instruments and parts (including		
artificial teeth and dentures)-----	01	
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and		
parts-----		
Electro-medical apparatus and parts-----		
Apparatus based on the use of x-rays or of		
radiations, whether for medical,		
industrial, or other, uses and parts-----		
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-----		
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-----		
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, 1986

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Matches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts		
Matches and watch movements	04	01 04
Clocks and clock movements		
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof	02	02 10
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof	02	02
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts; and projection screens		
Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, editors, combinations thereof, and parts	09	
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters; film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for photographic slides		02
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		
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)	02	
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film		
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	02 10	
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded	02 05	05 (07) 02
Phonograph records		
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings	02	
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon		
Sound recordings on disc of soft wax (master		

Table 25.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1986

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

Table 25.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1986

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-----	02	
Miscellaneous products		
Casters-----		
Clothespins-----	01 04	04 09
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.-----		

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

Category	Economic Criterion
Export unit value	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	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	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Articles covered by the mtn civil aircraft agreement				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,744,473	5,366,007	6,654,345	24
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,174,579	12,273,641	13,721,732	12
Engines and parts of engines				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,326,517	1,892,571	2,212,814	17
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,214,262	1,087,877	1,190,483	9
Non-piston type internal combustion engines				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)	1,832	1,760	1,829	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	738,237	1,011,326	1,114,385	10
Exports:				
Quantity (number)	1,264	2,317	1,342	-42
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,021,266	879,605	944,184	7
Pumps, fans and blowers, compressors, air-conditioners and refrigerating equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	130,126	197,600	260,256	32
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,600	14,716	12,531	-15
Flight simulating machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	60,358	34,633	91,444	164
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	58,534	41,036	62,753	53
Electrical generators, motors and transformers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,252	9,800	16,557	69
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,110	13,480	13,585	1
Ovens and other food warming equipment				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	188	90	127	41
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,766	3,067	3,957	29
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	12,705	10,866	8,608	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,329	1,236	1,130	-9

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	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Amplifiers, receivers, and recorders				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,292	175,460	232,255	32
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	110,920	223,876	134,980	-40
Radio navigational aid apparatus; sound or visual signalling apparatus				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,187	13,758	21,158	54
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	387,213	506,542	496,981	-2
Automatic voltage and voltage-current regulators				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	431	936	1,055	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,398	2,983	2,804	-6
Civil balloons, airships, and gliders				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,145	8,210	2,657	-68
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	149,307	419,764	64,568	-85
Civil airplanes (including helicopters)				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	508	542	561	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,307,794	1,652,783	2,035,537	23
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	1,045	1,050	1,327	26
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,989,309	6,252,177	7,297,552	17
New civil airplanes				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	285	296	420	42
Value (1,000 dollars)	955,981	1,476,174	1,875,313	27
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	741	773	833	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,696,772	5,918,825	6,796,265	15
Helicopters				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	61	60	87	45
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,314	44,686	62,587	40
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	233	137	210	53
Value (1,000 dollars)	233,796	209,785	277,294	32

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Other civil airplanes				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	224	236	333	41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	904,666	1,431,488	1,812,726	27
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	508	636	623	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,462,975	5,709,040	6,518,970	14
Multi-engine, 4,400 pounds and over, but less than 10,000 pounds empty weight				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	58	49	58	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	100,105	98,784	134,916	37
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	83	65	93	43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	99,097	85,602	132,971	55
Multi-engine airplanes, 10,000 to 33,000 pounds inclusive, empty weight				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	100	103	150	46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	543,474	568,683	908,913	60
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	16	19	38	100
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	96,706	43,936	69,409	58
Multi-engine airplanes, over 33,000 pounds empty weight				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	12	33	36	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	255,383	758,758	759,243	0
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	85	152	159	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,220,080	5,517,715	6,275,917	14
Optical instruments and compasses				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,941	14,780	17,288	17
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	277,651	302,553	340,272	12
Meters and gauges				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	109,295	142,983	181,688	27
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	51,292	68,908	83,853	22

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Furniture				
Imports:				
Value	5,328	25,767	37,260	45
Exports:				
Value	15,441	16,690	16,718	0
Pneumatic tires, of rubber or plastics				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	23	18	21	17
Value	7,355	6,552	7,779	19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	37	33	24	-27
Value	3,769	3,724	3,567	-4
All other parts				
Imports:				
Value	753,517	1,187,044	1,532,631	29
Exports:				
Value	2,883,436	3,318,071	3,999,947	21

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	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Motor vehicle parts and accessories				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,980,573	18,947,124	21,200,093	12
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,836,159	14,270,471	13,039,039	-9
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	60,353	273,905	231,649	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)	894,494	1,217,687	1,236,621	2
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	78,801	94,139	84,490	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	544,974	443,961	560,931	26
Motor vehicle parts provided for in tsus items 692.32 and 692.33				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,968,435	7,479,098	8,974,234	20
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,695,803	9,133,123	8,112,911	-11
Motor vehicle body stampings, bumpers, and wheels				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	723,997	846,922	941,585	11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,599,413	1,550,017	1,415,388	-9
Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel covers, radiators, mufflers, and tailpipes				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	303,319	328,676	349,947	6
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	150,678	136,381	108,609	-20
Motor vehicle brakes and parts thereof, transmissions, and shock absorbers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,604,611	1,760,704	2,019,842	15
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,681,890	1,854,120	1,549,149	-16
Other motor vehicle parts, n.s.p.f., provided for in tsus items 692.32 and 692.33				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,336,507	4,542,794	5,662,859	25
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,263,821	5,592,603	5,039,764	-10

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	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Motor vehicle engines and parts				
Imports:				
Value	3,261,363	3,383,283	3,371,610	0
Exports:				
Value	2,441,915	2,520,760	2,276,924	-10
Radios, tape players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	1,257,428	1,518,063	1,480,184	-2
Exports:				
Value	105,633	80,047	87,271	9
Electrical starting and ignition equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	690,249	897,725	1,160,514	29
Exports:				
Value	670,768	765,165	785,486	3
Electric lighting and signaling equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	101,549	125,559	185,545	48
Exports:				
Value	151,569	140,675	121,396	-14
Miscellaneous electrical articles and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	114,934	123,519	170,564	38
Exports:				
Value	25,657	23,814	23,800	0
Pneumatic tires and tubes				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	43,710,100	49,702,128	50,220,953	1
Value	1,572,247	1,642,263	1,688,837	3
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	7,425,812	6,422,197	5,722,835	-11
Value	258,846	221,828	203,725	-8
Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	69,950	70,147	72,134	3
Exports:				
Value	14,268	13,172	12,158	-8

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Glass products				
Imports:				
Value	190,370	226,618	253,162	12
Exports:				
Value	161,846	156,307	137,709	-12
Springs and leaves for springs				
Imports:				
Value	222,530	237,055	235,585	-1
Exports:				
Value	54,149	48,778	21,134	-57
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	152,826	161,260	186,740	16
Exports:				
Value	67,064	75,748	73,710	-3
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	162,543	193,046	234,572	22
Exports:				
Value	8,840	7,645	5,818	-24
Air conditioning machines, refrigerating equipment, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	134,547	237,365	299,210	26
Exports:				
Value	385,215	408,381	381,821	-7
Furniture designed for automotive use				
Imports:				
Value	481,202	604,319	727,369	20
Exports:				
Value	66,913	72,326	72,450	0
Jacks and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	88,779	107,574	104,501	-3
Exports:				
Value	14,345	11,080	11,101	0
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	114,986	135,088	173,649	29
Exports:				
Value	1,960	1,653	1,254	-24

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Floor coverings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,396	20,220	15,914	-21
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,698	20,306	20,085	-1
Miscellaneous automotive parts and accessories, n.s.p.f.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	476,735	567,225	629,141	11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	137,686	125,695	129,347	3
Motor vehicle parts and accessories-apta				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,445,851	8,165,003	8,081,901	-1
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	32,388	26,036	23,599	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	544,491	691,383	692,278	0
Motor vehicle parts provided for in tsus item 692.33				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,780,774	4,237,870	4,234,084	0
Motor vehicle body stampings, bumpers, and wheels				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	320,362	373,454	368,165	-1
Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel covers, radiators, mufflers, and tailpipes				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	132,984	139,509	117,732	-16
Motor vehicle brakes and parts thereof, transmissions, and shock absorbers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	877,685	900,904	822,735	-9
Other motor vehicle parts, n.s.p.f., provided for in tsus item 692.33				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,449,742	2,824,001	2,925,451	4
Motor vehicle engines and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,642,138	1,574,696	1,346,468	-14

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Radios, tape players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	96,805:	89,357:	84,534:	-5
Electrical starting and ignition equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	73,067:	79,430:	102,949:	30
Electric lighting and signaling equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	36,119:	46,442:	55,989:	21
Miscellaneous electrical articles and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	66,289:	66,653:	94,225:	41
Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,083:	36,797:	36,859:	0
Glass products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	61,051:	59,487:	60,459:	2
Springs and leaves for springs				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	138,289:	143,505:	144,055:	0
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	47,160:	44,877:	40,647:	-9
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	39,604:	41,080:	33,200:	-19
Air conditioning machines, refrigerating equipment, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,227:	5,135:	6,512:	27
Furniture designed for automotive use				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	379,538:	449,416:	485,866:	8
Jacks and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,854:	25,671:	23,792:	-7

