

**31ST QUARTERLY REPORT TO THE CONGRESS
AND TRADE POLICY COMMITTEE ON TRADE
BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND
THE NONMARKET ECONOMY
COUNTRIES DURING
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INTRODUCTION

This series of reports by the United States International Trade Commission is made pursuant to section 410 of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2440), which requires the Commission to monitor imports from and exports to certain nonmarket economy countries (NME's). These countries include those listed in headnote 3(f) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) 1/ and others not listed in the headnote, 2/ viz, Hungary, the People's Republic of China (China), Poland, and Romania. 3/ These are countries whose exports can be investigated by the Commission under section 406 of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974. Through control of the level of production, distribution process, and the price at which articles are sold, they could disrupt the domestic market in the United States and thereby injure U.S. producers. Under the statute, the Commission publishes a summary of trade data not less frequently than once each calendar quarter for Congress and, until January 2, 1980, the East-West Foreign Trade Board. As of that date, the East-West Foreign Trade Board was abolished, and its functions were transferred to the Trade Policy Committee, chaired by the United States Trade Representative.

As specified by the statute, one objective of the reports in this series is to provide data on the effect of imports from NME's on the production of like or directly competitive articles in the United States and on employment within industries producing those articles. Therefore, the reports include trade statistics for those NME's whose current trade with the United States is at least at a level that could present problems for domestic industry: Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R., and Vietnam.

1/ The following countries or areas are listed under headnote 3(f) of the TSUS: Albania, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), Estonia, those parts of Indochina under Communist control or domination (including Vietnam), North Korea, the Kurile Islands, Latvia, Lithuania, Mongolia, Southern Sakhalin, Tanna Tuva, and the U.S.S.R.

2/ When most-favored-nation tariff treatment is accorded a Communist country, that country is no longer included in headnote 3(f).

3/ Earlier reports in this series included Yugoslavia among the NME's whose trade with the United States is monitored. At the suggestion of the United States Trade Representative and after consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, the Commission decided that Yugoslavia would no longer be included in the countries covered by this report. This decision was effective with the 27th report. (27th Quarterly Report to the Congress and the Trade Policy Committee on Trade Between the United States and the Nonmarket Economy Countries During April-June 1981, USITC Publication 1188, September 1981, hereafter 27th Quarterly Report . . . , p. 1.) In the opinion of many analysts, Yugoslavia is not appropriately classified as an NME. Also, it is not a member of the Warsaw Pact or the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Yugoslavia has special status with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and is a leader in the movement of nonaligned countries.

At the present time, Poland, Romania, Hungary, and China receive most-favored-nation (MFN) tariff treatment from the United States. Most of the NME's have not been accorded this treatment because of the policy legislated as section 5 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, i.e., that the President should take appropriate action to deny the benefit of trade-agreement concessions to imports from certain Communist nations or areas. In the TSUS, the unconditional MFN rates of duty are set forth in column 1. The rates applicable to products of designated Communist nations 1/ are set forth in column 2; for the most part, these are the higher rates that were established in 1930. The rates of duty resulting from this policy vary considerably from item to item, and discrimination is not present at all for products that historically have been duty free or dutiable at the same rates in columns 1 and 2. Therefore, actual or potential U.S. imports from countries that do not enjoy MFN privileges depend in some measure on the rates of duty on the specific items involved.

This particular report contains a summary of U.S. trade with the NME's during April-June 1982 and examines U.S. exports, imports, and the balance of trade with each country, as well as the commodity composition of such trade. Important issues in U.S. commercial relations with the NME's and pertinent economic and trade developments are also discussed.

This report also presents the results of an experimental effort to devise an automated, systematic method for identifying potentially disruptive imports from NME's using data on both import trends and the share of imports in total new supplies of products in the U.S. market. It is planned that this new program for monitoring East-West trade will be rerun annually (as new data on U.S. product shipments become available) and the results presented in future reports in this series.

1/ Those nations referred to in headnote 3(f) of the TSUS.

SUMMARY OF SECOND-QUARTER DEVELOPMENTS

Trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries, showing continued signs of stagnation, amounted to \$2.6 billion in the second quarter of 1982. U.S. exports exceeded their low level of the second quarter of 1981, but decreased from the level reached in the first quarter of 1982. U.S. exports to the world were lower than the April-June 1981 level, but exports to NME's remained above 3 percent of the total. Meanwhile, U.S. imports from NME's continued to decline at a faster pace than U.S. imports from the world, accounting for only 1.3 percent of the total in the second quarter of 1982.

Despite its small size, East-West trade continued to make a positive contribution to the U.S. trade balance. The U.S. surplus in trade with NME's amounted to \$1.1 billion in April-June 1982--more than twice the surplus attained in April-June 1981. The U.S.S.R. alone contributed 62 percent of this surplus, although it was responsible for only 30 percent of U.S. trade with NME's. In contrast, China, responsible for close to half of U.S. trade with NME's, provided only 30 percent of the surplus. The other NME's, accounting for the remaining 20 percent of U.S. trade with all NME's, accounted for less than 8 percent of the total U.S. surplus with them.

Despite strained trade relations between the United States and the U.S.S.R. for over 2 years, that country was the principal NME market for U.S. exports in January-June 1982, accounting for 46 percent of the total. This compared favorably with a 30-percent Soviet share of U.S. exports to NME's in 1981, a year which was affected by the grain embargo and its aftermath. Meanwhile, China increasingly dominated the import side of U.S. trade with NME's. Already accounting for more than half of U.S. imports from NME's in 1981, China increased its share to almost two-thirds in January-June 1982.

Some big shifts in the composition of trade with NME's occurred in the first 6 months of 1982 compared with trade in the first 6 months of 1981, when the embargo was in effect. Resumed exports of grains, soybeans, and superphosphoric acid to the Soviet Union accounted for large increases, which were partially offset by large decreases in shipments of cotton and manmade fibers to China. There were sharp decreases in imports of peanuts from China, fuel oils and naphtha from Romania and the Soviet Union, and steel plate from Romania and Poland. Overall imports from NME's did not decrease so sharply, however, because of very large increases in imports of wearing apparel, gasoline, and petroleum from China.

During April-June 1982, Western industrial nations and Japan made an effort to coordinate East-West economic policy by reaching an accord covering some of its aspects in Versailles. Subsequently, members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) agreed to harden the terms of official export credits to the Soviet Union, among other countries. However, the period was marked most noticeably by the beginning in June of a major disagreement between the United States and its allies concerning Western participation in construction of the Siberian-European natural gas pipeline.

The conflict was triggered when President Reagan extended his earlier embargo on sales of oil and gas technology and equipment to the Soviets to include foreign subsidiaries and licensees of U.S. companies.

Notable U.S. administrative actions concerning East-West trade during the quarter included new measures to enforce the strategic-technology embargo and the institution by the U.S. International Trade Commission of a market disruption investigation concerning ceramic kitchenware and tableware imported from China.

SECOND-QUARTER DEVELOPMENTS IN TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES
AND NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES

Two-way trade with NME's in April-June 1982 amounted to \$2.6 billion. This represented an 11-percent increase in value over trade in the corresponding quarter of 1981, indicating that trade probably declined in terms of volume. It was also down in current dollars from the level attained in the first quarter of 1982 (table 1 and figs. 1 and 2).

Nonetheless, East-West trade continued to have a positive effect on the overall U.S. trade balance. Exports to NME's were larger in April-June 1982 than in April-June 1981, both absolutely and as a share of total U.S. exports to the world, whereas imports were smaller both absolutely and relative to total imports. This resulted in a surplus in U.S. trade with NME's of more than \$1 billion--almost double the value of the surplus in the second quarter of 1981.

The Soviet Union, accounting for only 30 percent of trade between the United States and NME's, contributed 62 percent to this surplus. By contrast, China, which accounted for nearly half of U.S. trade with NME's, contributed only 30 percent. Other NME's, responsible for 20 percent of the trade, contributed less than 8 percent to the U.S. surplus in trade with NME's.

A decrease in total U.S. trade turnover from the second quarter of 1981 to the second quarter of 1982 was accompanied by an improvement in the U.S. trade balance with the world. The doubling of the trade surplus with NME's contributed to the decline in the overall U.S. trade deficit in this period.

U.S. Exports

Exports to NME's amounted to \$1.8 billion in April-June 1982, accounting for 71 percent of two-way trade and 3.3 percent of U.S. exports to the world. The Soviet Union was the leading NME market for U.S. exports in January-June 1982 (fig. 3), although it lost its lead to China again in the second quarter. For years, the Soviet Union was by far the largest NME market for U.S. exports, until President Carter's economic sanctions against it and the normalization of trade relations with China enabled that country to move into first place in 1980. The Soviet Union and China together received almost 85 percent of all U.S. exports to NME's in January-June 1982, compared with 76 percent in calendar year 1981 (table 2 and fig. 3).

Figure 1 shows trends in U.S. export value to NME's, the Soviet Union, and China since the second quarter of 1979. Because it is based on current value data, the figure overstates the physical expansion of exports. However, it correctly illustrates the importance of the two leading NME markets relative to each other and to the total. The figure indicates a stagnating trend line for exports to the Soviet Union and all NME's, suggesting a decline in real terms. In contrast, exports to China rose almost steadily through the first quarter of 1981, and began to decline thereafter.

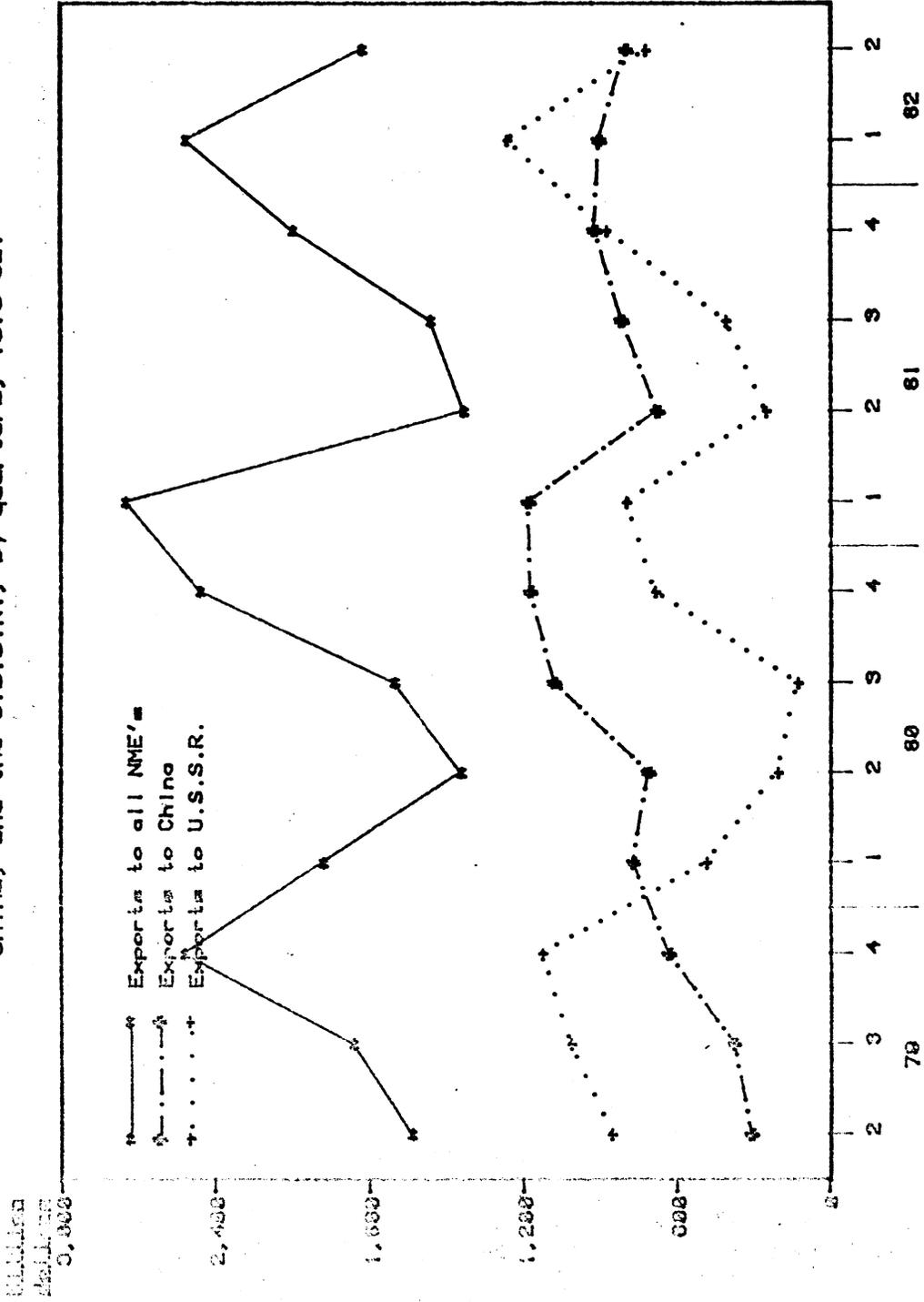
Table 1.--U.S. trade with the world and with the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), by quarters, April 1981-June 1982

Item	1981			1982		
	April- June	July- September	October- December	January- March	April- June	
Total U.S. trade:						
Exports-----million dollars--:	59,558	53,954	56,743	54,089	55,778	
Imports-----do-----:	66,085	63,303	65,202	61,052	60,185	
Balance-----do-----:	-6,527	-9,349	-8,459	-6,963	-4,407	
Trade turnover (exports plus imports): million dollars--:	125,643	117,257	121,945	115,141	115,963	
U.S. trade with NME's:						
Exports-----million dollars--:	1,434	1,564	2,101	2,519	1,830	
Imports-----do-----:	904	884	799	782	762	
Balance-----do-----:	530	680	1,302	1,737	1,068	
Trade turnover (exports plus imports): million dollars--:	2,338	2,448	2,900	3,301	2,594	
Share of total U.S. trade accounted for by trade with NME's:						
Exports-----percent--:	2.41	2.90	3.70	4.65	3.28	
Imports-----do-----:	1.37	1.40	1.23	1.28	1.27	