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	1986	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	71,595	90,214	117,174	30
Floor coverings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,396	20,220	15,914	-21
Miscellaneous automotive parts and accessories, n.s.p.f.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	376,362	462,761	506,888	10

APPENDIX D

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

Alphabetical Index for Commodity Groupings
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Bakery machinery and parts thereof-----	150
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Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights-----	190
Base metals and ores, miscellaneous-----	113
Bauxite-----	112
Bauxite and aluminum metals-----	112
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and boxsprings-----	195
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	11
Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers-----	90
Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary)-----	80
Benzenoid organic chemicals-----	80
Berries, fresh-----	19
Bicycles-----	196
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles-----	167
Body-supporting garments-----	63
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general- purpose machinery-----	146
Bolts, nuts, and screws-----	119
Books, miscellaneous-----	39
Botanical pesticides, total-----	80
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)-----	39
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance-----	25
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type-----	162
Broadwoven fabrics-----	59
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton-----	59
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers-----	59
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk-----	59
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool-----	60
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles-----	198
Building papers-----	38
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers-----	15
Butter-----	14
Buttons-----	198
Calcium chloride-----	81
Calcium compounds-----	81
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism-----	155
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism-----	156
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing-----	155

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Calculators, hand-held or pocket type-----	155
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof-----	148
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substance-----	20
Carbon composition resistors-----	154
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-----	198
Casters-----	198
Cattle-----	11
Cattle hides-----	15
Cattle-hide upper leather-----	15
Cellulosic man-made fibers-----	57
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof-----	148
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles-----	107
Ceramic construction articles-----	107
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.-----	107
Ceramic electrical ware-----	108
Ceramic fixed capacitors-----	163
Ceramic floor and wall tiles-----	107
Ceramic products-----	107
Ceramic sanitary ware-----	108
Cereal breakfast foods-----	25
Chain of base metals-----	120
Cheeses-----	14
Chemical elements-----	80
Cherries, fresh-----	19
Chewing gum-----	25
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof-----	197
Chrome ore-----	114
Chrome ore and metal-----	114
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap-----	114
Cigarettes-----	22
Cigars-----	23
Circuit breakers-----	164
Citrus fruit-----	20
Clays-----	106
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays-----	106
Clays, bentonite-----	106
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay-----	106
Clays, fuller's earth-----	106
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less-----	90
Clocks and clock movements-----	191
Clothespins-----	198

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Coal and other carbonaceous material-----	90
Cobalt ore and metal-----	114
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap-----	114
Cocoa and confectionery-----	21
Coffee-----	21
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate-----	21
Columbium ore-----	114
Columbium ore and metal-----	114
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap-----	114
Compressors and parts thereof-----	147
Concrete mixes and articles thereof-----	104
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream-----	13
Connectors-----	164
Containerboard (Kraft linerboard)-----	38
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof-----	154
Copper ore and metal-----	111
Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste and scrap-----	111
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper-----	111
Copper, unwrought-----	111
Copper, wrought-----	111
Copying machines-----	156
Cordage-----	59
Cordage and fish netting and nets-----	58
Cordage machines and parts thereof-----	153
Corn-----	16
Corn oil-----	24
Corn sweeteners-----	21
Costume jewelry-----	197
Cotton-----	57
Cottonseed-----	23
Cottonseed oil-----	24
Crude petroleum-----	89
Crushed stone-----	104
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	17
Curtains and draperies-----	61
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flower or other fresh plant parts-----	27
Cut gemstones and articles thereof-----	106
 Decalcomanias-----	 40
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)-----	189
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches-----	90
Dimension stone and articles thereof-----	105
Distilled spirits-----	22
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects-----	197

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---	189
Drilling and boring machinery-----	149
Drugs and related products-----	86
Duplicating machines and parts thereof-----	151
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total-----	88
Edible preparations-----	25
Edible preparations, not specially provided for-----	26
Eggs-----	14
Elastomers, total-----	87
Electrical articles, miscellaneous -----	166
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Electrical conductors-----	166
Electrical machinery and equipment-----	158
Electrical resistors-----	165
Electrical switches and relays-----	164
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof-----	160
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment-----	160
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof-----	160
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts-----	191
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Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	165
Electrothermic household appliances, other than cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof-----	160
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Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)-----	85
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzenoid)-----	86
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Fans and blowers and parts thereof-----	147
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Ferroalloys-----	110
Ferrochromium-----	110
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Filament yarn of manmade fibers-----	58
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Fine earthenware food utensils-----	108
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)-----	38
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered-----	12
Fish, fresh or frozen-----	12
Fish, in airtight containers-----	12
Fishing tackle-----	196
Fish netting and nets-----	59
Fish, other in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring-----	13
Fixed resistors-----	165
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey-----	21
Flavoring extracts-----	87
Flat glass and products thereof-----	108
Flat goods-----	188
Flaxseed-----	23
Floor coverings-----	61
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof-----	150
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk-----	13
Fluorspar-----	107
Footwear-----	64
Forged steel grinding balls-----	158
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts---	167
Front-end loaders-----	149
Fruit, dried-----	20
Fruit, fresh-----	19
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Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof-----	154
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Generator sets-----	159
Glass and glass products-----	108
Glass containers-----	109
Glassware and other glass products-----	109
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof-----	156
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Glue, gelatin and related products-----	87
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Golf equipment-----	196
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Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel-----	105
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof-----	104
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)-----	86
Handbags-----	188
Handtools-----	119
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons-----	119
Hardwood logs-----	36
Hardwood veneer and plywood-----	37
Headwear-----	64
Hides and skins-----	15
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin-----	27
Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f. suitable for conducting gases or liquids, including gaskets and pipe fittings, or rubber or plastics-----	90
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Industrial molds-----	157
Industrial paperboard-----	38
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers-----	39
Inks and ink powders, total-----	89
Inorganic acids-----	80
(Certain) inorganic chemical compounds-----	81
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Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts-----	190
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Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----	111
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys-----	110
Iron ore-----	114
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Ketones (non benzenoid)-----	85
Knit fabrics-----	60
Knitting machines-----	152
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Lawnmowers and parts thereof-----	150
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Lead metal and waste and scrap-----	113
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Live animals, except birds and poultry-----	11
Live plants-----	16
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Lumber, hardwood-----	37
Lumber, softwood-----	36
 Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar ailmentary pastes-----	 26
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof-----	150
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, miscellaneous and parts thereof-----	151
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof-----	150
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts thereof-----	156
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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-----	151
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-----	152
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Magnesium compounds-----	81
Magnesium metal-----	115
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Manganese ore-----	115
Manganese ore and metal-----	115
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Manmade fibers-----	57
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof-----	150
Meat, except poultry meat-----	11
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrappers, bull- dozers, and excavating, leveling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof-----	149
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Mercury ore and metal-----	115
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Metallic containers-----	118
Metal products, miscellaneous-----	120
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof-----	154
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Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream-----	14
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Millwork-----	37
Mink furskins-----	15
Mirrors of glass-----	109
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Molybdenum ore and metal-----	115
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Molybdenum wrought-----	116
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and halohydrins (non benzenoid)---	85
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof-----	191
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Motors and generators-----	158
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment-----	158
Motor-vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis-----	167
Motor vehicles-----	166
Mushrooms and truffles-----	18
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried-----	18
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 Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware-----	 119
Narrow fabrics-----	60
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials-----	 60
Natural gas and products derived therefrom-----	89
Natural gemstones-----	106
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum-----	25
Natural or cultured pearls-----	197
Naval stores-----	26
Neckwear-----	64
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers-----	197
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons---	198
Newspapers-----	40
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Non benzenoid organic compounds, miscellaneous-----	84
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Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof-----	154
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Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products-----	 104
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Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof-----	154
Non-piston type aircraft engines-----	146
Nonrubber footwear-----	64
Nontextile floor coverings-----	195
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved-----	 18
 Office machines-----	 154
Office machines and parts-----	156
Oilseeds-----	23
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes-----	14

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Ophthalmic goods-----	188
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Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic-----	188
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Ores of cerium and thorium-----	113
Organic chemicals (non benzenoid) miscellaneous-----	86
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Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies-----	189
Paints and related items, total-----	89
Particle board-----	37
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery-----	150
Parts of bicycles-----	196
Parts of machines-----	157
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Pens, mechanical pencils and parts-----	198
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Petroleum products-----	89
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Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof----	191
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed-----	193
Photographic film viewers titlers, splicers, editors, combinations, thereof, and parts-----	192
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Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers-----	193
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)-----	194
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen-----	110
Pistachio nuts-----	19
Plastics and resin materials-----	87

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Platinum group metals-----	110
Pleasure boats; floating structures-----	168
Plywood and building boards-----	37
Pneumatic tires-----	91
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)-----	85
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	12
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams-----	12
Portable electric hand tools-----	159
Portable electric lamps-----	160
Pottery products, n.e.c.-----	107
Poultry and poultry meat-----	11
Power transmission chain of iron and steel-----	120
Precious metal jewelry-----	197
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap-----	110
Precious metals-----	109
Prefabricated buildings-----	37
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c-----	109
Primary cells and batteries-----	159
Printed matter-----	40
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof-----	151
Products, miscellaneous-----	198
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Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts and projection screens-----	192
Pulp and paper machinery; bookbinding machinery; printing machinery-----	151
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Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof-----	162
Radio receivers and parts-----	161
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Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	166
Raw fibers-----	57
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof-----	162
Refractory and heat-insulation products-----	107
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof-----	147
Rhenium metal-----	116
Rice (paddy and brown)-----	16
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Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron or steel; chain of base metals other than iron or steel-----	121
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Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total-----	90
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Salts of organic acids (nonbenzenoid)-----	84
Sand-----	104
Sardines-----	13
Sauces-----	26
Sausage-----	12
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f-----	199
Scissors and shears-----	120
Seeds-----	16
Semiconductors-----	165
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines-----	153
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Shortening and cooking oils-----	25
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Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon-----	116
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	116
Silver bullion-----	110
Silver compounds-----	82
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing-----	196
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Soaps and synthetic detergents-----	88
Sodium bicarbonate-----	82
Sodium carbonate-----	82
Sodium chloride-----	82
Sodium compounds-----	82
Sodium hydrosulfite-----	83
Sodium sulfate-----	83
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages-----	22
Softwood logs-----	36
Softwood veneer and plywood-----	37
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-----	194

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Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings-----	193
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Soybean oil-----	24
Soybeans-----	23
Special purpose motor vehicles-----	167
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts-----	190
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Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof-----	148
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns-----	58
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk-----	58
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Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof-----	146
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof---	146
Storage batteries-----	159
Structures of base metal-----	121
Sugar, sirups, and molasses-----	20
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane-----	20
Sulfur dioxide-----	84
Sunflower seed-----	23
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Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus-----	188
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts-----	189
Sweaters-----	61
Swine-----	11
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies-----	164
Switches other than circuit breakers-----	164
Synthetic dyes, total-----	88
Synthetic gemstones-----	106
Synthetic organic pesticides, total-----	80
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Table flatware-----	119
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Telephone switching and switchboard equipment-----	161
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Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof-----	153
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires-----	60
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage)-----	57
Textile furnishings-----	61
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies-----	61
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles-----	152
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines-----	151
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Vegetable oils, other-----	24
Vegetable products, miscellaneous-----	27
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated-----	18
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	17
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)-----	18
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts---	168
Vitreous china food utensils-----	108
Wallpaper-----	39
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4. The fourth part of the document discusses the challenges faced when working with data. It mentions issues such as data quality, missing information, and the complexity of analyzing large datasets. The text also suggests ways to overcome these challenges, such as by implementing strict data quality control procedures and using advanced analytical techniques.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key points discussed. It reiterates the importance of accurate record-keeping, effective data collection and analysis, the use of technology, and the need to address challenges. The text also provides some final thoughts on the future of data management and its potential to drive organizational success.

APPENDIX E

U.S. PRODUCTION, EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE,
IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION, APPARENT CONSUMPTION,
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1985

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1985 1/

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/		Total employment
					Imports to : consumption	Exports to : production	
					Percent	Percent	1,000 workers
		1,000 dollars					
AGRICULTURAL, ANIMAL, AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS							
Live animals, except birds and poultry							
Cattle	30,368,000	360,855	628,303	30,635,448	2	1	5/ 2,000
Swine	21,082,887	122,299	306,520	21,267,108	1	1	5/ 1,500
Poultry and poultry meat	8,859,356	7,876	127,766	8,979,246	1	6/	5/ 500
Feathers and down	9,313,000	328,378	91,865	9,076,487	1	4	126
Meat, except poultry meat	107,000	23,264	66,840	150,576	44	22	1
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen	61,956,000	958,805	2,312,832	63,310,027	4	2	149
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen	32,273,000	426,895	1,076,857	32,922,962	3	1	61
Sausage	9,560,000	56,941	392,876	9,895,935	4	1	18
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams	13,133,000	8,081	17,352	13,142,271	6/	6/	63
Fish, fresh or frozen	6,990,000	19,041	69,176	7,040,135	1	6/	18
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered	3,124,190	787,986	1,537,797	3,874,901	40	25	200
Fish, in airtight containers	168,000	9,803	71,076	229,273	31	6	50
Sardines	1,302,000	88,763	326,596	1,539,833	21	7	25
Tuna	38,000	424	48,985	86,561	57	1	7
Other fish in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring	821,000	7/	222,404	1,043,404	21	8/	13
Shellfish	443,000	5,280	49,215	486,935	10	1	5
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk	1,132,810	141,259	2,048,320	3,039,871	67	12	57
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream	18,100,000	6,925	9,349	18,102,424	1	6/	85
Butter	2,621,200	238,869	9,852	2,850,217	6/	8	10
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes	1,760,600	45,580	1,754	1,716,774	6/	3	2
Cheeses	1,224,900	4,215	145	1,220,830	6/	6/	2
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yogurt, and ice cream	7,660,700	28,504	373,978	8,006,174	5	6/	32
Ice cream							
Eggs	2,894,400	3,958	141	2,890,583	6/	6/	10
Hides and skins	4,146,400	3,265	4	4,143,139	6/	6/	20
Cattle hides	3,052,000	55,235	14,723	3,011,488	6/	2	9
Leather	926,554	1,080,890	72,549	9/	9/	9/	14
Cattle hide upper leather	778,305	1,007,370	28,007	9/	9/	9/	11
Furskins	1,721,000	280,900	394,278	1,834,378	21	16	16
Mink furskins	1,454,000	21,898	48,875	1,480,977	3	2	14
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers	367,711	282,764	204,983	289,930	71	77	4
Live plants	126,351	102,689	110,006	133,668	82	81	4
Seeds	60,000	2,698	59,723	117,025	51	4	8/
	3,300,000	29,776	44,299	3,314,523	1	1	140
	8/	183,700	75,984	8/	8/	8/	5/ 14

See footnote at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1985 1/-Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/		Total employment
					Imports to : Exports to :		
					consumption : production	Percent	
		1,000 dollars					1,000 workers
Grains-----	40,855,150	9,937,916	130,268	31,047,502	6/	32	10/ 161,300
Corn-----	28,327,048	5,311,906	19,797	23,034,939	6/	23	10/ 83,200
Rice (paddy and brown)-----	1,074,732	100,263	2,269	976,738	6/	10	10/ 2,500
Wheat-----	7,652,444	3,601,181	36,928	4,088,191	1	88	10/ 75,600
Milled grain products-----	7,603,880	908,432	34,318	6,729,766	1	14	17
Milled rice-----	1,690,000	564,481	22,964	1,148,483	2	49	5
Milled wheat-----	5,400,000	282,558	2,024	5,119,466	6/	6	11
Malts and starches-----	8/	40,008	37,792	8/	8/	8/	13
Malts-----	750,000	13,617	10,541	746,924	1	2	2
Starches-----	8/	26,391	27,251	8/	8/	8/	11
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	6,342,400	309,027	652,497	6,685,870	10	5	39
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	85,200	3,032	82,784	164,952	50	4	15
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	754,200	38,256	173,057	889,001	19	5	15
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated-----	811,400	279,567	49,158	580,991	8	34	4
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)-----	3,026,500	92,533	231,784	3,165,751	7	3	5
Mushrooms and truffles-----	237,300	3,350	162,637	396,587	41	1	12
Mushrooms, otherwise prepared or preserved-----	145,757	1,134	143,018	287,641	50	1	1
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved-----	1,673,000	743,830	373,440	1,302,610	29	44	8/
Almonds-----	306,500	400,390	630	2/	9/	30	8/
Filberts-----	16,700	5,086	9,792	21,406	46	16	8/
Pistachio nuts-----	38,200	5,957	36,735	68,978	53	21	5/ 58
Fruit, fresh-----	3,566,800	745,754	1,250,993	4,072,039	31	6	5/ 23
Berries, fresh-----	443,195	27,352	28,199	444,042	6	20	5/ 18
Cherries, fresh-----	65,767	13,168	2,306	54,905	4	44	75
Citrus fruit-----	989,000	435,515	72,488	625,973	12	50	5
Fruit, dried-----	335,682	169,243	42,891	209,330	20	11	17
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)-----	3,200,000	83,162	366,339	3,483,177	11	3	5/ 1
Olives-----	46,053	2,401	87,800	131,452	67	5	1
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances-----	8/	1,486	12,080	8/	8/	8/	1
Sugar, sirups, and molasses-----	2,619,000	60,837	814,782	3,372,945	24	2	23
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane-----	164,453	14,552	94,777	244,678	39	9	23
Molasses-----	2,831,000	3,845	4,584	2,831,739	6/	6/	10
Corn sweeteners-----							
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey-----							
Cocoa and confectionery-----	4,500,000	19,200	119,191	4,599,991	3	6/	12
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate-----	10,968,000	96,976	1,507,691	12,378,715	12	1	65
Coffee-----	8,000,000	104,232	3,491,196	11,386,964	31	1	12
Spices-----	6,400,000	90,462	194,571	6,504,109	3	1	12
Fruit juices-----	950,000	20,469	203,714	1,133,245	18	2	8
	576,000	188,990	918,373	1,305,383	70	33	33