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

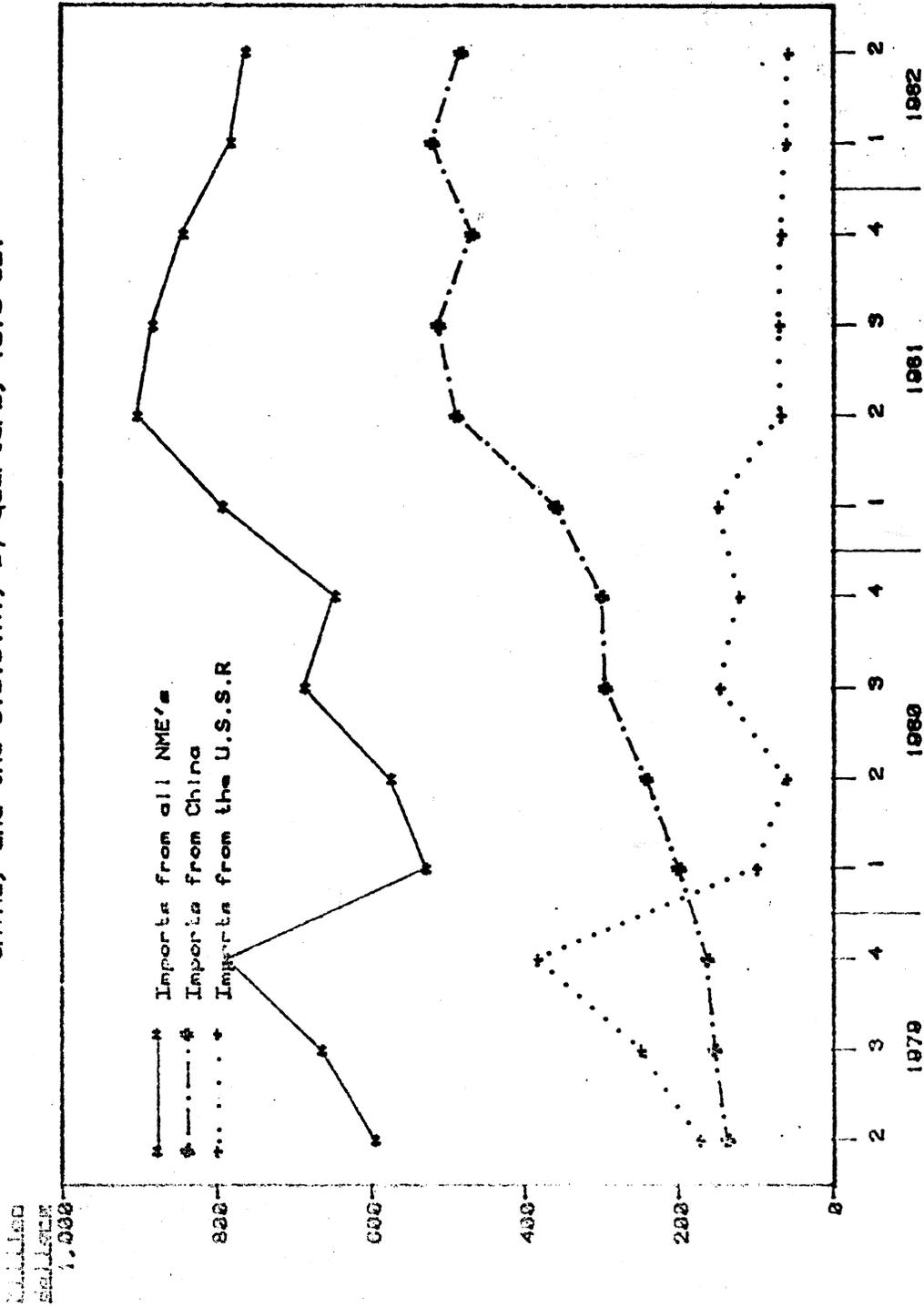
Note.--Import figures in this and all other tables in this report are imports for consumption on a customs-value basis. Exports are domestic exports only, including Defense Department military assistance shipments, and are valued on an f.a.s. basis.

Figure 1.—U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 1979-82.



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

Figure 2.--U.S. Imports from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 1979-82.



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

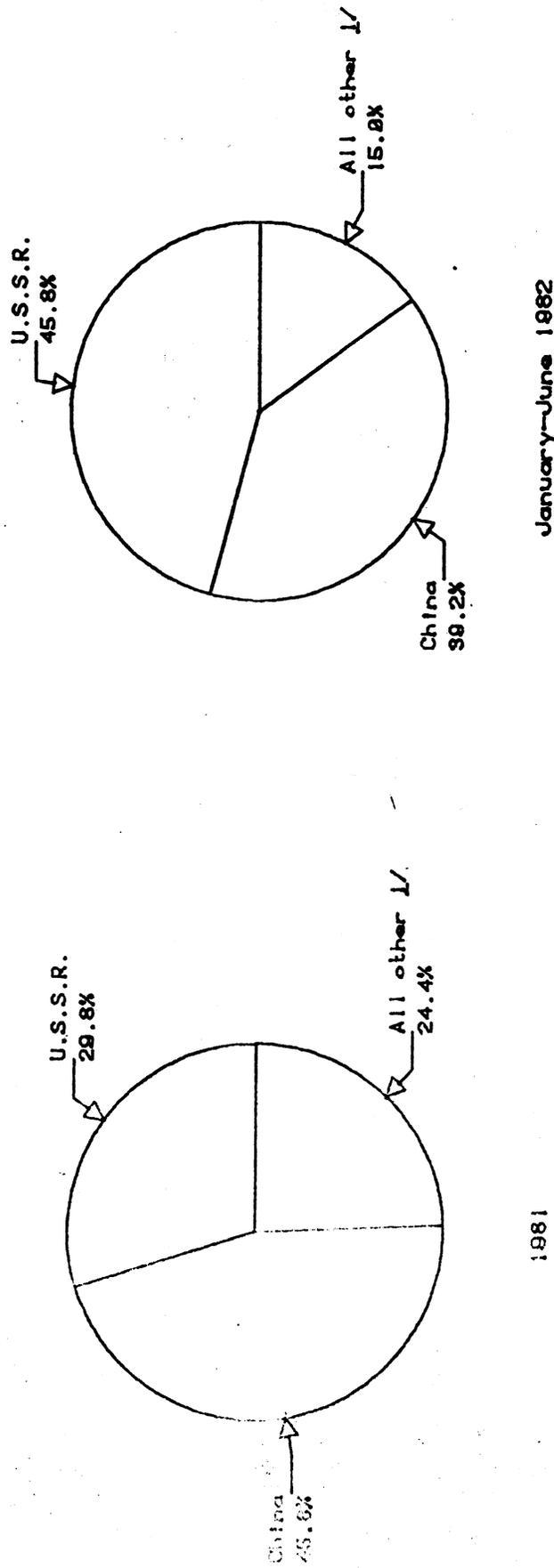
Table 2.--U.S. exports to the individual nonmarket economy countries and to the world, 1980-81, January-June 1981, January-June 1982, April-June 1981, and April-June 1982

Market	(In thousands of dollars)					
	1980	1981	January-June--		April-June--	
			1981	1982	1981	1982
China	3,748,993	3,598,601	1,860,596	1,705,460	677,444	800,944
U.S.S.R.	1,509,728	2,338,567	1,065,529	1,991,441	264,380	725,030
Poland	710,446	680,547	439,278	110,013	134,538	71,016
Romania	720,231	503,890	382,979	174,100	191,453	82,977
East Germany	477,389	295,557	203,918	173,438	70,425	53,196
Bulgaria	160,701	258,104	153,962	74,639	80,376	37,336
Czechoslovakia	185,145	82,420	50,515	62,829	8,156	30,299
Hungary	79,020	77,511	42,662	37,447	18,634	15,817
Albania	6,891	6,137	1,021	5,278	972	5,050
Mongolia	64	75	27	334	12	289
Vietnam	1,148	10,135	1,313	14,406	1,310	8,508
Cuba	119	558	49	487	35	316
North Korea	-	-	-	92	-	92
Total	7,599,876	7,852,101	4,201,848	4,349,964	1,447,735	1,830,870
Total, U.S. exports to the world	216,592,219	228,869,651	118,186,374	109,846,928	59,572,327	55,777,903

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Figure 3.--Relative shares of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, 1981 and January-June 1982.



Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Romania, Poland, Mongolia, Albania, Vietnam, Cuba, and North Korea.

Source: Based on data in table 2.

U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R. soared in April-June 1982, compared with those in the corresponding quarter of 1981. Exports to China edged up in this period but those to many other NME's continued to decline (table 2). Exports to NME's other than the Soviet Union and China were cut nearly in half. The drop in shipments to Poland, reflecting the effect of U.S. economic sanctions imposed against that country as well as its continued problems in obtaining hard currency to purchase Western goods, accounted for almost one-third of this reduction. However, U.S. exports to Romania, East Germany, Bulgaria, and Hungary also declined. Notably, exports to such small NME's as Albania (mostly due to coal shipments, recovering from their low level in 1981), Cuba, and Vietnam (reflecting charitable contributions and gifts) rose. However, exports to these countries remained negligible, even in terms of the small overall value of U.S. exports to NME's.

Most of the trends in exports to individual NME's which were noted above on a quarterly basis are also true on a semiannual basis, with the major exception of trade with China. Exports to China declined in value over the first half of 1982, compared with exports in the first half of 1981, but edged up in April-June 1982 compared with those in the corresponding period of 1981.

Table 3 shows exports to NME's by the broad commodity sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) system. Food, mineral fuels, chemicals, and miscellaneous manufactured articles were the only commodity groups in which U.S. exports to NME's increased in value in January-June 1982 compared with those in the corresponding period of 1981. Exports in all other major sections declined.

Food and live animals

Food and live animals (SITC Section 0) continued to dominate U.S. exports to NME's. In the first 6 months of 1982, this section's relative share of the total rose to 57 percent, compared with 55 percent in the corresponding period of 1981. Table 4 shows the dominance of food and live animals in the composition of U.S. exports to separate NME markets--especially to the Soviet Union and China--for the last quarter. As usual, grains accounted for the overwhelming share of this trade.

Grains.--U.S. grain exports to NME's were up sharply in both January-March and April-June 1982 from exports in the corresponding quarters of 1981. It should be noted, however, that the first half of last year was an atypical base period, since the grain embargo imposed against the U.S.S.R. and its aftermath severely depressed the level of grain shipments in that period. Even after the grain embargo was lifted in April 1981, the Soviets did not resume purchases until the end of June. ^{1/} Table 5 shows wheat and corn exports in the first 6 months of 1981 and 1982. Notably, wheat replaced corn this year as the leading grain item shipped to NME's.

Presently, the Soviets continue to seek to alleviate grain shortages caused by three consecutive poor harvests (and the prospect of a fourth) by

^{1/} See the 27th Quarterly Report . . ., p. 9.

Table 3.--U.S. exports to the world and to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's),
by SITC 1/ Nos. (Revision 2), January-June 1981 and January-June 1982

SITC Section No.	Description	Total exports		Exports to the NME's	
		Jan.-June 1981	Jan.-June 1982	Jan.-June 1981	Jan.-June 1982
		Value (million dollars)			
0	Food and live animals	15,849	13,289	2,292	2,491
1	Beverages and tobacco	1,357	1,467	22	5
2	Crude material--inedible, except fuel	11,497	10,572	813	764
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	4,148	6,770	66	76
4	Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	917	771	68	49
5	Chemicals	10,853	10,388	233	418
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material	11,031	9,046	285	179
7	Machinery and transport equipment	49,349	45,977	339	260
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8,562	8,205	77	85
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	4,624	3,383	6	24
	Total	118,186	109,867	4,202	4,350
		Percent of total			
0	Food and live animals	13.4	12.1	54.6	57.3
1	Beverages and tobacco	1.1	1.3	.5	.1
2	Crude material--inedible, except fuel	9.7	9.6	19.4	17.6
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	3.5	6.2	1.6	1.8
4	Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	.8	.7	1.6	1.1
5	Chemicals	9.2	9.5	5.6	9.6
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material	9.3	8.2	6.8	4.1
7	Machinery and transport equipment	41.8	41.9	8.1	6.0
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7.2	7.5	1.8	2.0
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	3.9	3.1	.1	.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Standard International Trade Classification.

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

Note. 1/ Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 4.--U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, by SITC 1/ Nos. (Revision 2), April-June 1982

SITC Section No.	Description	(In thousands of dollars)											Total	
		Albania	Bulgaria	China	Cuba	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Mongolia	North Korea	Poland	Romania		U.S.S.R.
0	Food and live animals	-	20,895	393,785	-	24,652	47,648	1,137	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Beverages and tobacco	-	2,539	58	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Crude material--inedible, except fuel	272	3,242	155,514	-	757	2,863	1,050	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	4,960	-	2,981	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	234	2,151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Chemicals	13	-	84,133	212	404	555	2,073	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	150	79,450	-	726	253	3,785	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Machinery and transport equipment	32	8,990	63,589	95	2,882	1,166	5,341	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	1,249	18,635	-	678	460	2,091	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	1	38	648	9	197	249	324	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	5,278	37,336	800,944	316	30,299	53,196	15,817	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mongolia	North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Vietnam	Total						
0	Food and live animals	-	-	18,566	27,575	505,483	-	1,039,743	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Beverages and tobacco	-	-	211	3	-	-	2,818	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Crude material--inedible, except fuel	175	69	23,590	37,579	27,479	-	252,590	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	-	-	2	5,431	31,744	-	45,128	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	4,418	-	-	-	6,569	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Chemicals	-	-	13,856	2,271	82,293	1,014	187,039	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material	9	-	968	1,380	4,876	21	91,616	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Machinery and transport equipment	8	23	4,034	5,395	59,462	3	151,021	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	95	-	2,250	3,263	13,482	27	42,230	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	3	-	3,120	81	210	7,443	12,325	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	289	92	71,016	82,977	725,030	8,508	1,831,099	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Standard International Trade Classification.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 5.—U.S. exports of selected major commodities to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), January-June 1981 and January-June 1982

Commodity	Major NME customer	Share of total exports accounted for by NME's		Value of exports to all NME's	
		Jan.-June 1981	Jan.-June 1982	Jan.-June 1981	Jan.-June 1982
		Percent		1,000 dollars	
Cattle hides	Romania	8.3	10.5	28,057	40,742
Cereal grains	U.S.S.R.	20.5	30.2	1,963,474	2,357,805
Corn, unmilled	do	21.6	27.8	1,021,978	928,448
Wheat	do	25.5	36.7	941,330	1,429,342
Coal	Romania	1.1	.7	25,862	25,218
Fertilizers	U.S.S.R.	7.7	15.4	104,628	212,468
Magnesium	Romania	2.2	—	1,131	—
Metal ores	U.S.S.R.	2.3	9.2	15,171	39,031
Soybean oilcake and meal	Romania	24.9	9.5	239,725	82,424
Soybeans	U.S.S.R.	3.7	8.6	122,467	293,557
Fextiles	China	12.8	8.4	669,395	345,302
Cotton	do	24.1	12.7	360,866	167,687
Manmade fibers	do	27.9	22.2	242,444	165,889

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

purchasing grains from the United States, among other countries. Trade with the United States is governed by the 1-year extension of the long-term (1976-81) grain supply agreement negotiated last summer. Although their purchases did soar in the first half of this year compared with those in January-June 1981, by the end of June 1982 the Soviets had bought only 13.9 million tons of the 23 million tons they were authorized to purchase through September 30, 1982. 1/ Soviet grain purchases from the United States in the first half of the year were divided between wheat and corn; in earlier periods the Soviets bought predominantly corn.

This year for the first time the U.S.S.R. began financing some of its grain purchases from the United States with short-term loans from U.S. commercial banks. The change from their earlier practice of paying fully in cash for grains was caused by the well-known current Soviet liquidity problem. Despite the strained relations that prevail between the United States and the Soviet Union, U.S. commercial banks have been willing to extend loans in conjunction with grain sales to that country. It is notable that the U.S. Government, which is pressing among Western countries the proposal that the financing of East-West trade should be sharply reduced, has not interfered with these private lending activities.

Wheat shipments to China in April-June 1982, which were significantly larger than in April-June 1981, also contributed to the surge in grain exports to NME's in January-June 1982 over those in the corresponding period of 1981. China has stepped up purchases of wheat from the United States as well as from France and Canada, and it is expected to remain a major purchaser. 2/ The Chinese discontinued buying U.S. corn in 1981, in accordance with their policy of giving higher priority to human consumption requirements than to their goal of expanding livestock production.

Chemicals

Chemicals (SITC Section 5) constituted the only broad commodity class in which exports to NME's in January-June 1982 were sharply higher than in January-June 1981 (table 3). The increase in chemical exports was due primarily to the resumption of shipments of superphosphoric acid to the

1/ On July 30, 1982, President Reagan authorized the extension of the long-term grain supply agreement for still another year, i.e. through Sept. 30, 1983. On Aug. 20, 1982, the Soviets formally accepted this offer.

2/ U.S. grain sales to China are covered under a 4-year agreement that expires in 1984. With new meetings scheduled in August between U.S. and Chinese agricultural officials, the U.S. Department of Agriculture predicts that Chinese grain purchases from the United States will increase (The Journal of Commerce, Aug. 25, 1982, p. 12A).

Soviet Union. 1/ Because of the embargo declared by President Carter and its aftermath, there were no exports of superphosphoric acid to the Soviet Union in the first half of 1981, but such exports amounted to \$117 million in the first half of 1982, accounting for 63 percent of the total increase in chemical exports to NME's in this period. The Soviet Union, the only NME purchaser of this product, accounted for 96 percent of all U.S. exports of superphosphoric acid in January-June 1982 (table 6).

Exports of chemicals to China also increased. Heading the list were resins, urea, and compound catalysts (table B-3). U.S. fertilizer shipments to Poland also increased (table B-11).

Crude materials

Crude materials (SITC Section 2) continued to rank second among the major SITC sections in U.S. exports to NME's (table 3). Nonetheless, these shipments declined in the first 6 months of 1982 compared with those in the first 6 months of 1981, owing to sharply falling sales of cotton and manmade fibers to China. These plummeting exports in fibers could not be offset by sharply rising shipments to NME's of other leading crude materials such as soybeans (to the U.S.S.R.), timber (to China), cattle hides (to Poland), and copper ore (to the U.S.S.R.).

Cotton and manmade fibers.--Exports of cotton to NME's dropped by more than 50 percent from \$361 million in the first 6 months of 1981 to \$168 million in the corresponding period of 1982 (table 5). A decrease in cotton prices partially accounted for that decline; however, exports declined in volume as well, by 42 percent. Most of the decrease was in shipments to China (table B-3). Exports of cotton to Poland, traditionally 1 of the top 20 U.S. exports to that country, ceased in the first half of 1982.

U.S. cotton exports to China began to drop in 1981, largely because of increased domestic Chinese cotton production. In prior years, China's decision to boost textile output had led to a rapid expansion of U.S. cotton sales to that market. U.S. exports grew from \$157 million in 1978 to \$701 million in 1981. The reduction in shipments noted in the first quarter of 1982 continued during the second quarter (table B-3).

Manmade-fiber exports to China also plummeted, to \$58 million in the first half of 1982 from \$135 million in the first half of 1981. Most of the decrease occurred in the second quarter of 1982 (table B-3). The Chinese cut back sharply on imports of noncontinuous polyester fibers because they had substantial inventories of this item and because they perceived strong competition in the fabric market from natural fibers, mostly cotton. 2/

1/ Superphosphoric acid, a highly concentrated type of phosphoric acid used in the production of liquid fertilizer, is the only type of phosphoric acid exported to the Soviet Union.

2/ The Journal of Commerce, Aug. 11, 1982, p. 1A.

Table 6.—20 U.S. export items for which the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) collectively account for the largest market share, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1981 and January-June 1982 1/

Schedule B No.	Commodity	Major NME customer	Share of total exports accounted for by NME's		Value of exports to all NME's in Jan.-June 1982
			Jan.-June 1981	Jan.-June 1982	
					I,000 dollars
					Percent
480.7025	Phosphoric acid, phosphorus pentoxide equivalents	U.S.S.R.	-	96.4	116,611
121.0515	Bovine leather, rough, russet and crust, wet blue, not split	China	65.0	84.9	10,739
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity by individuals or private agencies	Poland	4.1	75.6	12,909
176.5400	Sunflower seed oil	U.S.S.R.	-	69.3	22,678
121.0530	Bovine leather, rough, russet and crust, wet blue, split	China	6.6	68.2	24,817
475.4555	Insulating fibers in noncontinuous form	U.S.S.R.	29.2	64.3	16,295
309.4242	Polyester fibers in noncontinuous form	China	72.4	58.8	49,794
310.0010	Textured yarns, continuous manmade fibers, of nylon, less than 1,000 denier	do	51.0	57.6	96,365
417.7100	Barium compounds	Romania	.1	57.6	2,960
818.3300	Medicinals and pharmaceuticals donated for relief or charity by individuals or private agencies	Poland	1.7	45.3	8,625
182.9725	Wheat-flour-soya blends donated for relief or charity by individuals or private agencies	do	-	45.2	3,149
338.2932	Woven fabrics wholly of polyester in continuous form	China	-	43.3	3,530
818.3900	Commodities n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity by individuals or private agencies	Poland	7.3	39.9	18,491
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity	U.S.S.R.	25.6	36.8	1,429,342
711.8729	Parts, n.s.p.f., for nonelectric scientific instruments	China	-	35.9	1,411
310.0026	Continuous yarns, cellulosic fibers	do	34.0	35.0	4,717
601.6100	Zinc ore	Bulgaria	35.5	33.7	6,837
678.2014	Screening and vibrating machines and trommels for minerals, stationary	U.S.S.R.	-	33.6	2,457
664.0577	Rippers and rooters, parts and attachments	do	23.7	32.9	2,147
674.1022	Converters, foundry machines and parts	Bulgaria	3.2	32.5	6,318

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of exports in January-June 1981 are included in this table.

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

Soybeans.--Soybean exports to NME's soared to \$294 million in January-June 1982 from \$122 million in January-June 1981 (table 5). The Soviet Union accounted for 58 percent of the value of all U.S. soybeans shipped to NME's in this period; China accounted for 22 percent.

Rising domestic output reduced the Chinese soybean market for U.S. exporters in 1981, and this trend continued in the first half of 1982. Previously, in 1979 and 1980, U.S. soybean exports to China had risen sharply.

Other SITC sections

Exports of manufactures classified by chief material (SITC Section 6) to NME's fell sharply to \$179 million in January-June 1982 from \$285 million in the corresponding period of 1981 (table 3). There were major declines in shipments of paper and paperboard and woven fabrics of manmade fibers to China and various equipment classified in this category to several NME's. The decline in exports in this group was partly offset by rising sales of certain textile items, such as textured yarns to China. Moreover, China received large shipments of bovine leather in the first half of 1982, compared with negligible amounts in the first half of 1981.

Exports of machinery and transportation items (SITC Section 7) to NME's continued to fall in January-June 1982 (table 3). The prospects for technology-related exports to NME's began to dim when President Carter ordered the first round of technology sanctions in early 1980. Several factors, including President Reagan's tightened sanctions on high-technology exports, were responsible for the continued decline in machinery sales to NME's in 1982. Continued severe rationing of hard-currency imports by debt-ridden Eastern European governments was another major factor. Chinese demand for U.S. energy-related and other equipment and machinery also slackened in January-June 1982, as did all Chinese imports from the United States. The share of total U.S. exports to China accounted for by Section 7 has consistently declined since 1978, reflecting that country's retrenchment in capital construction. China also maintains that, despite some liberalization of U.S. controls on exports to China, restrictions still hamper U.S. competitiveness in the Chinese market for high-technology goods.

U.S. Imports

In April-June 1982, U.S. imports from NME's were down in value compared with the previous quarter for the fourth straight time since mid-1981 (fig. 2). Such imports amounted to \$762 million during the quarter, or 1.27 percent of U.S. imports from the world (table 1).

Total U.S. imports from NME's decreased slightly in value in the first half of 1982 compared with those in the first half of 1981, with most of the decrease coming in the second quarter (table 7). With shipments from most other NME's falling, an increase in imports from China in this period (due mostly to much larger shipments of gasoline and petroleum) allowed that country to increase its share of all U.S. imports from NME's from 54 percent

Table 7.--U.S. imports from the individual nonmarket economy countries and from the world, 1980-81, January-June 1981, January-June 1982, April-June 1981, and April-June 1982

Market	(In thousands of dollars)					
	1980		1981		April-June--	
	1980	1981	1981	1982	1981	1982
China	1,039,177	1,830,027	849,107	1,002,017	489,321	482,037
U.S.S.R.	430,387	356,961	218,672	119,248	69,006	58,220
Romania	310,561	559,469	284,466	183,562	177,358	96,154
Poland	414,919	359,939	206,443	101,020	103,192	64,927
East Germany	42,959	44,702	22,551	25,184	11,298	10,241
Bulgaria	22,845	25,604	11,261	11,744	4,641	5,521
Hungary	104,269	127,939	64,620	65,988	29,092	29,813
Czechoslovakia	61,102	67,232	35,040	32,013	17,489	13,958
Albania	10,718	3,985	2,104	1,248	996	475
Mongolia	2,223	3,635	2,437	3,195	1,230	1,649
Vietnam	34	96	91	-	6	-
Cuba	19	36	27	1	25	1
North Korea	52	47	47	8	38	-
Total	2,439,263	3,379,653	1,696,867	1,545,227	903,692	762,996
Total, U.S. imports from the world	239,994,468	259,011,977	130,506,796	121,236,819	66,084,934	60,184,661

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

in 1981 to 65 percent in the first half of 1982 (fig. 4). Figure 2 shows the sharp rise in U.S. imports from China since 1979 and China's increasing importance in total imports from NME's.

Romania, the Soviet Union, and Poland, in that order, were the next three largest NME sources of U.S. imports in the first half of 1982; imports from each of the three decreased by about \$100 million from the level reached in the first half of 1981. The largest relative decrease was a 51-percent drop in imports from Poland, showing again the effect of U.S. economic sanctions as well as that country's continued problems with its domestic economy. Among items from these three countries declining most sharply in the first half of 1982 were canned hams and steel plate from Poland; fuel oils, naphthas, and steel plate from Romania; and fuel oils, naphthas, unwrought nickel, and gold bullion from the Soviet Union.

Principal U.S. imports from NME's are miscellaneous manufactures (SITC Section 8), manufactured goods classified by chief material (SITC Section 6), and mineral fuels (SITC Section 3). A comparison of the composition of U.S. imports from NME's in January-June 1982 with imports in the corresponding period of 1981 shows a number of significant changes (table 8). Miscellaneous manufactures, already one of the largest categories of imports from NME's, was the only one that increased significantly, primarily because of increased imports of wearing apparel from China. In January-June 1982, imports in that category accounted for 29 percent of all imports from NME's, compared with 20 percent in January-June 1981. Mineral fuels (mostly from China) and chemicals (from both China and the U.S.S.R.) also increased their share of the total. In contrast, imports of crude materials from NME's plummeted, as shipments of Chinese peanuts, unusually large in 1981, slowed to a trickle. Imports from NME's of manufactures classified by chief material also declined.

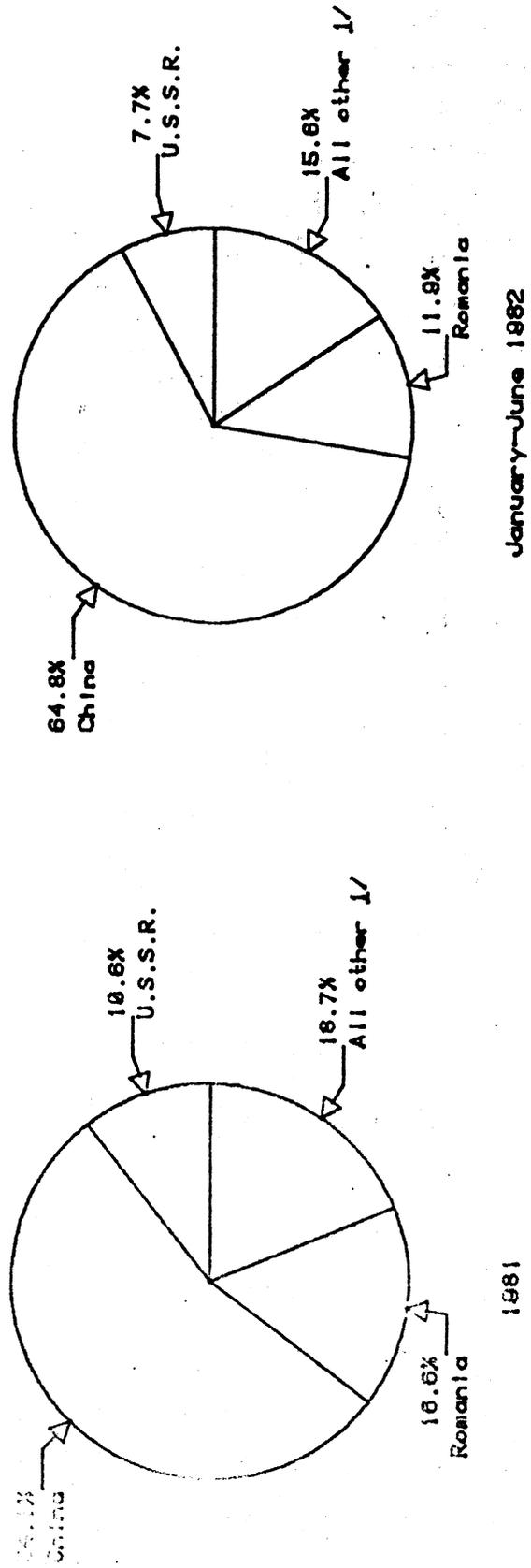
Table 9 shows U.S. imports from NME's by major commodity sections and by sources in the quarter under review. China dominated imports in most commodity classes. An exception was beverages and tobacco (SITC Section 1), in which Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R. ranked as leading suppliers. Another was machinery and transportation items (SITC Section 7), which continued to come principally from Eastern Europe.

Miscellaneous manufactures

The largest increase in imports of miscellaneous manufactures (SITC Section 8) from NME's occurred in imports of wearing apparel from China. These imports jumped 61 percent, from \$142 million in January-June 1981 to \$228 million in January-June 1982. The \$86 million increase accounted for over 80 percent of the total increase in Section 8 imports from NME's in this period. Imports of wearing apparel also accounted for a large share of all imports from China: the value of such imports amounted to just under one-fourth of total imports from China in January-June 1982 and the increase in apparel imports accounted for over half of the increase in all imports from China in that period compared with imports in January-June 1981.