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1985 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/		Total employment
					Imports to : consumption	Exports to : production	
					Percent		1,000 workers
		1,000 dollars					
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages-----	23,277,507	25,893	121,708	23,373,322	1	6/	115
Ale, porter, stout, and beer-----	12,120,000	45,168	632,557	12,707,389	5	6/	40
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages-----	2,000,000	27,614	1,010,923	2,983,309	34	1	12
Distilled spirits-----	2,655,000	74,836	1,196,696	3,778,000	32	3	11
Tobacco and tobacco products-----	15,300,000	2,788,599	649,549	13,160,950	5	18	45
Cigarettes-----	14,200,000	1,179,938	11,770	13,031,832	6/	8	38
Cigars-----	302,000	5,491	43,994	340,503	13	2	5
Oilseeds-----	11,740,000	4,098,536	76,110	7,717,600	1	34	5/ 600
Cottonseed-----	515,000	11,409	230	503,800	6/	2	5/ 54
Flaxseed-----	42,700	308	32,858	75,200	44	1	5/ 6
Soybeans-----	10,757,000	3,906,121	969	6,851,800	6/	37	5/ 520
Sunflower seed-----	416,000	163,090	6,158	259,100	2	39	5/ 11
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases-----	6,709,000	1,502,462	630,444	5,836,900	11	22	35
Corn oil-----	370,000	97,121	111	273,000	6/	26	9
Cottonseed oil-----	342,000	124,756	9	217,200	6/	36	5
Soybean oil-----	3,385,000	425,623	6,821	2,966,200	6/	13	8
Other vegetable oils-----	416,000	143,916	605,604	877,700	69	35	1
Animal and marine-animal oils-----	1,382,000	663,968	12,286	730,300	2	48	10
Shortening and cooking oils-----	6,209,000	47,078	5,612	6,167,500	6/	1	10
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum-----	8/	30,030	86,385	8/	8/	8/	1
Edible preparations:-----							
Bakery products, except bread-----	9,400,000	37,800	215,780	9,577,980	2	6/	46
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance-----	14,612,000	7,398	28,479	14,633,081	6/	6/	160
Cereal breakfast foods-----	4,696,800	22,688	12,316	4,686,428	6/	6/	16
Chewing gum-----	990,000	9,314	19,356	1,000,042	2	1	5
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes-----	1,226,000	8,340	62,719	1,280,379	5	1	8
Sauces-----	4,410,000	34,673	48,359	4,423,686	1	1	25
Soups-----	1,900,000	15,040	28,271	1,913,231	1	1	26
Edible preparations, not specially provided for-----	13,080,000	416,337	275,199	12,938,862	2	3	84
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor-----	22,600,000	1,910,072	201,490	20,891,418	1	9	60
Naval stores-----	202,000	43,790	7,076	165,300	4	22	4
Miscellaneous vegetable products:-----							
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flowers-----	388,000	4,400	220,900	604,500	37	1	11
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin-----	130,000	51,758	47,273	125,515	38	41	10/ 31
Tonka and vanilla beans-----	0	0	47,611	47,611	100	0	0
Miscellaneous vegetable products-----	8/	55,291	102,216	8/	8/	8/	8/

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1985 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	
FOREST PRODUCTS							
Rough wood products-----	16,472,000	1,478,990	301,631	15,294,641		2	130
Logs-----	8,295,000	1,260,282	20,627	7,055,345	6/	15	85
Lumber-----	8,860,000	750,586	3,074,333	11,183,747		27	174
Softwood lumber-----	7,228,000	494,168	2,769,029	9,502,861		29	140
Hardwood lumber-----	1,552,000	248,192	153,612	1,457,420		11	25
Millwork-----	6,108,000	33,096	156,689	6,231,593		3	84
Miscellaneous wood manufactures-----	5,482,000	169,351	682,851	5,995,500		11	105
Prefabricated buildings-----	1,650,000	53,596	14,769	1,611,173		1	21
Plywood and building boards-----	8,280,000	238,523	879,716	8,921,193		10	82
Hardwood veneer and plywood-----	1,259,000	72,711	542,552	1,728,841		31	23
Softwood veneer and plywood-----	3,718,000	86,361	35,917	3,667,556		1	43
Particle board-----	878,000	24,168	141,702	995,534		14	6
Wood pulp 11/-----	12/ 2,915,000	1,424,510	1,520,906	3,011,396		51	13
Waste paper-----	12/ 2,130,000	349,257	27,264	1,808,007		2	4
Building papers-----	745,000	10,490	52,266	786,776		7	6
Industrial paperboard-----	13,100,000	959,571	58,436	12,198,865	6/	7	57
Containerboard (Kraft linerboard)-----	5,500,000	485,218	16,848	5,031,630	6/	9	28
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)-----	22,000,000	521,835	5,111,094	26,589,259		19	134
Newsprint-----	2,600,000	131,379	3,633,347	6,101,968		60	7
Wallpaper-----	225,000	8,935	148,240	364,305		41	3
Albums-----	80,000	2,293	59,603	137,310		43	1
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers-----	54,000,000	739,530	673,944	53,934,414		1	385
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)-----	24,700,000	123,923	64,703	24,640,780	6/	1	195
Miscellaneous books-----	10,000,000	576,779	551,153	9,974,374		6	73
Printed matter-----	101,000,000	707,046	562,836	100,855,790		1	1,300
Newspapers-----	25,700,000	22,062	83,178	25,761,116	6/	6	407
Periodicals-----	13,700,000	372,471	80,947	13,408,476		1	97
Decalcomanias-----	325,000	6,815	7,370	325,555		2	3
TEXTILES, APPAREL, AND FOOTWEAR							
Raw fibers:							
Cotton-----	3,507,400	1,633,244	12,544	1,886,700		1	13/
Wool and fine animal hair-----	101,600	46,645	145,260	200,215		73	46
Man-made fibers-----	12,359,000	641,422	200,339	11,917,917		2	5
Noncellulosic man-made fibers-----	10,991,000	477,515	191,007	10,704,492		2	63
Cellulosic man-made fibers-----	1,368,000	163,907	9,332	1,213,425		1	12

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and employment, 1985 1/2--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 workers
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage)	7,164,000	549,783	427,619	7,041,836	6	8	96
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns	5,025,000	89,486	251,723	5,187,237	5	2	94
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk	4,791,000	80,778	83,441	4,893,663	4	2	71
Spun yarn, of wool or hair	234,000	2,953	56,021	287,068	20	1	7
Filament yarn of manmade fibers	2,139,000	418,763	162,877	1,883,114	9	20	16
Sewing thread	640,000	25,086	14,777	629,691	2	4	7
Cordage and fish netting and nets	412,500	10,552	91,296	493,244	19	3	9
Fish netting and nets	12,500	504	8,187	20,183	41	4	1
Cordage	400,000	10,048	83,108	473,060	18	3	8
Broadwoven fabrics	17,649,000	608,025	2,142,058	19,183,133	11	3	325
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton	6,509,000	189,846	844,740	7,163,894	12	3	130
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers	10,213,000	384,031	770,458	10,599,427	8	4	142
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk	66,100	4,993	179,892	240,999	75	8	1
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool	861,000	7,851	174,147	1,027,296	17	1	16
Knit fabrics	3,014,000	53,046	29,485	2,990,439	1	2	36
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials:							
Narrow fabrics	2,000,000	65,761	51,595	1,985,834	3	3	22
Webbs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f.	2,400,000	172,483	85,763	2,313,280	4	7	16
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires	1,226,000	79,888	1,605	1,147,717	6/	7	7
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	1,951,875	186,690	165,454	1,930,639	9	10	18
Floor coverings	11,060,887	265,331	1,113,450	11,909,006	9	2	125
Curtains and draperies	6,535,887	168,007	531,832	6,899,712	8	3	53
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies	1,284,900	8,819	33,862	1,309,943	3	1	21
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, rubber, and plastic apparel	3,240,100	88,505	547,756	3,699,351	15	3	51
Sweaters	57,275,000	723,108	14,897,913	71,449,805	20	1	1,125
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	1,010,300	2,439	2,161,955	3,169,816	68	6/	29
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats, and jackets	3,641,500	33,157	2,230,100	5,838,443	38	1	77
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	3,287,100	33,135	1,365,132	4,619,097	30	1	45
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses	3,453,000	36,373	1,377,733	4,794,360	29	1	88
Men's and boys' shirts	3,704,400	32,162	526,594	4,198,832	13	1	106
	3,611,000	62,597	1,979,359	5,527,762	36	2	80

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1985 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/		Total employment
					Imports to : consumption	Exports to : production	
					Percent		1,000 workers
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and jackets-----	3,428,700	32,608	1,017,934	4,414,026	23	1	68
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	5,129,000	75,698	884,448	5,937,750	15	1	140
Robes and dressing gowns-----	437,600	7,156	75,662	506,106	15	2	8
Men's and boys' neckwear-----	387,000	3,375	46,528	430,153	11	1	7
Body-supporting garments-----	956,400	78,300	231,300	1,109,400	21	8	15
Hosiery, including panty hose-----	3,228,095	27,683	66,845	3,267,257	2	1	66
Headwear-----	620,000	17,163	235,355	838,192	28	13	16
Gloves-----	666,100	82,008	356,270	940,362	38	12	13
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin-----	440,000	32,937	435,782	842,845	52	7	3
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints-----	180,000	5,828	346,331	520,503	67	3	3
Footwear-----	4,399,000	110,597	6,536,404	10,824,807	60	3	121
Rubber footwear-----	459,000	11,014	260,361	708,347	37	2	16
Nonrubber footwear-----	3,940,000	99,583	6,276,043	10,116,460	62	3	105
ENERGY AND CHEMICALS							
Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary)-----	3,517,902	405,333	531,052	3,643,621	15	12	2
Benzenoid organic chemicals-----	19,585,150	1,719,879	1,234,274	19,099,545	7	9	26
Synthetic organic pesticides, total-----	5,359,527	1,362,181	435,130	4,432,476	10	25	23
Botanical pesticides, total-----	26,100	326	15,410	41,184	37	1	13/
Chemical elements-----	3,372,006	292,965	278,488	3,357,529	8	9	20
Inorganic acids-----	1,292,256	72,156	139,891	1,359,991	10	6	9
Certain inorganic chemical compounds-----	11,100,000	2,743,553	2,870,657	11,227,104	26	25	60
Aluminum compounds:							
Aluminum oxide-----	645,454	90,072	728,906	1,284,288	57	14	4
Antimony compounds-----	21,112	7,626	21,156	34,643	61	36	13/
Calcium compounds:							
Calcium chloride-----	92,200	6,343	10,461	96,318	11	7	13/
Magnesium compounds-----	89,868	11,658	10,202	88,112	12	13	13/
Manganese compounds-----	58,967	8,213	34,227	84,976	40	14	13/
Molybdenum compounds-----	23,000	8/	8/	8/	8/	8/	13/
Phosphorus compounds-----	74,678	8,785	4,644	70,537	7	12	13/
Silver compounds-----	385,440	4,367	11,307	392,380	3	1	13/
Sodium compounds:							
Sodium bicarbonate-----	88,300	6,640	2,918	84,578	3	28	13/
Sodium carbonate-----	622,000	172,196	8,058	457,862	2	28	4
Sodium chloride-----	741,799	16,135	65,593	791,257	8	2	5
Sodium hydrosulfite-----	8/	11,864	3,111	8/	8/	8/	8/

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1985 1/-Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/		Total employment
					Imports to : consumption	Exports to : production	
					Percent	Percent	1,000 workers
Sodium sulfate-----	76,237	11,899	14,468	78,806	18	16	13/
Tungsten compounds-----	121,640	20,108	28,810	130,342	22	17	13/
Uranium compounds-----	2,100,000	8/	8/	8/	8/	8/	8/
Vanadium compounds:							13/
Vanadium pentoxide-----	8/	6,300	188	8/	8/	8/	13/
Zinc compounds:							13/
Zinc sulfate-----	20,233	879	2,049	21,403	10	4	13/
Zirconium compounds:							13/
Zirconium oxide-----	24,949	3,332	3,585	25,202	14	13	13/
Sulfur dioxide-----	24,977	932	4,142	28,187	15	4	13/
Hydrogen peroxide-----	139,495	15,538	4,566	128,523	4	11	11
Miscellaneous non benzenoid organic compounds-----	29,481,150	3,016,678	1,750,408	28,214,871	6	10	108
Organic acids, acid anhydrides, and acyl halides-----	3,906,803	134,034	131,183	3,903,152	3	3	15
Salts of organic acids (non benzenoid)-----	258,703	19,298	54,903	294,308	21	7	8/
Aldehydes (non benzenoid)-----	822,850	49,990	30,282	803,142	4	6	10
Ketones (non benzenoid)-----	603,056	70,251	43,713	376,518	7	12	4
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted, and halohydrins (non benzenoid)-----	2,747,862	166,202	318,929	2,900,589	12	6	18
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)-----	2,054,183	417,088	151,966	1,789,061	7	20	9
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)-----	1,921,649	339,010	49,984	1,632,623	3	18	6
Epoxides, halogenated epoxides, ethers of monohydric alcohols, and acetals-----	2,329,727	139,972	45,310	2,235,065	2	6	9
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)-----	6,977,559	386,514	144,611	6,735,656	4	6	29
Miscellaneous organic chemicals (non benzenoid):							3
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)-----	2,050,472	613,406	174,159	1,611,225	5	30	165
Drugs and related products-----	32,098,000	2,682,916	1,984,848	31,399,932	6	8	75
Plastics and resin materials-----	23,998,977	2,614,348	750,304	22,134,993	3	11	10
Elastomers, total-----	3,521,706	649,675	1,045,161	3,917,192	27	19	14
Flavoring extracts-----	375,000	103,275	43,591	315,316	13	28	4
Essential oils-----	185,000	111,588	110,716	184,128	60	60	3
Glue, gelatin, and related products-----	380,000	51,274	64,401	393,127	16	14	56
Aromatic or odoriferous substances-----	10,400,000	410,904	679,953	10,669,049	6	4	8
Surface-active agents-----	2,520,700	117,799	145,134	2,548,035	6	5	45
Soaps and synthetic detergents-----	8,000,000	144,698	43,413	7,898,715	1	2	8
Synthetic dyes, total-----	539,769	59,493	252,095	732,371	34	11	6
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total-----	520,726	74,036	90,330	537,020	17	14	1
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total-----	2,000	4,279	29,421	27,142	108	214	1
Synthetic tanning materials-----	15,062	989	696	14,769	5	7	1

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1985 1/4--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/		Total employment
					Imports to :	Exports to :	
					consumption :	production :	
					Percent	Percent	1,000 workers
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total--	2,700,000	245,808	474,602	2,928,794	34	9	13
Inks and ink powders, total--	1,950,000	43,152	40,923	1,947,771	2	2	11
Paints and related items, total--	9,174,843	222,133	60,414	9,013,124	1	2	57
Crude petroleum--	78,880,657	225,568	32,902,211	111,557,300	30	6/	200
Petroleum products--	140,200,000	3,865,596	15,801,121	152,135,525	10	3	90
Natural gas and products derived therefrom--	43,170,000	446,971	4,135,882	46,858,911	9	1	200
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials--	9,205,770	2,661,760	1,418,179	7,962,189	18	29	47
Explosives, total--	891,200	66,348	40,116	864,968	5	8	16
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less--	1/ 600,000	32,577	13,074	1/ 580,000	2	5	1/ 4
Certain products in schedule 4, part 13--	1/ 3,750,000	577,094	525,260	1/ 3,700,000	14	15	8/
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches--	1/ 250,000	2,545	12,535	260,000	5	1	1/
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total--	23,723,978	5,017,796	116,741	18,822,923	1	21	169
Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f., suitable for conducting gases or liquids, including gaskets and pipe fittings, or rubber or plastics--	6,994,000	802,491	631,113	6,822,622	9	12	107
Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers--	3,980,280	170,857	316,383	4,125,806	8	4	28
Pneumatic tires--	102,700	8/	15,628	8/	8/	8/	14
Tires other than pneumatic tires--	8,294	324	1,848	9,818	19	4	62
Tubes for tires--	63,000	4,880	11,420	69,540	16	8	3
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings--	92,740	14,425	62,127	140,442	44	16	2
Fabricated rubber and plastics products--	472,312	29,856	5,120	447,576	1	6	50
	48,530,000	1,075,256	1,782,845	49,237,589	4	2	528
MINERALS AND METALS							
Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products:							
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker--	4,021,719	21,478	431,492	4,431,793	10	1	26
Concrete mixes and articles thereof--	16,405,000	23,425	33,273	16,414,848	6/	6/	173
Lime--	795,507	5,156	12,217	800,568	2	1	6
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof--	430,024	17,087	242,714	655,651	37	4	6
Sand--	2,814,360	31,515	2,163	2,785,008	6/	1	36
Crushed stone--	4,050,000	18,669	9,298	4,040,629	6/	1	36
Dimension stone and articles thereof--	172,000	26,664	302,584	447,920	68	16	3