Imports of wearing apparel from China had previously increased from \$50 million in 1978 to \$354 million in 1981. Fifteen major items in this

Figure 4. --Relative shares of U.S. Imports to the nonmarket economy countries, 1981 and January-June 1982.



China, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, East Germany, Poland, Romania, Mongolia, Albania, Vietnam, Cuba, and North Korea.

Source: Based on data in table 7.

Table 8.--U.S. imports from the world and from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's),
by SITC 1/ Nos. (Revision 2), January-June 1981 and January-June 1982

SITC Section No.	Description	Total imports		Imports from the NME's	
		Jan.-June 1981	Jan.-June 1982	Jan.-June 1981	Jan.-June 1982
		Value (million dollars)			
0	Food and live animals	7,912	6,903	163	133
1	Beverages and tobacco	1,364	1,339	15	16
2	Crude material--inedible, except fuel	6,003	4,298	248	83
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	43,176	31,387	267	272
4	Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	252	205	1	1
5	Chemicals	4,662	4,686	127	150
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material	17,918	17,638	378	325
7	Machinery and transport equipment	33,766	37,647	126	103
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	11,904	13,145	347	452
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	3,491	3,988	23	12
	Total	130,507	121,237	1,697	1,545
		Percent of total			
0	Food and live animals	6.1	5.7	9.6	8.6
1	Beverages and tobacco	1.0	1.1	.9	1.0
2	Crude material--inedible, except fuel	4.6	3.6	14.6	5.3
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	33.1	25.9	15.8	17.6
4	Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	.2	.2	.1	.1
5	Chemicals	3.6	3.9	7.5	9.7
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material	13.7	14.5	22.3	21.0
7	Machinery and transport equipment	25.8	31.1	7.4	6.7
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	9.1	10.8	20.4	29.3
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	2.7	3.3	1.4	.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Standard International Trade Classification.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 9.--U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries, by SITC 1/ Nos. (Revision 2), April-June 1982

SITC Section No.	Description	(In thousands of dollars)											Total	
		Albania	Bulgaria	China	Cuba	Czecho- slovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Mongolia	North Korea	Poland	Romania		U.S.S.R.
0	Food and live animals	-	311	32,306	-	2,588	206	6,794	-	-	-	-	-	73,017
1	Beverages and tobacco	-	4,320	515	-	323	66	270	-	-	-	-	-	8,202
2	Crude material--inedible, except fuel	352	27	26,686	-	-	744	905	-	-	-	-	-	32,493
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	95,643	-	31	382	-	-	-	-	-	-	140,087
4	Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	242	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	674
5	Chemicals	-	291	41,165	-	198	1,697	1,127	-	-	-	-	-	75,839
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material	122	6	93,280	-	4,976	3,889	3,575	-	-	-	-	-	145,846
7	Machinery and transport equipment	-	470	9,200	-	1,772	2,240	9,520	-	-	-	-	-	45,592
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1	96	180,739	2	3,995	779	7,599	-	-	-	-	-	236,214
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	1	2,260	-	75	238	22	-	-	-	-	-	5,032
	Total	475	5,521	482,037	2	13,958	10,241	29,813	-	-	-	-	-	762,996
0	Food and live animals	-	-	27,204	3,182	426	-	73,017	-	-	-	-	-	73,017
1	Beverages and tobacco	-	-	70	461	2,176	-	8,202	-	-	-	-	-	8,202
2	Crude material--inedible, except fuel	1,649	-	177	691	1,263	-	32,493	-	-	-	-	-	32,493
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-	33,675	10,356	-	140,087	-	-	-	-	-	140,087
4	Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	430	-	2	-	674	-	-	-	-	-	674
5	Chemicals	-	-	2,469	1,947	26,944	-	75,839	-	-	-	-	-	75,839
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	10,629	15,430	13,939	-	145,846	-	-	-	-	-	145,846
7	Machinery and transport equipment	-	-	11,301	10,805	285	-	45,592	-	-	-	-	-	45,592
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	-	12,560	29,892	552	-	236,214	-	-	-	-	-	236,214
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	87	72	2,277	-	5,032	-	-	-	-	-	5,032
	Total	1,649	-	64,927	96,154	58,220	-	762,996	-	-	-	-	-	762,996

1/ Standard International Trade Classification.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

group were subject to specific import ceilings from China in January-June 1982 under the United States-China textile agreement, which expires at the end of 1982. Throughout the term of this accord, the U.S. industry has requested the imposition of quotas on additional categories of imports. For this reason, and because the current agreement is nearing expiration, the Governments of the United States and China are currently in the process of negotiating a new accord.

Manufactured goods classified by chief material

Total imports from all NME's of goods classified in this category (SITC Section 6) dropped somewhat in value in the first 6 months of 1982 from those in the corresponding period of 1981 (table 8). An increase in U.S. imports from China, the major NME source for this product group, was more than offset by decreases in imports from the U.S.S.R. and Romania.

Imports of tin from China tripled, accounting for 47 percent of the approximately \$42 million increase in Section 6 imports from that country in the first half of 1982. In this period China became the third largest source of U.S. tin imports, after Thailand and Indonesia, replacing Malaysia among the leaders. Imports from China, the only NME source for tin, accounted for 12 percent of the value of total U.S. tin imports in this period (table 10). Section 6 also includes textile fabrics, yarns, floor coverings, and cotton towels, which come mostly from China. Increasing imports of cotton terry towels accounted for another 16 percent of the total increase in Section 6 imports from China in the first half of 1982; this item is not subject to an import ceiling under the United States-China textile agreement. ^{1/} Imports of ceramic kitchenware and tableware from China, also classified in Section 6, also increased in the first half of 1982.

Imports in Section 6 from other NME's decreased sharply. Shipments of unwrought nickel from the Soviet Union dropped from \$34 million in January-June 1981 to \$9 million in January-June 1982, falling especially rapidly in the second quarter. Imports of steel plate from Romania dropped even more precipitously, from \$35 million in January-June 1981 to slightly over \$1 million in January-June 1982. Romanian steel plate imports were the subject of an antidumping complaint which was brought before the U.S. Department of Commerce and the U.S. International Trade Commission earlier this year and is still pending. Commerce Department officials who traveled to Romania during the investigation of that complaint report that Romanian officials are concerned that the possibility of retroactive antidumping duties has hurt their ability to sell steel in the United States.

Also notable was a rise in imports of oil well casings from Romania and Czechoslovakia in the first half of 1982, mostly in the first quarter.

^{1/} 30th Quarterly Report . . ., p. 17.

Table 10.—U.S. imports of selected major commodities from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's),
January-June 1981 and January-June 1982

Commodity	Major NME supplier	Share of total imports accounted for by NME's		Value of imports from all NME's	
		Jan.-June 1981	Jan.-June 1982	Jan.-June 1981	Jan.-June 1982
		Percent		1,000 dollars	
Chromium scrap	China	3.7	6.0	534	337
Coal	Poland	2.1	-	1,430	-
Copper	U.S.S.R.	.2	.3	1,237	1,780
Corn, unmilled	Romania	40.3	48.1	4,507	5,041
Feathers and downs	China	38.6	34.3	15,206	7,722
Fertilizers	U.S.S.R.	5.5	7.4	45,653	61,184
Furniture, wooden	Romania	4.7	4.5	13,194	13,851
Glass and glass products	do	5.6	4.8	18,681	16,528
Macaroni	China	5.6	6.7	1,238	1,534
Metal coins	do	1.0	.1	6,424	708
Metal ores	do	1.0	1.2	15,476	12,217
Nickel	U.S.S.R.	6.0	2.2	34,495	8,941
Petroleum and natural gas	China	.6	.8	265,464	270,893
Precious metals	U.S.S.R.	2.1	1.6	44,041	22,764
Gold bullion	do	2.0	.1	18,349	282
Silver bullion	China	.1	-	252	-
Platinum	U.S.S.R.	6.7	9.4	23,071	20,526
Prepared pork	Poland	51.4	25.3	90,464	41,543
Textiles	China	5.6	6.7	398,254	504,142
Footwear	do	3.2	3.1	50,711	51,329
Nonrubber footwear	Romania	4.2	3.4	35,642	38,672
Tin	China	1.7	12.3	5,968	25,719
Titanium	do	12.2	4.1	9,732	1,170
Tobacco	Bulgaria	3.1	2.9	9,061	8,218
Typewriters	do	2.1	1.1	3,548	1,969

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

Crude materials

The \$147 million decrease in imports of shelled peanuts from China was the largest shift in a single item in U.S.-NME trade from the first half of 1981 to the first half of 1982. This decrease accounted for 97 percent of the total decline in all imports from NME's in this period. It should be noted that U.S. peanut imports were exceptionally high in the first half of 1981 because of a temporary quota expansion. ^{1/} After the quota was reduced in mid-1981, total imports returned to normal levels. However, shelled peanut imports from China remained relatively high: such imports were over ten times greater in the first half of 1982 than in the first half of 1980, prior to the quota expansion. China, the only NME source for this product, accounted for over 99 percent of all U.S. shelled peanut imports in January-June 1982 (table 11).

Mineral fuels and lubricants

Imports from China of petroleum, gasoline, and naphthas increased markedly in January-June 1982 compared with imports in the corresponding period of 1981. By contrast, certain petroleum-related imports (SITC Section 3) from the Soviet Union and Romania fell sharply. The value of U.S. imports of mineral fuels and lubricants from NME's was thus virtually unchanged (table 8).

As reported in the 30th report in this series, in January-March 1982 the Chinese shipped petroleum to the United States for the first time since 1980. There were no such shipments in the second quarter, but there is some indication that they resumed in July. The future of this trade depends in part on U.S. demand for the type of heavy petroleum China produces. Chinese petroleum exports also seem to be limited by constraints on Chinese domestic oil production.

The Chinese prefer to export petroleum in processed form to maximize their foreign-exchange earnings from this resource. Accordingly, China stepped up shipments of gasoline and naphthas to the United States in 1982, in addition to selling crude oil again. The volume of gasoline shipments from China more than doubled in January-June 1982 compared with shipments in the first half of 1981, growing vigorously in both quarters. The United States imported gasoline from Romania and the U.S.S.R. as well, but China has replaced these traditional NME sources as the dominant supplier. In the quarter under review, China was responsible for almost two-thirds of the value of the gasoline and all of the naphtha shipments from NME's to the United States. Romania supplied most of the remainder of gasoline imports from NME's. Gasoline imports from Romania over the first half of 1982 did not change significantly from the level in the first half of 1981.

^{1/} See the 27th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 32-38.

Table 11.--20 U.S. import items for which the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) collectively account for the largest market share, by TSUSA items, January-June 1981 and January-June 1982 1/

TSUSA Item No.	Commodity	Major NME supplier	Share of total imports accounted for by NME's		Value of imports from all NME's in Jan.-June 1982
			Jan.-June 1981	Jan.-June 1982	
			Percent		1,000 dollars
306.6100:	Cashmere goat hair in the grease or washed, not sorted	Mongolia	97.9	100.0	1,071
694.4143:	Airplanes, nonmilitary, single-engine	Poland	-	100.0	1,465
618.0400:	Aluminum silicon	U.S.S.R.	-	99.9	1,543
145.4880:	Peanuts, shelled	China	52.6	99.7	1,271
690.1500:	Railway cars, passenger	Romania	77.9	99.7	1,535
417.2800:	Ammonium molybdate	China	100.0	99.5	4,659
422.4200:	Tungsten compounds n.s.p.f.	do	64.4	98.7	2,487
494.2000:	Montan wax	East Germany	80.0	97.7	1,012
542.3120:	Ordinary glass, 16-18.5 oz. per sq.ft.	Romania	99.5	97.7	1,787
140.3000:	Garlic, dried, desiccated or dehydrated	China	41.4	96.8	1,446
306.4293:	Camel hair, in the grease or washed	Mongolia	99.3	96.6	1,956
186.3000:	Bristles, crude or processed	China	95.2	95.2	3,940
222.5700:	Floor coverings of unspun fibrous vegetable materials	do	94.8	93.2	5,102
100.0110:	Horses for breeding, male	U.S.S.R.	-	88.5	1,242
383.9220:	Women's manmade fiber dresses	China	-	85.9	1,344
366.2740:	Cotton shop towels n.s.p.f., not ornamented or jacquard-figured	do	73.3	84.7	2,761
533.6200:	Chinaware	do	66.3	82.6	5,348
365.8670:	Net or other ornamented tablecloths and napkins	do	76.4	81.4	3,743
366.2780:	Cotton shop towels n.s.p.f., not ornamented or jacquard-figured, other	do	48.3	77.1	2,195
326.3032:	Printcloth, in chief value but not wholly of cotton	do	78.0	76.8	1,377

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of imports in January-June 1981 are included in this table.

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

In January-June 1981, fuel oils and naphthas derived from petroleum were leading items in U.S. imports from the Soviet Union and Romania. In January-June 1982, imports of these items from these countries fell to near zero. Part of the reason was weak U.S. demand for imported petroleum products in this period, combined with Soviet cutbacks in petroleum production. In addition, Romania's petroleum-refining industry is dependent on imports of petroleum, and lack of available hard currency (as a result of Romania's debt crisis) has caused that country to cut back sharply on such imports. Decreased imports of fuel oils and naphthas accounted for about 60 percent of the total decrease in imports from the Soviet Union and about 50 percent of the total decrease in imports from Romania in January-June 1982; the combined decrease in these imports was equal to more than 70 percent of the total decrease in all imports from NME's in this period.

Chemicals

In the first 6 months of 1982, chemicals (SITC Section 5) again gained importance in total U.S. imports from NME's (table 8). One of the largest single items in this category, accounting for about one-third of the value of all chemical imports from NME's in January-June 1982, is anhydrous ammonia imported from the Soviet Union. Imports of anhydrous ammonia, which is used in making fertilizer, showed a \$10 million increase in current value in the first half of 1982. However, the unit value increased nearly 50 percent from January-June 1981 to January-June 1982, so that imports of anhydrous ammonia from the Soviet Union actually decreased in quantity over this period by about 15 percent. Other significant increases in imports of articles classified in SITC Section 5 occurred in fireworks from China and urea from the Soviet Union and East Germany.

SECOND-QUARTER DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING U.S. COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH
NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES

U.S. Policy Developments Concerning East-West Economic Relations

Versailles conference

In June 1982, the United States reviewed East-West economic relations at the heads-of-state level when the leaders of the seven major industrial countries met in Versailles. 1/ In the preceding months the United States had pressed its allies to restrict trade with the Soviet bloc, specifically by (1) withdrawing assistance from the Soviets in building a new natural gas pipeline from the Urengoy gasfields (in Western Siberia) to Europe, 2/ and (2) curtailing export credits to the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries.