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1985 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
Mica and mica products-----	37,421	7,637	7,153	36,937	19	20	1
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel-----	1,772,430	480,148	199,672	1,491,954	13	27	12
Asbestos and asbestos products-----	455,609	44,863	62,128	472,874	13	10	12
Abrasives-----	179,132	29,165	116,902	266,869	44	16	5
Abrasive articles-----	2,067,287	68,857	137,074	2,135,504	6	3	24
Industrial diamonds-----	100,780	88,462	128,253	140,571	91	88	1
Natural gemstones-----	71,400	13,041	349,690	344,049	102	176	8/
Cut gemstones and articles thereof-----	369,575	420,742	3,032,167	2,981,000	102	114	2
Synthetic gemstones-----	184,680	7,800	20,047	196,927	10	4	8/
Clays:-----							
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay-----	630,324	180,933	1,144	450,535	6/	29	7
Clays, fuller's earth-----	129,469	9,133	152	120,488	6/	7	2
Clays, bentonite-----	101,926	44,973	512	57,465	1	44	1
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays-----	149,921	102,247	4,177	51,851	8	68	3
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.-----	461,700	210,884	622,327	873,143	71	46	6
Fluorspar-----	11,800	1,062	45,301	56,039	81	9	8/
Ceramic products:-----							
Refractory and heat-insulating products-----	1,532,000	185,708	134,944	1,481,236	9	12	12
Ceramic construction articles:-----							
Ceramic floor and wall tiles-----	473,383	7,550	266,147	731,980	36	2	8
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles-----	951,300	6,161	9,399	954,538	1	1	18
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.-----	131,100	6,544	12,068	136,624	9	5	3
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery:-----							
Pottery products, n.e.c.-----	275,000	8,142	449,813	716,671	63	3	8
Fine earthenware food utensils-----	100,000	2,189	309,775	407,586	76	2	4
Vitreous china food utensils-----	290,000	13,565	219,419	495,854	44	5	7
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.:-----							
Ceramic electrical ware-----	626,700	97,301	106,173	635,572	17	16	11
Ceramic sanitary ware-----	634,200	17,501	42,492	659,191	6	3	10
Certain industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.-----	121,100	56,873	23,938	88,165	27	47	2
Glass and glass products:-----							
Flat glass and products thereof-----	4,665,200	297,365	468,460	4,836,295	10	6	28
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass)-----	1,174,400	102,601	57,183	1,128,982	5	9	17
Tempered glass-----	1,078,007	95,742	125,618	1,107,876	11	9	14
Laminated glass-----	936,457	59,150	152,543	1,029,258	15	6	11
Mirrors of glass-----	677,460	19,251	78,208	736,417	11	3	8
Glassware and other glass products-----	10,000,000	409,238	797,553	10,388,315	8	4	100

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1985 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
Fiber glass-----	1,960,896	95,697	32,052	1,897,251	2	5	20
Glass containers-----	4,600,000	25,787	118,098	4,692,311	3	1	45
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.-----	2,500,000	144,686	557,475	2,912,789	19	6	27
Precious metals-----	1,250,526	1,640,558	4,688,223	4,208,191	109	13	4
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap-----	766,900	414,193	747,330	1,100,037	68	54	8
Platinum group metals-----	394,200	181,084	961,848	1,174,964	81	45	13/
Gold bullion-----	181,260	919,433	2,109,425	1,371,302	153	507	7
Silver bullion-----	71,300	81,746	855,550	780,904	100	115	2
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys:-----	10,650,000	3,543	50,730	10,697,187	6/	6/	14
Ferroalloys:-----							
Ferrochromium-----	97,000	7,688	158,612	247,924	64	8	13/
Ferromanganese-----	100,903	6,166	154,198	257,958	60	6	13/
Ferrosilicon-----	190,392	12,737	73,732	251,387	29	7	
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----	43,178,097	858,714	9,565,758	51,885,141	18	2	208
Copper ore and metal:-----							
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper:-----							
Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste and scrap-----	1,637,325	446,587	64,169	1,254,907	5	27	10
Copper, unwrought-----	2,992,331	95,641	524,750	3,421,440	15	3	6
Copper, wrought-----	9,800,000	205,061	566,157	10,161,096	6	2	23
Bauxite and aluminum metals:-----							
Bauxite-----	10,110	3,011	210,091	217,190	97	30	13/
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap-----	6,249,000	792,268	1,126,479	6,583,211	17	13	22
Aluminum, wrought other than foil-----	12,077,000	457,238	863,193	12,482,955	7	4	85
Aluminum foil-----	548,640	28,800	82,879	602,719	14	5	25
Nickel ore and metal-----	409,488	127,680	725,040	843,600	85	31	720
Tin ore and metal-----	200,000	42,799	446,847	604,048	74	21	8/
Lead ore and concentrate-----	174,008	10,235	1,205	164,978	7	6	2
Lead metal and waste and scrap-----	454,740	38,448	63,527	479,819	13	9	3
Zinc ore and concentrate-----	201,626	11,687	36,044	225,983	16	6	2
Zinc metal and waste and scrap-----	277,682	25,606	535,588	787,664	68	9	3
Miscellaneous base metals and ores-----	8,250,000	1,148,261	1,224,485	8,326,224	16	14	510
Ores of cerium and thorium-----	8/	415	2,639	8/	8/	8/	8/
Chrome ore and metal:-----							
Chrome ore-----	8/	4,600	19,830	8/	8/	8/	8/
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap-----	8/	2,964	19,618	8/	8/	8/	13/
Cobalt ore and metal:-----							
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap-----	9,800	6,900	184,000	172,500	106	75	8/

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1985 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/		Total employment
					Imports to : consumption	Exports to : production	
					Percent		1,000 workers
Columbium ore and metal:							
Columbium ore	0	0	13,934	13,934	100	0	0
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap	2,288	8/	43	2,331	2	8/	1
Iron ore	2,111,520	240,557	468,186	2,339,149	20	11	10
Magnesium metal:							
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap	585,000	102,202	11,244	494,042	2	17	1
Magnesium, wrought	35,847	11,401	2,127	26,573	8	32	1
Manganese ore and metal:							
Manganese ore	0	4,391	22,102	8/	8/	8/	0
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap	8/	4,321	10,708	8/	8/	8/	13/
Mercury ore and metal:							
Mercury, unwrought, and waste and scrap	7,000	8/	5,580	12,580	44	8/	8/
Molybdenum ore and metal:							
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials	320,866	247,699	7,895	81,071	10	77	2
Molybdenum, unwrought, and waste and scrap	275,468	4,663	5,125	275,930	2	2	13/
Molybdenum, wrought	15,000	14,520	2,301	2,781	83	97	13/
Rhenium metal	2,500	8/	11,215	3,715	33	8/	8/
Silicon metal:							
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap	153,114	61,489	52,842	144,461	37	40	13/
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon	155,000	8/	30,784	8/	8/	8/	8/
Tantalum ore and metal:							
Tantalum ore	0	0	17,703	8/	8/	8/	8/
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap	20,000	23,277	8,094	4,821	68	116	1
Tantalum, wrought	10,500	9,743	966	1,723	56	93	1
Titanium ore and metal:							
Titanium ore and slag	30,000	6,953	124,894	147,941	84	23	1
Titanium sponge	175,000	338	12,128	186,790	6	6/	2
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap	270,000	60,291	9,000	218,709	4	22	2
Titanium, wrought	255,000	29,673	24,618	249,945	10	12	2
Tungsten ore and metal:							
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials	10,000	831	36,950	46,119	80	8	13/
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap							
Tungsten, unwrought	72,500	37,661	1,742	36,581	5	52	2
Tungsten, wrought	150,000	21,781	5,234	133,453	4	14	1
Metallic containers	17,700,000	200,756	318,985	17,818,229	2	1	55
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing; bale ties	515,240	75,622	494,198	933,816	53	15	10
Wire strand and rope	564,300	34,702	404,459	934,057	43	6	8
Fencing	120,780	2,271	10,976	129,485	8	2	1
Wire cloth	50,000	15,937	47,245	81,308	58	32	3
Welded wire mesh	385,000	4,373	20,448	401,075	5	1	2

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1985 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
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware	11,990,409	553,830	1,439,225	12,875,804	11	5	190
Fasteners:							
Bolts, nuts, and screws	3,708,533	147,674	699,236	4,260,095	16	4	50
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons:							
Handtools	11,467,608	633,776	826,366	11,660,198	7	6	120
Table flatware:							
Table flatware, precious metals	109,200	978	11,163	119,385	9	1	1
Scissors and shears	8/	762	34,490	8/	8/	8/	1
Miscellaneous metal products	27,253,800	1,436,975	3,763,918	29,580,743	13	5	252
Structures of base metal	11,440,000	327,248	402,814	11,515,566	4	3	120
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT							
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose machinery:							
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof	2,892,200	374,078	62,361	2,580,483	2	13	27
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof	130,500	28,065	5,032	107,467	5	22	2
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof	1,571,400	273,204	136,060	1,434,256	10	17	20
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	21,574,000	4,233,222	4,450,917	21,791,695	20	20	201
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	11,357,100	3,608,577	2,451,557	10,179,913	24	32	129
Non-piston type aircraft engines	6,473,345	1,023,261	1,226,615	6,676,899	18	16	45
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors therefor	56,680	29,401	31,116	58,395	53	52	1
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof	540,000	54,514	97,439	582,925	17	10	12
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	5,855,000	910,912	665,922	5,640,010	12	16	55

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1985 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/		Total employment
					Imports to : Exports to	consumption : production	
					Percent		1,000 workers
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof:							
Fans and blowers and parts thereof-----	1,838,872	78,690	729,073	2,489,255	29 :	4 :	26
Compressors and parts thereof-----	5,366,400	599,260	657,162	5,424,302	12 :	11 :	46
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof-----	173,000	66,304	120,594	227,290	53 :	38 :	2
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof-----	6,913,400	849,345	295,728	6,359,783	5 :	12 :	53
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens, and parts thereof-----	1,265,000	123,525	57,938	1,199,413	5 :	10 :	17
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof-----	3,813,200	421,905	269,897	3,661,192	7 :	11 :	50
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof-----	53,000	13,398	22,720	62,322	37 :	25 :	1
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof-----	494,400	18,408	22,144	498,136	4 :	4 :	7
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof-----	1,336,000	243,512	314,071	1,406,559	22 :	18 :	28
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof-----	2,270,000	536,696	233,663	1,966,967	12 :	24 :	30
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof-----	2,050,000	301,144	413,411	2,162,267	19 :	15 :	34
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof-----	560,000	60,444	94,753	594,309	16 :	11 :	7
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof-----	1,038,000	378,154	172,566	832,412	21 :	36 :	12
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-----	19,734,776	4,548,014	1,804,274	16,991,036	11 :	23 :	177
Drilling and boring machinery-----	4,854,500	259,185	19,387	4,614,702	1 :	5 :	48
Front-end loaders-----	1,794,500	340,678	500,250	1,954,072	26 :	19 :	13
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines: Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	1,530,700	169,283	302,602	1,664,019	18 :	11 :	13
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery for preparing food and drink: Agricultural and horticultural machinery-----	5,018,200	477,003	837,975	5,379,172	16 :	10 :	36
	2,741,334	516,581	361,222	2,585,975	14 :	19 :	65

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and employment, 1985 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/		Total employment
					Imports to : consumption	Exports to : production	
					Percent		1,000 workers
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery-----	1,032,602	220,436	187,066	999,232	19	21	10
Lawnmowers and parts thereof-----	2,025,500	97,452	56,903	1,984,951	3	5	24
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof:							
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof-----	64,922	12,734	7,753	59,941	13	20	1
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof-----	179,523	62,543	21,963	138,943	16	35	1
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof-----	51,749	26,487	5,466	30,728	18	51	1
Bakery machinery and parts thereof-----	158,860	33,420	51,483	176,873	29	21	2
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof-----	101,983	53,809	9,292	57,466	16	53	1
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof-----	489,658	112,128	131,711	509,241	26	23	7
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-----	1,035,000	241,281	389,331	1,183,050	33	23	14
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof-----	4,395,000	439,211	808,788	4,764,577	17	10	55
Duplicating machines and parts thereof-----	270,600	50,078	33,282	253,804	13	19	4
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof-----	28,286	10,967	14,109	31,428	45	39	1
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines:							
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments-----	23,761	1,490	11,962	34,233	35	6	1
Textile yarn-producing machinery-----	155,012	16,605	136,648	275,055	50	11	3
Textile yarn-preparing machines-----	135,777	11,464	34,787	159,100	22	8	2
Weaving machines-----	56,572	13,384	133,087	176,265	76	24	2
Knitting machines-----	37,388	18,913	80,590	99,015	81	57	1
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles-----	24,891	7,564	15,329	32,656	47	30	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-----	21,497	6,651	7,850	22,696	35	31	1

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1985 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	
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof	3,153,448	139,907	99,215	2,969,064	3	4	21
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof	157,274	13,557	44,504	188,221	24	9	2
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines	44,127	20,231	10,365	34,261	30	46	1
Parts of textile machinery	552,155	130,279	200,161	622,037	32	24	12
Cordage machines and parts thereof	31,682	1,183	6,067	36,566	17	4	1
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	167,523	109,114	323,505	381,914	85	65	4
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials:							
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof	890,472	97,433	232,647	1,025,686	23	11	5
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof	654,000	96,730	73,366	630,636	12	15	5
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof	4,920,000	758,772	2,090,317	5,604,243	33	15	65
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof	2,350,000	268,529	301,706	2,383,177	13	11	16
Tool holders and accessories	2,124,000	138,263	84,061	2,069,798	4	7	33
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof	1,315,000	226,589	385,713	1,474,124	26	17	15
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof	240,000	51,579	22,325	210,746	11	22	4
Office machines	49,931,500	14,874,588	11,454,786	46,511,698	25	30	500
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism	1,232,500	161,230	392,257	1,463,527	27	13	30
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard	444,000	107,045	377,173	674,128	50	24	10
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters	788,500	54,185	55,084	789,319	7	7	20
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism:							
Automatic data processing machines	35,578,700	3,224,865	4,556,719	36,890,554	12	9	380
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing	250,000	12,900	391,724	628,824	62	5	2
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type	150,000	7,502	128,307	270,805	47	5	1
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism	100,000	5,398	263,417	358,019	74	5	1
Office machines and parts:							

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1985 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	
Copying machines-----	7,250,000	136,339	1,117,346	8,231,007	14	2	65
Miscellaneous machines:							
Shoe machinery and parts thereof-----	45,000	19,239	12,464	38,225	33	43	1
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts thereof-----	541,284	194,095	154,396	501,585	31	36	9
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof-----	220,000	84,603	42,993	178,390	24	39	4
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof-----	1,236,827	269,258	420,016	1,387,585	30	22	
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof-----	629,639	39,408	26,412	596,538	4	6	8
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof-----	40,617	21,939	48,808	67,486	72	54	1
Miscellaneous machines and parts thereof-----	11,182,600	2,067,142	1,306,632	10,422,090	13	19	147
Parts of machines							
Industrial molds-----	1,351,500	150,656	259,458	1,460,302	18	11	32
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-----	519,871	4,445	1,226	516,652	1	1	8
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts-----	5,927,200	610,348	838,799	6,155,631	14	10	87
Forged steel grinding balls-----	3,306,000	277,747	626,847	3,655,275	17	8	42
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and shafts; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof-----	132,400	14,388	511	118,523	1	11	2
Miscellaneous machinery parts-----	3,660,000	245,164	292,950	3,707,786	8	7	31
Electrical machinery and equipment:	1,911,145	182,586	82,171	1,810,730	5	10	28
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment-----	11,065,000	1,184,330	2,195,566	12,076,236	18	11	335
Transformers-----	4,052,300	124,357	273,211	4,201,154	7	3	94
Motors and generators-----	5,904,000	515,071	836,428	6,225,357	13	9	93
Generator sets-----	775,000	168,662	249,937	856,275	29	22	23
Magnets and electromagnetic devices-----	235,000	23,233	131,934	343,701	38	10	5
Primary cells and batteries-----	4,900,000	231,935	364,486	5,032,551	7	5	40
Storage batteries-----	3,150,000	129,852	229,963	3,250,111	7	4	26
Portable electric hand tools-----	1,095,000	72,546	234,845	1,257,299	19	7	12
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof-----	1,928,366	97,426	90,550	1,921,490	5	5	16
Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof-----	1,127,476	638,860	173,589	1,737,205	14	6	13

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1985 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production 9/	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/		Total employment
					Imports to : consumption	Exports to : production	
					Percent		1,000 workers
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof	84,000	10,795	101,954	175,159	58	1	1
Ignition equipment	3,500,000	341,467	370,023	3,528,556	11	10	63
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles	715,000	42,905	150,539	822,634	18	6	12
Portable electric lamps	197,000	11,741	37,345	222,604	17	6	2
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	2,760,000	305,603	300,851	2,755,248	11	11	31
Electrothermic household appliances, other than: cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof	1,180,910	113,228	416,348	1,529,030	30	10	14
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof	2,834,931	137,891	968,895	3,665,935	26	5	24
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof	966,700	25,375	91,419	1,032,744	9	3	10
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	15,954,000	832,103	2,028,439	17,150,336	12	5	140
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment	7,593,531	362,673	518,931	7,749,789	7	5	53
Telephone instruments	1,220,289	37,322	483,901	1,666,868	29	3	9
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	975,000	179,083	941,769	1,737,686	54	18	7
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	12,510,000	2,484,393	15,195,061	25,220,668	60	20	202
Television cameras	210,000	47,279	444,118	606,839	73	23	4
Television apparatus:							
Television receivers	3,830,000	185,509	2,007,569	5,652,060	36	5	24
Radio receivers and parts	3,097,000	1,288,249	1,875,112	3,686,863	51	42	72
Automobile radio receivers	644,600	72,094	237,645	810,151	29	11	13
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type	251,000	15,735	638,167	873,432	73	6	3
Transceivers	1,950,000	346,679	306,139	1,909,460	16	18	18
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	425,000	17,067	424,952	832,885	51	4	9
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	275,000	213,444	7,594,480	7,659,036	99	78	8
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	13,650,500	791,784	221,448	10,811,711	2	6	190
Radar	6,741,400	596,845	93,100	6,237,655	2	9	70
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus	1,475,000	243,330	527,630	1,759,300	30	17	23
Electrical capacitors	1,375,000	209,660	335,737	1,501,621	22	15	28
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors	135,296	13,918	70,804	192,182	37	10	4
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors	327,802	47,556	20,411	300,657	7	15	6