The United States generally tried to convince its allies that the Western policy of economic detente contributed to the Soviet military buildup in the past decade. That the West and Japan have greatly eased economic problems for the Soviets by giving them access to advanced technology and credit became the central theme of U.S. policy. New studies have suggested that the Soviet economy is weak and, by implication, vulnerable to economic sanctions. 3/ The U.S. Government advocated that, henceforth, advanced market economies should scale back trade and financial ties with the Soviets, who would then be forced by the resulting economic burden to devote fewer resources to their military apparatus. In the words of William P. Clark, the President's Special Assistant for National Security: "We must force our principal adversary, the Soviet Union, to bear the brunt of its economic shortcomings." 4/

Persistent U.S. efforts to gain international support for this position were apparently unsuccessful, as France and West Germany in particular insisted that normal economic ties with the Eastern bloc should be maintained. For both countries, trade with the Soviets currently centers around the gas pipeline, which has generated contracts of great importance to specific industry sectors, individual firms, and labor markets. The pipeline also holds out the promise of relieving their energy supply problems in the

1/ The first summit-level discussion of East-West economic relations took place in Ottawa in July 1981.

2/ For a discussion of the pipeline, see the 28th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 37-39, and 29th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 49-50.

3/ For example, according to a forthcoming study by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, imports in 1980 amounted to 20 percent of Soviet national income, indicating considerable Soviet dependence on foreign products. Bruce Chapman, Director of the Bureau, stated to reporters that "the implication . . . is that the Soviet Union is far more vulnerable to economic sanctions than many people realized." Similarly, the Defense Intelligence Agency stated before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress in June 1982 that the Soviet Union continues to be greatly dependent on Western technology.

4/ The Washington Post, June 15, 1982, p. A2.

coming years. It is estimated that Soviet orders connected with the project have created half a million jobs in West Germany alone. 1/

In defending their opposition to the U.S. position, the Europeans argued that the historical experience with economic sanctions is negative, 2/ and they denied that the Soviets are in fact now vulnerable to economic pressure. In the words of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, "Next to China, the Soviet Union is the one country in the world least dependent on trade and economic exchanges with the West." 3/

A communique released after the Versailles summit appeared to reflect some measure of reconciliation between the conflicting positions of the United States and its allies. The Versailles declaration promised coordinated action in three areas of East-West economic relations: (1) Improving control of exports of strategic goods to the U.S.S.R. and Eastern European countries; (2) exchanging information in the OECD on economic, commercial, and financial relations with these countries; and (3) limiting export credits to the Soviet bloc. While these actions would generally apply to Eastern Europe as well as to the Soviet Union, the accord allows them to be applied selectively with respect to individual members of the bloc. 4/

Most observers agreed that the language of the declaration was too noncommittal to promise a meaningful coordination of the participants' East-West economic policies. Indeed, shortly after the conference, sharp policy differences between the United States and its allies flared up again, centering largely on the U.S. ban of energy-related sales to the Soviets. However, the summit was followed by some progress in coordinating limits on official export credits to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, among other countries.

Extended U.S. ban on oil and gas equipment and technology

On June 19, 1982, following the Versailles summit conference, President Reagan extended his ban on the sale of oil and gas equipment and technology to the Soviet Union to include equipment produced abroad by subsidiaries and foreign licensees of U.S. companies. The extended embargo was implemented immediately on an interim basis. Final regulations were to be issued by the end of August. 5/ The President's original ban on the sale of oil and gas equipment and technology was among several economic sanctions he imposed against the Soviets on December 30, 1981, because of their role in the imposition of martial law in Poland. At that time, the President expanded the list of oil and gas equipment requiring licenses for export to the Soviet Union and suspended the issuance of such licenses. 6/

1/ The Washington Post, June 4, 1982, p. A1.

2/ Ibid., June 26, 1982, p. A24.

3/ Communique issued at the end of the Versailles conference, June 6, 1982.

4/ Business America, July 12, 1982, p. 5.

5/ "Summits Underline Soviet Role in Trade," Business Eastern Europe, June 18, 1982, p. 193.

6/ 29th Quarterly Report . . ., p. 48, and 30th Quarterly Report . . ., p. 21.

Effective June 22, 1982, the amended controls on oil and gas equipment and technology to the Soviet Union included equipment produced by U.S.-owned or U.S.-controlled companies wherever doing business, as well as certain foreign-produced products of U.S. technology not previously subject to controls. The rule applies to U.S. technical data that are subject to a licensing agreement, or whose use is contingent upon royalty payments or other compensation, or are the subject of a contract whereby the recipient agrees to abide by U.S. export controls. The President noted that--

The objective of the United States in imposing sanctions has been and continues to be to advance reconciliation in Poland. Since December 30, 1981, little has changed concerning the situation in Poland. 1/

Both the December 1981 and June 1982 sanctions on oil and gas technology are principally aimed at slowing or stopping the construction of the Urengoy-to-Europe gas pipeline, which the Soviets are building with European financial and technical support. At the Ottawa economic summit conference in July 1981, President Reagan had warned the other leaders that the pipeline would make them dependent on Soviet energy. Since then, the pipeline has become the major controversial issue of East-West economic relations between the United States and its allies, which the U.S. Government tried unsuccessfully to dissuade from assisting the Soviets. Only at the Versailles summit was the pipeline overshadowed by the issue of credit restrictions against Soviet bloc countries, as U.S. efforts centered on the latter aspect of East-West policy coordination. 2/ This new focus of U.S. policy apparently led other countries to conclude that the United States had tacitly accepted their commitment to help build the pipeline.

Even some U.S. companies that had been adversely affected by earlier oil- and gas-related sanctions--specifically the Caterpillar Tractor Co. and the General Electric Co. (GE) 3/--were apparently hoping for a relaxation of these measures. Shortly after Versailles, both firms urged President Reagan to ease his December 1981 prohibition on shipments of oil and gas equipment to the Soviets. Their arguments were made in terms of saving jobs in the United States and keeping European and Japanese firms from capturing U.S. business, pointing out that the sanctions would not prevent the completion of the pipeline. 4/ However, shortly after Versailles, instead of easing his original measure, the President extended its applicability.

Principally affected by the extension are four major European companies--John Brown, of the United Kingdom; Alsthom-Atlantique, of France; AEG-Kanis, of West Germany; and Nuovo Pignone, of Italy. They are

1/ Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, June 21, 1982, p. 820.

2/ See the following section on export credit restraints.

3/ 29th Quarterly Report . . . , p. 60.

4/ The Washington Post, June 18, 1982, p. A1.

collectively under contract to produce 125 large (25-megawatt) turbines for compressor stations that will move the gas along the pipeline. The Soviets have thus far relied exclusively on the West for this type of turbine. All four companies use GE technology, and three also depend on imported GE rotor blades to fulfill their contracts with the Soviets. Only Alsthom-Atlantique can produce the rotors, and is thus able to build the turbines for the Soviets without imported GE parts. However, this French company manufactures the rotors under GE license and therefore, under the terms of the extended U.S. ban, it would not be allowed to provide rotors to the other three European companies to replace the embargoed GE rotors. Moreover, the ban forbids Alsthom-Atlantique to ship turbines for the pipeline to the Soviets since these incorporate rotors produced with U.S. technology.

The extended U.S. sanctions on energy-related equipment also affect the Japanese in their joint effort with the Soviets to develop oil and gas under the continental shelf of the Sakhalin Islands. Japanese companies are producing drilling rigs for the Sakhalin project under U.S. licenses, and without the rigs these firms will reportedly not be able to meet their contractual schedule. 1/

The extended U.S. sanctions evoked sharp criticism from leaders of the affected industrial countries and their news media. They denounced the United States for taking this step without prior consultation. A declaration of the Council--the governing body of the European Community--stated on June 30:

The maintenance of the open world system will be seriously jeopardized by unilateral and retroactive decisions on international trade, attempts to exercise extraterritorial legal powers and measures which prevent the fulfillment of existing contracts.

The document expressed the Europeans' "concern at these recent developments which could have adverse consequences for relations with the United States." 2/

The Soviets responded by vowing to complete the pipeline, U.S. sanctions notwithstanding, and to deliver gas for export in 1984 as scheduled. Meanwhile, they warned Western suppliers that failing to meet their contractual obligations would oblige them to pay large penalties. It is believed that the Soviets currently have no domestic capability to produce the large turbines in question; 3/ they would therefore have to make compromises, provided European companies decided to honor the extended U.S.

1/ The Journal of Commerce, July 9, 1982, p. 23-B.

2/ European Community News, June 30, 1982, p 2.

3/ TASS (the official Soviet news agency) claimed on July 23 that the Soviet Union can immediately start production of its own 25-megawatt turbines and would use these on the Urengoy-European pipeline.

measure. 1/ This might involve replacement of the large embargoed turbines with smaller (10-megawatt) ones, switching to the use of electric motors for pumping, or delaying the completion of the pipeline until larger turbines can be built without U.S. technology.

As the second quarter ended, a debate was under way in Europe about the legality of the extended U.S. sanctions, which are based on certain clauses in civil law contracts between U.S. companies and their European licensees. The conflict compounded tensions prevailing in the Western alliance over other economic issues and is therefore viewed with concern in many quarters abroad and within the United States. 2/ Some critics of the new measure were also concerned that it may have a damaging impact on future sales of U.S. technology.

Export credit restraints

At the Versailles summit, the participating leaders agreed to--

handle cautiously financial relations with the U.S.S.R. and other Eastern European countries, in such a way as to insure that they are conducted on a sound economic basis, including also the need for commercial prudence in limiting export credits. 3/

This language was a toned-down version of the U.S. proposal for phasing out Western subsidization of loans to the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries.

The United States does not provide any Government-sponsored financing to the U.S.S.R. Section 402 of the Trade Act of 1974 makes the Soviet Union ineligible for the credit facilities of the Export-Import Bank of the United States or the Commodity Credit Corporation's program that supports U.S. grain and other agricultural exports. By contrast, in recent years many other

1/ However, it had already become apparent in July that the Europeans were considering ways of noncompliance with President Reagan's extended sanctions. On July 13, West German banks signed a partially Government-guaranteed loan of \$1.6 billion to the Soviets to finance sales of equipment and services for the pipeline, signaling West Germany's continued commitment to the project. On July 22, the French Government formally ordered suppliers for the pipeline to honor their contracts with the Soviet Union. The Italian Government followed with an announcement that it authorized affected companies to do the same. In August, the Government of the United Kingdom, invoking its Protection of Trading Interest Act of 1980, forbade four British companies to comply with the U.S. ban. On Aug. 12, the European Community delivered a formal protest to the U.S. Government charging that the ban was "an unacceptable interference" in Community affairs.

2/ On Aug. 10, 1982, the House Foreign Affairs Committee voted to overturn both the December 1981 ban on oil and gas equipment and technology and its June extension.

3/ Communique issued at the end of the Versailles conference, June 6, 1982.

Western nations have competed with one another in granting government-supported credits and credit guarantees to the U.S.S.R and its allies. 1/

U.S. efforts to restrain export credits are not directed against only the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe; the elimination of export subsidies in general is one of the Reagan administration's goals. At issue is the practice of governments' subsidizing the low-interest financing of exports, thereby gaining an unfair advantage in export competition. The reduction of export subsidies has been under negotiation for some time in the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, which produced the first major international agreement in this area, effective in November 1981. In this general context, the United States objects particularly to subsidized financing of East-West trade. In 1982, the U.S. Government articulated this position to its allies in the OECD in several diplomatic missions, as well as at the Versailles summit.

In early May 1982, U.S. negotiators called their OECD partners' attention to the growing credit risk involved in extending government-supported credits to the U.S.S.R. In discussing how to revise the prevailing international arrangement (of November 1981) on export credits, the United States proposed, among other things, that OECD members apply limits on the total amount of official loans that are extended to the U.S.S.R. and its allies. However, U.S. negotiators accepted a compromise proposal that included raising the minimum interest rates on official credits to most countries and revising the criteria that determine what rates a particular borrowing country must pay. These measures had the effect of raising minimum interest rates on OECD lending to the Soviet Union and some Eastern European countries by reclassifying them in categories which would restrict their eligibility for easy credit.

Objections raised predominantly by France delayed the ratification of this OECD proposal. Among the OECD countries, France has been providing the largest credit subsidies to the U.S.S.R. and to other countries as part of its economic strategy to expand export markets. In early June, the discussion in Versailles on restrictions on credit extended to the East produced the noncommittal pledge of Western leaders quoted above, on "the need for commercial prudence in limiting export credits." However, most analysts agreed after Versailles that no tangible changes in Western European credit policy towards the Soviets would follow.

1/ Although the West German Government does not grant credits or interest rate subsidies to any Eastern bloc country, private West German banks do extend low-interest credit, part of which which may be guaranteed by the Government, to the Soviet Union. In the pipeline-related package deal, the difference between the low interest rates offered on such bank credits and the prevailing market rates is frequently counterbalanced in other areas of the transaction. This is accomplished by setting a value on West German exports of equipment and technology that is above prevailing prices, and by a Soviet commitment that West Germany will obtain gas through the pipeline below market price.

Nevertheless, on June 30, 1982, the finance ministers of the European Community agreed to adopt the May OECD proposal that was supported by the United States, thereby putting new international guidelines on export subsidies into effect on July 6, 1982. In the new International Arrangement on Export Credits, borrowing countries are grouped into three categories on the basis of their per capita Gross National Product in 1979: "relatively rich" (\$4,000 and over), "intermediate" (\$680 to \$4,000) and "relatively poor" (\$680 or less). The arrangement provides for higher minimum interest rates for the "relatively rich" and "intermediate" countries than had been in effect earlier. It further provides for the reclassification of countries on the basis of new per capita income criteria and more recent income data. This redefinition has had the effect of pushing some countries into higher categories, thus raising the minimum rates they will pay on official credits. 1/

As to the effect of the new OECD arrangement on credit extended to the Soviet Union, Donald T. Regan, Secretary of the Treasury, made the following statement:

Through a combination of borrowing country reclassification and interest rate increases over the year, the minimum interest rate charged to the Soviet Union has increased by approximately 4 percentage points since last year to 12.4 percent now. The previous categorization allowed the Soviet Union, an industrialized country, to receive more preferential rates available to advanced developing countries. This anomaly has been corrected by the new Arrangement. 2/

In the new arrangement, the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, and East Germany were shifted from the "intermediate" to the "relatively rich" category with a resultant curtailment of the official credit support they previously enjoyed.

Operation Exodus: Enforcement of Technology Export Controls

Enforcement of export controls aimed at restricting the flow of critical U.S. technology to the Soviet Union intensified during the second quarter of 1982 under a new U.S. Customs Service program called Operation Exodus. This program follows recent U.S. Government legislative actions tightening controls on exports to the Soviet Union in response to the invasion of Afghanistan and the imposition of martial law in Poland. 3/ Operation Exodus aims to make the

1/ All OECD members have to abide by the same minimum interest schedule. However, as in the past, a special formula applies to official credits in Japanese yen, since the Japanese market interest rates are below the minimum agreement rates. Loans in yen will have an interest rate of 0.3 percent over the Japanese long-term prime rate, currently 8.4 percent. The arrangement does not cover aircraft and nuclear power plants.

2/ Treasury News, July 1, 1982.

3/ Although Operation Exodus is aimed specifically at illegal high-technology exports to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, the U.S. Customs Service has the authority to enforce all other export laws as well.

export controls more effective through increased cargo inspections and aggressive investigations and prosecutions of suspected violators. Results so far indicate that the program has had some success in curbing illegal exports.