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1985 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-----	520,873	75,304	122,695	568,264	13	15	11
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	20,000,000	2,011,330	1,949,271	19,937,941	10	10	272
Electrical switches and relays:							
Circuit breakers-----	1,600,000	120,368	76,993	1,556,625	5	8	23
Switches other than circuit breakers-----	840,000	281,145	367,880	926,735	44	34	11
Fuses-----	380,000	41,501	18,959	357,458	5	11	6
Connectors-----	3,000,000	355,321	246,644	2,891,343	9	12	39
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies-----	1,900,000	31,916	17,242	1,885,326	1	2	29
AC motor starters and contactors-----	1,600,000	17,888	18,581	1,600,693	1	1	15
Electrical resistors-----	825,937	152,234	238,939	912,642	26	18	19
Fixed resistors-----	515,282	96,399	118,298	537,181	22	19	12
Carbon composition resistors-----	59,685	7,860	11,978	63,803	19	13	2
Film resistors-----	268,568	21,482	28,570	270,656	11	8	5
Wirewound resistors-----	112,680	9,287	7,775	111,168	7	8	2
Automatic voltage regulators-----	490,000	32,783	36,292	493,509	7	7	8
Electric lamps-----	2,800,000	144,215	339,628	2,995,413	11	5	24
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	2,238,000	310,840	315,408	2,242,568	14	14	37
Television picture tubes-----	835,000	40,559	82,778	927,219	9	5	17
Semiconductors-----	12,500,000	4,268,232	5,825,158	14,056,926	41	34	210
Transistors-----	1,000,000	123,147	254,936	1,131,787	23	12	12
Integrated circuits-----	10,400,000	1,140,635	4,484,845	13,744,210	33	11	165
Electrical conductors-----	8,430,000	805,674	1,341,910	8,966,236	15	10	75
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	9,250,000	1,136,662	897,730	9,011,068	10	12	96
Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	3,081,600	426,623	313,152	2,968,129	11	14	31
Motor vehicles:							
Automobile trucks and truck tractors-----	28,500,000	2,124,218	7,313,556	33,689,338	22	8	93
Motor buses-----	1,950,000	65,577	360,912	2,245,335	16	3	5
Passenger automobiles-----	64,000,000	6,068,671	38,550,067	96,481,396	40	10	235
Snowmobiles-----	60,000	12,521	66,707	114,186	58	21	2
Special purpose motor vehicles-----	3,100,000	341,144	852,073	3,610,929	24	11	24
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles-----	2,900,000	443,962	1,217,688	3,673,726	33	15	34
Motor vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis-----	30,604,000	9,133,123	7,479,098	28,949,975	26	30	320
Tractors, including parts-----	3,753,519	1,831,878	1,201,841	3,123,482	39	49	9
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts-----	2,516,900	252,311	545,361	2,809,950	19	10	22
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts-----	4,600,000	1,009,246	81,529	3,672,283	2	22	34
Motorcycles, including parts-----	334,440	67,768	925,513	1,192,145	78	20	4
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts-----	1,600,000	66,126	74,947	1,608,831	5	4	26
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts-----	46,030,000	14,292,927	3,457,512	35,194,585	10	31	824

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1985 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 workers
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary)-----	24,643,000	8,239,146	1,672,166	18,076,020	9	33	338
Pleasure boats; floating structures-----	4,010,966	377,331	475,065	4,108,700	12	9	71
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts-----	3,183,306	311,268	436,675	3,308,713	13	10	53
<u>MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES</u>							
Handbags-----	472,000	7,119	622,146	1,087,027	57	2	11
Luggage-----	731,000	21,515	614,103	1,323,588	46	3	11
Flat goods-----	397,000	6,134	153,933	544,799	28	2	7
Ophthalmic goods-----	1,550,000	107,084	587,706	2,030,622	29	7	32
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic:-----							
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements-----	255,000	124,971	438,146	568,175	77	49	8
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses-----	1,300,000	346,607	348,810	1,302,203	27	27	15
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus-----	4,150,000	614,182	393,195	3,929,013	10	15	55
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies-----	4,200,000	294,160	111,233	4,017,073	3	7	63
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)-----	300,000	113,668	50,642	236,974	21	38	5
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts:-----							
Electro-medical apparatus and parts-----	2,450,000	891,890	533,132	2,091,242	25	36	29
Apparatus based on the use of X-rays or of radiations, whether for medical, industrial, or other uses and parts-----	1,300,000	324,085	508,190	1,484,105	34	25	13
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts-----	4,400,000	1,029,542	317,808	3,688,266	9	23	56
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-----	1,200,000	89,285	726,151	1,836,866	40	7	14
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights-----	26,000	10,384	27,318	42,934	64	42	1
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles or materials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts-----	330,000	136,091	16,645	210,554	8	41	4

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1985 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
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments-----	110,000	38,802	44,989	116,187	39	35	2
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts-----	6,100,000	4,141,797	499,743	5,457,946	9	19	88
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts-----	3,450,000	877,210	220,876	2,793,666	8	25	39
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts-----	310,000	50,977	91,259	350,282	26	16	4
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts-----	515,000	124,235	19,621	410,386	5	24	8
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts-----	6,800,000	1,635,290	288,391	5,453,101	5	24	96
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts-----	1,000,000	79,244	18,791	939,547	2	8	14
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts:-----							
Watches and watch movements-----	24,000	1,532	1,020,635	14/	14/	14/	2
Clocks and clock movements-----	474,800	13,322	234,479	14/	14/	14/	9
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof-----	24,500	21,056	17,596	21,040	84	86	1
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof-----	900,000	142,363	747,989	1,505,626	50	16	21
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts; and projection screens-----	210,000	75,962	32,735	166,773	20	36	9
Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, editors, combinations thereof, and parts-----	56,000	7,997	7,661	55,664	14	14	1
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters; film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for photographic slides-----	70,000	13,155	18,410	75,255	24	19	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-----	14,000	3,187	84,958	95,771	89	23	13/
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)-----	400,000	144,676	157,113	412,437	38	36	3

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1985 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 workers
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film-----	52,000	25,541	6,751	33,210	20	49	1
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed-----	5,150,000	858,980	585,669	4,876,689	12	17	5
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers-----	1,800,000	276,875	370,651	1,893,776	20	15	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-----	312,000	49,335	45,263	307,928	15	16	164
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded-----	315,000	32,030	24,444	307,414	8	10	17
Phonograph records-----	1,000,000	30,620	54,291	1,023,671	5	3	14
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings-----	907,500	266,194	119,492	760,798	16	29	13
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon-----	940,000	472,792	1,067,343	1,534,551	70	50	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-----	8/	15,344	8,021	8/	8/	8/	8/
Musical instruments, parts and accessories-----	895,000	96,956	493,873	1,291,917	38	11	16
Musical instruments-----	850,000	61,493	411,276	1,199,842	34	7	17
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)-----	164,500	4,762	98,479	258,271	38	3	4
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)-----	95,000	6,346	83,971	172,625	49	7	5
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings-----	26,785,000	517,946	3,331,532	29,598,586	11	2	485
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and boxsprings-----	2,131,200	7,221	17,802	2,141,781	1	6/	25

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1985 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 workers
Furniture other than medical, motor-vehicle or aircraft, bedsprings or mattresses, convertible sofas, sofa beds or similar dual-purpose furniture	21,320,250	363,312	2,607,311	23,564,249	11	2	335
Nontextile floor coverings	1,350,000	85,343	75,290	1,339,947	6	6	9
Small arms (bore diameter 30 mm and under)	1,100,000	162,628	173,012	1,110,384	16	15	14
Ordnance and accessories	1,950,000	343,793	8/	8/	8/	18	28
Ammunition and munitions	4,000,000	1,168,886	68,072	2,897,186	2	29	148
Games	1,620,000	90,777	222,555	1,751,778	13	6	16
Sporting goods	3,535,000	289,634	1,198,897	4,444,263	27	8	45
Fishing tackle	349,600	19,598	222,826	552,828	40	6	10
Golf equipment	684,000	87,632	106,383	702,751	15	15	8
Lawn tennis equipment	316,500	35,480	72,462	353,482	20	11	3
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing							
Snow skis	52,500	11,520	65,694	106,674	62	22	1
Bicycles	510,000	1,350	350,602	859,252	41	6/	5
Parts of bicycles	105,000	6,743	127,725	225,982	57	6	1
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof	324,300	2,921	85,759	407,138	21	1	4
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	225,000	8,704	1,000,711	1,217,007	82	4	8
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	1,754,600	178,972	1,452,603	3,028,231	48	10	22
Jewelry	4,631,000	180,192	2,508,074	6,958,882	36	4	62
Precious metal jewelry	3,420,000	113,569	1,733,597	5,040,028	34	3	37
Costume jewelry	1,150,000	58,793	460,986	1,552,193	30	5	21
Natural or cultured pearls			231,001	231,001			
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers	720,000	46,965	89,906	762,941	12	7	14
Buttons	163,000	12,218	21,070	171,852	12	7	3
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons	560,000	34,746	68,835	594,089	12	6	12
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles	904,800	25,167	134,715	1,014,348	13	3	13
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts	900,000	67,160	165,301	998,141	17	7	10
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	205,000	8,078	23,518	220,440	11	4	5

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1985 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
Miscellaneous products:							
Casters-----	230,000	7,832	21,455	243,623	9	3	4
Clothespins-----	24,000	60	2,857	26,797	11	6/	13/
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.-----	189,000	67,487	44,465	165,978	27	36	3

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/ Negligible.

8/ Not available.

9/ Because production value is based on farm value and export and import values may reflect value added for processed products this number cannot be meaningfully calculated.

10/ Thousand acres.

11/ Market pulp only.

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

13/ Less than 500.

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