Stricter export controls result from concern that acquisition of Western technology has assisted the Soviet Union in increasing its military power. According to a report released in April 1982 under the auspices of the Central Intelligence Agency--

Since at least the 1930's, the Soviet Union has devoted vast amounts of its financial and manpower resources to the acquisition of Western technology that would enhance its military power and improve the efficiency of its military technology. Today this Soviet effort is massive, well planned and well managed--a national level program approved at the highest party and government levels. 1/

The report goes on to say that acquisition of Western technology has allowed the Soviet Union to save hundreds of millions of dollars in research and development (R. & D.) costs and years in R. & D. lead time, achieve greater weapons performance than purely Soviet technology could attain, and incorporate countermeasures to Western weapons, thereby neutralizing those weapons and forcing the West to develop costly new ones. 2/

The principal mechanism in place for restricting technology exports to the Soviet Union is the export licensing system under the Export Administration Act of 1979 (EAA). The EAA requires U.S. Government approval, in the form of a validated license from the U.S. Department of Commerce, of exports of certain critical commodities to Communist countries. 3/ Items for which such an export license is required are specified on a list maintained by the Department of Commerce called the Commodity Control List (CCL). The items on the CCL are "dual-use" commodities and technologies with both civilian and potentially significant military applications; 4/ the CCL was revised in 1980 to focus on controlling exports of technology rather than goods. 5/

Besides the CCL export controls, which are maintained for reasons of national security, the EAA also provides for U.S. export controls for reasons of foreign policy and short domestic supply. Nearly all exports to North Korea, Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Cuba and exports of equipment for the

1/ National Technical Information Services, Soviet Acquisition of Western Technology, April 1982, p. 1.

2/ Ibid, p. 10.

3/ U.S.S.R., Vietnam, Romania, the People's Republic of China, Poland, North Korea, the Mongolian People's Republic, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Bulgaria, Albania, and Afghanistan.

4/ Actual defense articles and systems are specified on a separate list, the U.S. Munitions List; export of these items to any country except Canada requires a license from the U.S. Department of State, under the Arms Control Act of 1976, sec. 38.

5/ See the 23d Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 27-28.

exploration, production, refining, and transmission of oil and natural gas to the Soviet Union are currently banned for reasons of foreign policy.

Most items listed on the CCL also fall under the multilateral control of the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls (COCOM). 1/ COCOM maintains lists of those items that member nations agree not to sell to Communist nations unless permission is granted unanimously after a request for an exception is made.

In its current form the system of U.S. export controls actually amounts to an embargo on exports of many items of high-technology equipment to the Soviet Union. In March 1980, following the invasion of Afghanistan, the United States announced a new policy of generally approving no exceptions from agreed COCOM controls on exports to the U.S.S.R. In the previous period the United States and Western European countries granted exceptions liberally. 2/ In December 1981, after the imposition of martial law in Poland, President Reagan suspended all existing licenses to export controlled commodities to the Soviet Union and announced that no applications for new or renewed licenses to export to the U.S.S.R. would be processed. This applied to electronic equipment, computers, and other dual-use commodities on the CCL, as well as to equipment for exploration and production of oil and natural gas. In addition, President Reagan expanded the list of controlled oil and gas equipment to include transmission and refining in addition to exploration and production. In June 1982, the ban on exports of oil and gas equipment was expanded even further, to apply to foreign subsidiaries and licensees of U.S. companies. 3/

As the U.S. Government has moved to legally block exports of critical technology to the Soviet Union, attention has also been focused on the problem of obtaining compliance with the law and preventing controlled commodities from being exported illegally. One way in which exporters evade export controls is by falsifying the Shipper's Export Declaration, providing a false or overly general description of the contents of a shipment so that an export license is not needed or is easily obtained. To detect this type of violation, U.S. customs agents under Operation Exodus routinely scrutinize export documentation and conduct physical inspections of cargo to verify product descriptions. In many cases this requires the assistance of commodity specialists from the U.S. Department of Commerce or the U.S. Customs Service who are able to identify highly technical equipment and determine whether its exportation is controlled. There were no such routine inspections by Customs prior to Operation Exodus.

1/ COCOM is a multinational organization through which the United States and its allies attempt to coordinate controls over the export of strategic materials and technology to Communist countries. The members of COCOM are all of the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization except Iceland, and Japan.

2/ See the 25th Quarterly Report . . . , p. 59.

3/ See "Extended U.S. Ban on Oil and Gas Equipment and Technology," above.

A second type of evasion of export controls is the diversion of shipments from legitimate trade channels to illegal destinations. In these cases, a valid license may be obtained to export a controlled commodity to an approved country, but the goods are then reshipped from the declared destination to a destination such as the Soviet Union or Eastern Europe. In order to uncover such conspiracies, which can involve complex webs of interrelated companies in the United States and Europe, it is necessary for Operation Exodus agents to share intelligence and cooperate with other U.S. and foreign government agencies in lengthy investigations.

In testimony before the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the United States Senate on May 4, 1982, Mr. Fred Asselin, a subcommittee staff investigator, described a well-known example of such a conspiracy investigation. The case concerns a group of California companies, referred to as the CTC group after CTC California Technology Corp., the principal enterprise. From 1977 through 1980, the CTC group purchased high-technology electronic equipment worth over \$10.5 million; most was on the CCL or U.S. Munitions List. In the same period CTC made over 300 shipments of these strategic commodities; none of the shipments had proper export licenses. Most went to West Germany, to companies controlled by or associated with the same individual who controlled CTC. From there, most of the shipments were diverted to the Soviet Union or Eastern Europe through Switzerland or Austria or other intermediate countries. Citing testimony by other witnesses before the subcommittee, Mr. Asselin said that the CTC group purchased equipment from a Soviet "shopping list" for the specific purpose of equipping a semiconductor plant which had been built in the Soviet Union.

On August 19, 1981, after an 18-month investigation in the United States and Europe by the U.S. Customs Service, the U.S. Department of Commerce, other law enforcement agencies, and the West German Government, a Federal grand jury in California returned a 60-count indictment charging four individuals in the CTC case with conspiring to export controlled high-technology equipment from the United States to the Soviet Union in violation of U.S. export law. The U.S. Customs Service provided supervision and did most of the work in the investigation, including surveillance, searches, seizures, and overseas coordination. Three of the individuals charged in the indictment have since been convicted.

This investigation can be considered a forerunner of Operation Exodus, which officially began on October 10, 1981, a short time after the indictment in the CTC case. Between October 1981 and May 1982, the activities of Operation Exodus resulted in 350 seizures of suspected shipments, valued at about \$23 million. ^{1/} In contrast, during the year prior to Operation Exodus, from October 1980 through September 1981, 128 cargo seizures were made, valued at \$3 million. ^{2/} The first prosecution under Operation Exodus came on February 18, 1982, when a Massachusetts grand jury handed down a 30-count

^{1/} Information provided by the U.S. Customs Service. As of July 13, 1982, Operation Exodus had made 466 seizures, valued at \$32 million.

^{2/} U.S. Department of Commerce, Export Administration Annual Report FY 1981, pp. 65-66.

indictment charging two individuals with falsifying export documents and using their companies to attempt to illegally export an integrated circuit tester and other goods, valued at \$500,000, to Eastern Europe. Customs officials estimate that the program is now averaging 1,200 inspections per month, and they foresee an increasing number of indictments and prosecutions resulting from Operation Exodus. 1/

Extension of Most-Favored-Nation Treatment to Romania,
Hungary, and China

On June 2, 1982, President Reagan sent a message to Congress recommending that his authority to waive section 402(a) and (b) of the Trade Act of 1974 be renewed and that the waivers currently in effect for Romania, Hungary, and China be continued for another 12 months. 2/ Section 402(a) and (b) prohibit the extension of most-favored-nation tariff treatment to the products of any NME that denies or severely restricts emigration by its citizens. The President may waive the prohibition if he determines that granting the country MFN status will promote freedom of emigration; however, both the general waiver authority of the President and the waivers that have been granted by him are subject to successive annual reviews and approval by the Congress. 3/ In recommending the extension of the waivers currently in effect for Romania, Hungary, and China, the President said that the bilateral trade agreements with those countries, which among other things grant them MFN status, "continue to be fundamental elements in our political and economic relations with those countries, including our important productive exchanges on human rights and emigration matters." 4/ With respect to China, the President cited an increase in the number of immigrant visas granted by U.S. Foreign Service posts as evidence of improved emigration performance. With respect to Hungary, the President said that the majority of Hungarians seeking to emigrate receive permission to do so without great difficulty, although as a result of the relatively liberal Hungarian domestic situation the actual number of citizens who apply to leave is quite small. But with respect to Romania, although he recommended extending the waiver for 1982 because emigration from Romania to the United States has increased, the President warned that MFN renewal for 1983 will be in jeopardy unless Romanian formal emigration procedures are improved and the rate of emigration of Romanian Jews to Israel increases.

1/ "Technology Seizures Keep Customs Busy," The Journal of Commerce, July 16, 1982, p. 1A.

2/ Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, June 7, 1982, pp. 740-742.

3/ The general waiver authority is conferred on the President in sec. 402(c). The provision for the extension of the waiver authority and the continuation of currently applicable waivers is in sec. 402(d).

4/ Weekly Compilation . . . , p. 741.

The next step in the yearly section 402 review is congressional hearings, to be held by both the Subcommittee on Trade of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Subcommittee on International Trade of the Senate Finance Committee. By adopting a simple resolution of disapproval in either the House or the Senate, Congress can terminate the general waiver authority of the President or the application of MFN treatment to the products of any country subject to disapproval. If neither the Senate nor the House acts between July 3--the annual expiration date of the waiver authority and of any waivers granted under that authority--and August 31, the waiver authority applicable to Romania, Hungary, and China is automatically continued.

There were early indications of possible congressional opposition to extending MFN status for Romania. A letter to the President dated June 1, 1982, and signed by 31 Senators expressed concern about harassment of Christian groups and the Hungarian minority in Romania, cumbersome formal emigration procedures, and declining emigration of Jews from Romania to Israel. The letter stated, "At this point we are unpersuaded that another extension of MFN for Romania will have the desired effect." A second letter, dated June 29, 1982, signed by 51 Senators and addressed to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, repeated those concerns. 1/

U.S. Administrative Actions Affecting Imports From NME's:
Ceramic Kitchenware and Tableware From China

On May 14, 1982, the U.S. International Trade Commission instituted an investigation under section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974, following receipt of a petition filed on behalf of the American Dinnerware Emergency Committee (ADEC) alleging that imports of ceramic kitchenware and tableware from the People's Republic of China are disrupting the U.S. market. ADEC represents manufacturers accounting for 90 percent of the production of these items in the United States. The petition requested relief in the form of quantitative restrictions on imports from China.

Section 406 investigations apply only to market disruption caused by imports from Communist countries. To make an affirmative finding of market disruption, the Commission must find that imports increased rapidly during a recent time period and that this rapid increase in imports was the basis of material injury or threat of material injury to a domestic industry.

1/ Neither the House nor the Senate passed a resolution to deny extension of MFN status for Romania before the Aug. 31, 1982, deadline. Therefore, the President's recommendation was automatically accepted.

U.S. imports of certain ceramic kitchenware and tableware from China grew at an average rate of 147 percent during 1979-81. In 1979, the year before China became eligible for most-favored-nation treatment, U.S. imports of these items were valued at \$1.7 million. By 1981, imports from China totaled \$14.5 million, and in the first half of 1982 such imports were valued at \$9.2 million, which was 61.4 percent higher than in the first half of 1981.

The Commission was required to make its determination and submit its report on the investigation to the President by August 16, 1982. 1/

1/ On Aug. 3, 1982, the Commission determined by a 4-to-1 vote that the domestic market for ceramic kitchenware and tableware is not being disrupted by imports from China. Chairman Eckes and Commissioners Stern, Calhoun, and Haggart voted in the negative; Commissioner Frank voted in the affirmative. For further information, see Certain Ceramic Kitchenware and Tableware From the People's Republic of China: Report to the President on Investigation No. TA-406-8 . . ., USITC Publication 1279, August 1982.

THE EAST-WEST TRADE STATISTICS MONITORING SYSTEM:
IMPORTS FROM THE NME's AND THE U.S. MARKET

Background

Title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 established a special framework for trade relations between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries. The reasons for this different treatment were both political and economic. In the latter category is the recognition that state control of their economies gives NME's the potential to disrupt the U.S. economy through sudden, large-scale shifts in trade with the United States. This reasoning is reflected in section 406 of the Trade Act, 1/ which provides for import relief for U.S. industries in cases of market disruption caused by imports from Communist countries. 2/ As a complementary measure, the act also established the East-West Trade Statistics Monitoring System (sec. 410).

Section 410 directed the International Trade Commission to "establish and maintain a program to monitor imports of articles into the United States from nonmarket economy countries" and to publish a summary of the data gathered "not less frequently than once each calendar quarter." The compilation, analysis, and publication of these U.S.-NME trade data have been carried out by the Commission since the first quarter of 1975. 3/

Section 410 further directs that--

Such publication shall include data on the effect of [NME] imports, if any, on the production of like, or directly competitive, articles in the United States and on employment within the industry which produces like, or directly competitive, articles in the United States.

The Commission has addressed this second requirement by presenting special analyses of individual products or industries in the quarterly reports. These analyses have included information on imports (and exports), the domestic U.S. industry, and the relevant industry in the nonmarket economy country that was the main factor in U.S. trade in the product. 4/

1/ In describing the purpose of sec. 406, the Senate Committee on Finance made the following statement:

The Committee recognizes that a communist country, through control of the distribution process and the price at which articles are sold, could disrupt the domestic markets of its trading partners and thereby injure producers in those countries. In particular, exports from communist countries could be directed so as to flood domestic markets within a shorter time period than could occur under free market condition. (Trade Reform Act of 1974: Report of the Committee on Finance . . ., S. Rept. No. 93-1298 (93d Cong., 2d sess.), 1974, p. 210.)

2/ Title IV refers to both "nonmarket economy countries" and "Communist countries" without making any clear distinction between the terms. Sec. 406 refers only to products of a "Communist country."

3/ See the section of this report on second-quarter developments in U.S.-NME trade, above, and the tables in apps. A and B.

4/ For example, see the discussions on imports of canned hams from Eastern Europe in the 23d Quarterly Report . . ., and exports of textile fibers and 43 products to China in the 26th Quarterly Report . . .

Up to now, however, there has been no formal system of identifying and selecting products or industries for detailed examination and analysis. The advantages of using a formal system for monitoring East-West trade are several. With such an approach, it is possible to define which economic and trade trends will be caught by the system and which will not, and to change the system's parameters to improve its operation. There is less dependence on the variable analytical skills of individuals. Another important advantage is that a formally defined monitoring system can be automated, with attendant potential for improvement in speed, reliability, and cost effectiveness.

It is equally important to recognize the limitations of a formal monitoring system. Even the most sophisticated system imaginable would not have the flexibility to take into account all possible relevant economic variables and events. Also, as is illustrated in detail below, formal systems--especially automated systems--are very dependent on the availability of reliable, comparable, comprehensive, and easily available data. Data that are relevant to the analysis of the impact of foreign trade on the domestic economy are notoriously difficult to obtain and to compare. 1/

A formal monitoring system for East-West trade therefore would serve as a backup or control on the existing procedures. To carry out this function, it is planned that the output of the monitoring system described in this section will be presented in this series of reports from time to time as data are updated and refinements are made in the methodology. The products or industries identified by the system as candidates for further analysis will be examined and reported on, if appropriate.

Methodology

The goal of this system for monitoring trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries is to identify those products (1) that are imported from NME's, and (2) that might have an adverse effect on a U.S. industry. As a practical matter, it was necessary to limit the variables considered in designing the monitoring system to those for which data are available from public sources. Staff resource constraints dictated that the monitoring would be done by computer to the extent possible, so that the universe of data to be used was further restricted to series that are available on machine-readable media. In light of these constraints, import penetration seemed to be the most promising concept for identification of U.S. industries that might be affected by NME imports. This approach suggests two different tests that might be applied in selecting products for closer analysis of the effects of imports: (1) are imports (either from all sources or from an NME source) significant in relation to domestic production? and (2) are imports from any particular NME source growing rapidly?

1/ During the consideration of the Trade Act of 1974, the Senate Committee on Finance noted that "at the present time, trade statistics and production data are collected in such a manner as to make comparisons impossible." (S. Rept. No. 93-1298, p. 45.) There has been some improvement on this score⁴⁴ since that time--especially in the comparability of imports and exports--but severe problems remain.

Data sources

Analysis of the volume of imports as described above requires three types of data: U.S. imports, U.S. production or consumption, and a concordance to link the two series. Several improvements have been made in the past few years in the quality and availability of the U.S. data required for a system to monitor imports in relation to domestic production. These advances have come about principally as a result of the efforts of the Commission and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to improve their ability to monitor key trends in U.S. international trade, and through the increased application of computer technology to this task. 1/

Imports.--Detailed U.S. import data are compiled by the Bureau of the Census and issued monthly in published reports and on computer tape. 2/ Imports are collected and reported in terms of the seven-digit classification system published by the Commission in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA). 3/ Since 1980, the Commission has maintained a U.S. trade data base built up from the monthly Census data, so that it is relatively simple to process current import data in time-series form. 4/

For purposes of the present monitoring system, import data used are imports for consumption at customs value. 5/ For comparison with domestic economic data, it would have been preferable to use the landed, duty-paid value of imports, which can be approximated by adding calculated duties collected to imports valued on a c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight) basis. 6/ Consideration will be given to making this adjustment in future reports, since for NME's that do not receive MFN tariff treatment the amount of duties paid may be significant in relation to the total value of the goods.

1/ The Commission has a continuing program of monitoring U.S. foreign trade. Some of this work is published in a quarterly report, U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas (the most recent report in this series is USITC Publication 1275, July 1982). The Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of the Census also operate a trade monitoring system, which was established by sec. 282 of the Trade Act of 1974 with the goal of helping to target adjustment assistance programs. The present analysis has benefited greatly from production and concordance data developed by the BLS/Census monitoring program.

2/ The monthly computer tape file is the IM-145, which contains the full detail of import data that is publicly available.

3/ The first five digits of the system constitute the legal tariff schedules and the basis of duty assessment. The final two digits are used to provide additional statistical detail in the data.

4/ The Commission uses this data base for most of its analytical work, including the production of the tables that appear in this series of reports. This year, the Commission data base was further enhanced by the implementation of a program of applying corrections to the data in all cases for which Census has issued an official notice of correction. Figures derived from this data base may therefore differ from those originally published by Census for a particular time period.

5/ For definitions of terms and methods used in collecting and reporting U.S. import data, refer to the Bureau of the Census, Guide to Foreign Trade Statistics, 1979. 45

6/ This point does not apply to comparisons made on the basis of quantity. However, the domestic shipments data used in this analysis are available only in terms of value, and in any case the aggregation of quantity data presents another set of methodological problems.

Perhaps the most difficult problem in using import data for an across-the-board analysis of all products over several years is that the TSUSA classifications change frequently, and no completely reliable source of the changes is available in machine-readable form. ^{1/} This means that time series are frequently incomplete, but, using the published trade data, there is no simple way to distinguish that situation from one in which the value of trade in an item for a particular period happens to be zero. This could lead to erroneous identification of imports as rapidly increasing when in fact they were merely classified in a different category in the base period used for computing rate of increase. Reclassification of products at the most detailed (seven-digit) level is much more common than changes at a five-digit or more aggregated level, since much of the reclassification activity takes place within the broader product groups.

In the present analysis, the reclassification problem was dealt with in three different ways. First, part of the analysis was conducted at a fairly aggregated level, where reclassification activity was essentially nil over the relevant time span. Second, the time span chosen for analysis of import data at a detailed level was chosen so as to avoid spanning the most active periods of reclassification. ^{2/} Finally, the procedure for ranking imports in terms of their growth excluded items with zero imports in any time period (1980, 1981, January-June 1981, or January-June 1982). This was done to avoid selecting reclassified items, and it was considered unlikely that any significant items would be excluded by this criterion.

U.S. product shipments.--To compare imports with domestic production, it was necessary to find a source of production data that (1) was as comprehensive as possible, (2) was reasonably current, and (3) could be related to the import data. It was also considered important that the data be from a standard or official source, that it be classified in terms of a generally recognized system, and that it be available in machine-readable form. No source was found that met all these criteria.

The source selected for use in the monitoring system was the five-digit product shipments ^{3/} data for 1978-80 from the Census Bureau's annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These data are reported in terms of the Standard

^{1/} The History of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated, USITC Publication 1192, 1981, documents changes in the TSUSA classifications through December 1980.

^{2/} For example, some 13 percent of all currently existing seven-digit TSUSA items were created in 1980, when the first stage of the tariff concessions negotiated in the Tokyo round were implemented.

^{3/} The language of the Trade Act calls for a comparison between imports and "production or consumption." Throughout this analysis, "product shipments" will be used synonymously with "production." The main difference--changes in manufacturers inventories--is thus assumed to be negligible. In the BLS trade monitoring system, values are computed for imports in relation to "new supply," which equals product shipments plus imports; another measure of import penetration is the ratio of imports to "apparent consumption," which is defined as new supply less exports. For a good description of the BLS trade monitoring system, and of the methodological problems associated with using imports and production data to monitor trade, see Gregory K. Schoepfle, "Imports and Domestic Employment: Identifying Affected Industries," Monthly Labor Review, August 1982.

Industrial Classification (SIC). The main problem with using the ASM data is that it is not current. On the other hand, it is a relatively comprehensive official source, 1/ it could be related reasonably well to the import data, and it was made available to the Commission as a machine-readable file in time-series form. 2/

Relating imports to product shipments data.--As noted, U.S. imports are collected on a seven-digit TSUSA basis, while the ASM product shipments data are on the basis of the five-digit SIC. To make comparisons between imports and production, it is therefore necessary to have a bridge, or concordance, that will allow us to reclassify one or the other series in terms of the other. Because the TSUSA and the SIC are completely independent systems, it is in many cases not possible to do this precisely, and thus the measures of import penetration of the U.S. market that are derived in this analysis must be used with caution.

The Census Bureau maintains a concordance between seven-digit TSUSA categories and an SIC-based import product classification (MSIC). Each seven-digit item is assigned wholly to one MSIC category. However, the MSIC categories do not correspond fully to the output SIC categories (OSIC) used in the ASM. To bridge the remaining inconsistencies, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with the Census Bureau, has developed a system for rearranging the ASM five-digit product shipments data into 318 four-digit MSIC categories. 3/ In effect, this is a second concordance, which is necessary to overcome the incompatibilities in the TSUSA and SIC classifications. Even so, not all domestic shipments categories can be matched to an MSIC category. 4/

Monitoring procedure

Given the available data, the level at which measures of import penetration were developed was for four-digit MSIC product groups. The most recent time period for which import penetration (imports divided by new supply) could be computed was 1980. However, since the premise in the Trade Act of 1974 was that imports from NME's might shift rapidly, it seemed essential to somehow take account of more recent data on imports. Also, both total imports from the world and imports from individual NME's were considered relevant to the analysis, since a high level of total imports might indicate the existence of a general sensitivity to imports, and the effect of imports from a particular source is an essential question in U.S. trade law.

1/ Agriculture and mining are excluded, but all manufacturing industries are covered.

2/ These data and other data and assistance noted below were provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Foreign Labor Statistics and Trade.

3/ The 318 categories were constructed so as to allow for the development of a consistent time series from 1972 forward, for use in the BLS/Census trade monitoring system. For the present analysis, 3 pairs of the 318 BLS MSIC categories were combined, so that the total number of manufacturing product groups is 315.

4/ For a more detailed discussion of the BLS/Census rearrangement of OSIC categories, see Schoepfle, op. cit., pp. 24-25.

To factor in recent import trends, the change in imports by product for each NME source considered separately ^{1/} was computed between 1980 and 1981 and between January-June 1981 and January-June 1982. This finds the fastest growing imports from NME's over a period that is long enough to indicate a trend, and yet also gives some weight to current trade developments. Second, using import and domestic shipments data for 1980, four-digit MSIC categories were identified in which the level of total import penetration was relatively high and in which at least a minimum import share was accounted for by an NME source. Third, the items that met both tests were identified.

Fastest Growing Items in Imports From NME Sources

NME's as a group accounted for only 1.3 percent of total U.S. imports in the first half of 1982. Nonetheless, there is a substantial number of individual items that have shown a sharp increase in imports from NME sources since 1980. This is particularly true for items imported from China, with which the United States normalized trade relations (including the mutual extension of most-favored-nation tariff treatment) in 1980.

The objective in analyzing recent trends in U.S. imports from the NME's was to identify items that have been growing rapidly and steadily. It was judged that data more than 3 years old were not indicative of present trends, so the analysis used imports from 1980 through June 1982. ^{2/} Another requirement was that seasonal distortions in the import trends had to be avoided. The specific test of NME import trends that was devised began with the calculation of the increase in imports for all items for each NME between 1980 and 1981, and between January-June 1981 and January-June 1982. The smaller of the two increases (in percent) was then used for ranking across all the individual cases. (Items that did not increase in both periods or that did not have at least \$500,000 in imports in 1980 from an NME source were not considered.)

For example, imports of ale from China grew by 93 percent from 1980 to 1981, and by 149 percent from January-June 1981 to January-June 1982. (Imports in the 1980 base period amounted to \$680,000.) The minimum of the two increases--93 percent--was used to compare this item with others for ranking purposes. Therefore, we can say that all items that ranked above ale from China grew by at least 93 percent in both the time periods.

^{1/} Because each NME was treated separately throughout the analysis, the total number of separate cases or observations for each test was the product of the number of product categories and the number of NME's (i.e., 13). Thus it often occurred that the same product was selected several times, once for each of several NME sources.

^{2/} Other considerations entered into this selection of the period for analysis. Extensive reclassification of the TSUSA took place effective January 1980, so comparisons with earlier data at a detailed level would have created a higher proportion of incomplete time series. On the other hand, it was considered desirable to have a period of overlap between the import trend analysis and the analysis of import penetration, which was limited to the 48 period 1978-80. Also, the fact that normalization of U.S.-Chinese trade relations took place in 1980 made it attractive to use that year as a base period.

There were 94 cases for which imports on a five-digit TSUS basis from an NME source exceeded \$500,000 in 1980 and increased in value both from 1980 to 1981 and from January-June 1981 to January-June 1982. Table 12 shows the distribution of these cases by NME source and by ranges of minimum percentage increase in value. China accounts for two-thirds of these cases, and for four-fifths of the 60 cases in which imports grew by at least 15 percent over both the periods examined. Czechoslovakia and Romania each accounted for eight cases that met the positive growth criterion; five NME's did not have any qualifying products.

Table 13 shows the individual TSUS items (and the NME source) under which imports increased by at least 15 percent in each time period. 1/ Eight items show increases of over 100 percent in both periods, including motor fuel imports from China, which is the largest item in the table in terms of 1981 import value. Only one TSUS item appears in the table more than once: item 700.35 (other leather footwear) makes the list twice on the basis of increased imports from both Czechoslovakia and China.

Imports may show different trends depending on the extent to which the particular classification system and the level of aggregation being used combine products with different characteristics. To check on the sensitivity of this analysis to the level of aggregation of the data, the same criteria were applied to imports from the NME's taken on a seven-digit basis (table 14) that were applied in table 13 on a five-digit basis. 2/ Of the 61 items that met the minimum value and 15-percent minimum growth rate criteria on a seven-digit basis, 8 are not subsumed within a five-digit item that qualified for table 13. (References to footnote 1 in table 14 identify these items.)

Also identified in table 14 are 18 items that met the criteria on a value basis, but did not grow by at least 15 percent in terms of quantity or volume of imports (references to footnote 2). The relatively large number of these items is presumably the result of rising prices for many U.S. imports (along with goods in general) in recent years. On the other hand, eight items met the criteria on a quantity basis but not on a value basis:

1/ The 15-percent growth criterion used throughout the rest of this section is an arbitrary one, chosen because it resulted in the selection of a convenient number of cases for examination.

2/ Many five-digit items have no seven-digit subdivisions. In these cases the last two digits of the seven-digit item are zeros, and, of course, there is no difference between the five-digit and seven-digit trade figures.

Table 12.—Number of TSUS items (5-digit) with increased imports from NME's, by source and by range of minimum percent increase in import value in each period, 1980 to 1981 and January-June 1981 to January-June 1982

Source	More than 0 percent but not over 5 percent		More than 5 percent but not over 10 percent		More than 10 percent but not over 15 percent		More than 15 percent	
	Number of TSUS items	Percent of total	Number of TSUS items	Percent of total	Number of TSUS items	Percent of total	Number of TSUS items	Percent of total
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	2	15.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
China	5	38.5	2	25.0	8	61.5	48	80.0
Cuba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech'a	1	7.7	2	25.0	2	15.4	3	5.0
Germany, E-	1	7.7	2	25.0	1	7.7	1	1.7
Hungary	2	15.4	1	12.5	0	0	1	1.7
Korea, N.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mongolia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	1	7.7	0	0	0	0	1	1.7
Romania	0	0	1	12.5	2	15.4	5	8.3
U.S.S.R.	1	7.7	0	0	0	0	1	1.7
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13	100.0	8	100.0	13	100.0	60	100.0

Note: TSUS items did not appear in table if 1980 import value was less than \$500,000.

Table 13.--TSUS items (5-digit) that had imports from an NME source increase by more than 15 percent from 1980 to 1981 and from January-June 1981 to January-June 1982

TSUS Item	Description	NME source	Imports from NME source in--			Ratio of--	
			1980	1981	1982		(5) to (4) : (7) to (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
			Million dollars			Percent	
140.56	Other dried vegetables	China	1.09	1.37	0.66	1.02	25.9
141.70	Water chestnuts, in salt	China	2.43	6.61	3.98	6.03	171.6
161.83	Other capsicum pepper	China	1.31	1.85	0.82	1.61	42.1
167.05	Ale	China	0.68	1.31	0.37	0.93	92.7
169.37	Vodka, not over \$7.75/gal	U.S.-S.R.	0.89	1.41	0.43	0.98	58.1
182.35	Pastes, not of egg	China	2.34	2.90	1.22	1.52	23.7
186.55	Hair, except human	China	1.92	2.55	0.88	1.26	43.3
192.25	Hops	Poland	0.77	2.41	1.93	2.70	214.6
193.25	Vegetable substances, crude	China	0.98	1.35	0.53	1.73	37.5
207.00	Articles nsfp, of wood	China	1.25	1.56	0.60	0.73	24.9
222.42	Rattan or palm leaf baskets	China	1.64	2.10	0.76	1.10	28.3
222.44	Other baskets	China	4.49	9.45	4.15	5.73	110.7
222.64	Articles of unspun fibrous veg matter	China	4.57	7.09	3.26	3.94	55.2
308.12	Silk waste, not advanced	China	0.55	0.66	0.23	0.55	19.0
310.50	Yarns, of manmade fibers	Romania	2.26	2.75	1.08	1.47	21.5
320.30	Cotton woven fabrics, #30	China	3.91	8.40	3.78	4.97	115.2
337.20	Moven fabrics, of silk	China	5.41	9.90	3.86	5.03	83.0
360.70	Floor coverings of pile	China	2.40	5.33	2.32	3.09	122.1
365.86	Machine-made-lace furnishings	China	2.69	8.38	3.02	6.55	211.3
365.91	Machine-made-lace furnishings	China	0.66	1.42	0.52	0.62	115.1
366.24	Towels, cotton pile construction	China	4.01	7.19	3.18	10.20	79.2
366.27	Towels, cotton, other	China	3.83	9.23	3.93	5.42	141.2
376.56	Rainwear, other	China	0.77	1.09	0.49	0.78	40.8
389.61	Artificial flowers, nsfp	China	0.77	2.18	0.68	1.49	185.0
439.30	Natural drugs, nsfp, advanced	China	2.24	3.03	1.31	2.23	35.5
440.00	Other drugs, in doses	China	0.55	1.31	0.54	1.16	137.0
452.18	Citronella oils	China	1.11	1.89	0.64	0.83	70.4
475.25	Motor fuel	China	82.30	258.74	67.52	147.05	214.4
475.35	Naphas	China	30.95	36.67	13.30	18.66	18.5
517.31	Natural graphite, other	China	0.94	2.37	0.41	1.11	151.5
533.52	Hotel/restaurant ware, chinaware	China	1.13	1.45	0.55	0.98	28.3
533.62	Household ware, nonbone chinaware	China	2.89	6.23	2.43	4.70	115.3
533.79	Other household ware, nonbone	China	2.30	6.23	2.42	3.16	171.6
534.94	Smokers articles, of bone	China	2.15	3.28	1.36	1.81	52.7
542.31	Ordinary glass, 16-18 oz/sq.ft	Romania	1.16	1.60	0.63	0.86	38.1
601.09	Beryllium ore	China	0.56	0.83	0.33	0.59	46.9
610.39	Steel pipe, not thrded, not alloyed	Czech'a	2.90	6.52	3.09	4.53	125.3
610.42	Steel pipe, threaded, not alloyed	Romania	4.80	15.00	5.17	8.32	212.3
610.49	Pipes, other, not for bearings	Romania	1.92	9.68	3.14	9.63	404.3
							206.5

See note at end of table.

Table 13.—TSUS items (5-digit) that had imports from an NME source increase by more than 15 percent from 1980 to 1981 and from January-June 1981 to January-June 1982—Continued

TSUS Item	Description	NME source	Imports from NME source in—			Ratio of—		
			1980	1981	1982		(5) to (4)	(7) to (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			Million dollars			Percent		
622.02	Tin, not alloyed	China	13.85	22.26	5.97	25.72	60.7	330.9
646.26	Brads, iron or steel, 1 inch or more	China	8.11	12.65	4.68	7.18	55.9	53.5
646.58	Mach screws, of iron or steel	China	0.55	0.85	0.32	1.39	53.6	338.0
648.97	Pipe tools, wrenches	China	0.82	1.32	0.62	1.21	60.1	96.1
664.10	Elevators, hoists, winches	China	0.95	4.59	2.02	3.39	382.2	68.1
674.32	Metalworking machine tools	China	0.50	2.08	0.51	0.96	314.3	89.9
680.39	Ball bearings, other	Romania	1.08	5.79	3.09	4.07	434.6	31.8
686.90	Filament lamps, other	Hungary	7.97	9.55	5.22	6.12	19.7	17.2
700.35	Footwear, leather, other	Czech'a	2.57	3.09	1.09	2.27	20.5	107.9
700.35	-----do-----	China	3.93	9.40	3.97	6.02	139.2	51.8
702.12	Headwear, cotton, not knit	China	1.61	1.86	0.96	1.31	15.4	36.9
704.65	Gloves, wool, knit	China	0.53	0.66	0.06	0.10	25.1	72.6
705.35	Gloves, of horsehide	China	5.22	10.58	4.74	6.93	102.5	46.2
706.22	Luggage, handbags	China	0.51	2.71	1.47	2.46	429.7	67.1
727.11	Furniture, of rattan	China	1.98	6.24	2.11	3.73	215.2	76.7
727.12	Furniture, of other fibrous veg matter	China	0.57	1.98	0.67	1.85	250.4	177.2
740.38	Jewelry, other	China	1.04	1.90	0.55	0.91	82.6	64.8
741.30	Beads, other	Czech'a	0.51	0.77	0.32	0.50	51.3	58.1
748.21	Artificial flowers, not plastic	China	0.51	3.26	0.87	3.97	539.1	355.6
772.51	Pneumatic tires, other	Germany, E	4.53	6.86	2.44	4.34	51.3	78.2
999.95	Under \$251 formal and informal entries	China	0.91	1.11	0.49	0.73	22.0	48.7

Note: Commodities did not appear in this table if the full year value was less than \$500,000 in 1980 or 1981.

Table 14.—TSUSA items (7-digit) that had imports from an NME source increase by more than 15 percent from 1980 to 1981 and from January-June 1981 to January-June 1982

TSUSA Item	Description	NME source	Imports from NME source in—			Ratio of—		
			1980	1981	1982		(5) to (4)	(7) to (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			Million dollars			Percent		
114.4590	Shellfish, including pastes	China	0.52	0.65	0.43	0.66	24.9	52.5
140.5600	Vegetables, dried, desiccated	China	1.09	1.37	0.66	1.02	25.9	54.3
141.7000	Water chestnuts, in salt	China	2.43	6.61	3.98	6.03	171.6	51.6
161.8300	Pepper, capsicum or cayenne	China	1.31	1.85	0.82	1.61	42.1	94.7
167.0515	Ale, porter, stout, beer	China	0.68	1.29	0.37	0.93	88.8	148.9
169.3700	Vodka in containers	U.S.S.R.	0.89	1.41	0.43	0.98	58.1	126.7
182.3500	Macaroni and similar pastes	China	2.34	2.90	1.22	1.52	23.7	24.9
193.2560	Vegetable substances, crude	China	0.97	1.31	0.49	1.48	35.4	201.1
207.0080	Articles of wood, nsf	China	0.68	0.93	0.33	0.42	38.0	27.7
222.4200	Baskets and bags, of rattan	China	1.64	2.10	0.76	1.10	28.3	45.5
222.4400	Baskets and bags, nsf	China	4.49	9.45	4.15	5.73	110.7	38.1
222.6400	Articles of unspun fib veg mat	China	4.57	7.09	3.26	3.94	55.2	21.2
308.1200	Silk waste except noils	China	0.55	0.66	0.23	0.55	19.0	136.9
310.5049	Yarns except textured wholly	Romania	2.26	2.75	1.08	1.47	21.5	36.7
337.2040	Fabrics of silk, bleached or colored	China	0.65	1.14	0.48	0.70	76.1	44.5
337.2050	Fabrics of silk, bleached or colored	China	4.35	8.16	3.08	3.87	87.4	25.9
360.1520	Floor coverings, pile, ex wool	China	1.67	2.71	0.98	1.47	62.2	50.2
360.7000	Fl coverings, over 50% wool pile	China	2.40	5.33	2.32	3.09	122.1	32.9
365.8670	Net or other ornamented tablecloths	China	2.19	5.49	2.30	3.74	150.6	62.9
365.9110	Net furnishings, nsf	China	0.64	1.41	0.52	0.61	120.4	16.3
366.2460	Cotton towels, nsf terry	China	3.77	6.65	2.87	9.69	76.6	237.7
389.6100	Artificial flowers, manmade	China	0.77	2.18	0.68	1.49	185.0	120.0
437.8240	Vitamin C or ascorbic acid	China	0.73	2.97	1.20	1.98	308.0	64.5
439.3050	Ginseng in advanced form	China	0.74	0.87	0.34	0.94	16.4	177.0
439.3090	Natural drugs, nsf	China	1.45	2.16	0.96	1.28	49.5	33.1
440.0000	Medicinal preps in capsules	China	0.55	1.31	0.54	1.16	137.0	114.1
452.1800	Citronella oil	China	1.11	1.89	0.64	0.83	70.4	28.3
475.2520	Gasoline	China	81.81	258.74	67.52	147.05	216.3	117.8
475.3500	Naphthas derived from petroleum	China	30.95	36.67	13.30	18.66	18.5	40.2
517.3100	Graphite, natural crude	China	0.94	2.37	0.41	1.11	151.5	172.9
533.5200	Hotel or restaurant chinaware	China	1.13	1.45	0.55	0.98	28.3	77.1
533.6200	Chinaware, nonbone household	China	2.89	6.23	2.43	4.70	115.3	93.4
533.7900	Nonbone china tableware nsf	China	2.30	6.23	2.42	3.16	171.6	30.5
534.9400	Household articles, nsf	China	2.15	3.28	1.36	1.81	52.7	32.8
542.3120	Ordinary glass, 16-18.5 oz/sq.ft	Romania	0.90	1.52	0.56	0.86	68.8	53.9
601.0900	Beryllium ore	China	0.56	0.83	0.33	0.59	46.9	80.6
605.0290	Platinum group metals	U.S.S.R.	5.52	6.40	0.81	1.66	15.9	104.5
610.3920	Oilwell casing	Czech'a	2.90	6.52	3.09	4.53	125.3	46.4
610.4220	Oilwell casing	Romania	4.80	15.00	5.17	8.32	212.3	61.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14.—TSUSA items (7-digit) that had imports from an NME source increase by more than 15 percent from 1980 to 1981 and from January-June 1981 to January-June 1982—Continued

TSUSA Item	Description	NME source	Imports from NME source in—			Ratio of—		
			1980	1981	1982		(5) to (4)	(7) to (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
			Million dollars			Percent		
622.0200	Tin other than alloys	China	13.85	22.26	5.97	25.72	60.7	330.9
646.2624	Nails etc of steel, galvanized	China	2.38	4.44	1.72	2.59	86.5	50.5
646.2626	Nails etc of steel, vinyl coated	China	0.62	1.09	0.22	0.41	76.1	84.6
646.5800	Machine screws of iron or steel	China	0.55	0.85	0.32	1.39	53.6	338.0
664.1056	Hydraulic jacks	China	0.92	3.88	1.65	2.90	321.3	76.0
668.5060	Parts of printing presses	Germany, E	0.75	0.92	0.40	0.46	22.7	16.1
686.9030	Other lamps	Hungary	7.02	8.74	4.72	5.80	24.5	22.9
692.3406	Tractors, wheel ex garden, new	Romania	6.58	10.54	5.36	6.48	60.1	20.8
700.3527	Footwear, leather, for work	China	0.81	1.69	0.82	1.16	109.2	42.0
700.3550	Footwear, leather, nsfp	China	1.70	2.28	1.05	1.60	33.6	51.8
700.3555	Footwear, leather, nsfp	Romania	1.71	2.08	0.75	1.12	22.1	48.0
702.1200	Headwear of cotton, flax	China	1.61	1.86	0.96	1.31	15.4	36.9
704.4010	Gloves of mach woven cotton	China	7.81	11.14	4.84	5.87	42.8	21.3
704.6500	Wool gloves not laced	China	0.53	0.66	0.06	0.10	25.1	72.6
705.3510	Gloves, wholly of horse or cow hide	China	0.58	1.39	0.51	1.28	139.7	149.7
705.3550	Gloves, in part horse or cow hide	China	2.93	5.78	2.68	3.87	96.9	44.2
727.1100	Furniture and parts, rattan	China	1.98	6.24	2.11	3.73	215.2	76.7
727.1200	Furn and parts, oth veg matter	China	0.57	1.98	0.67	1.85	250.4	177.2
740.3800	Jewelry etc and parts nsfp	China	1.04	1.90	0.55	0.91	82.6	64.8
741.3000	Beads, bugles and spangles	Czech'a	0.51	0.77	0.32	0.50	51.3	58.1
748.2100	Artificial flowers, fruit	China	0.51	3.26	0.87	3.97	539.1	355.6
999.9500	Entries under \$251	China	0.91	1.11	0.49	0.73	22.0	48.7

Note: Items did not appear in this table if the value of 1980 imports from an NME supplier was less than \$500,000.

1/ Item did not increase at least 15 percent on a TSUS (5-digit) basis between 1980 and 1981 and between January-June 1981 and January-June 1982.

2/ Item did not increase at least 15 percent on a quantity basis between 1980 and 1981 and between January-June 1981 and January-June 1982.

TSUSA item No.	Description	NME source	Increase in quantity	
			1981 to 1982	January-June 1981 to January-June 1982
			-----Percent-----	
121.5000-----	Pig and hog leather	East Germany--	18.8	33.6
144.2053-----	Mushrooms, prepared, n.e.c.	China-----	22.9	127.0
222.4100-----	Baskets and bags of willow.	-----do-----	38.2	61.1
363.5130-----	Covers of vegetable fiber.	-----do-----	241.5	34.9
472.1000-----	Natural barium sulfate.	-----do-----	28.0	40.2
546.6020-----	Tumblers and other stemware.	Poland-----	30.2	39.7
605.0220-----	Sponge of metal platinum.	U.S.S.R.---	17.2	45.8
674.3277-----	Vertical boring machines.	Romania----	100.0	355.6

Table 15 applies the same selection criteria used above to imports of manufactures classified into four-digit import-based SIC product groups. Even at this level of aggregation, many of the same products are identified that appeared in the earlier tables. China still dominates the list of qualifying cases, but somewhat less so than at more detailed levels.

Levels of Import Penetration by Total Imports and by Imports From NME's

The level and trend of import penetration in a market is widely considered a key determinant of the potential for imports having an adverse effect on a domestic industry. Given the small share of total U.S. imports accounted for by the NME's, there cannot be many cases in which one of them alone accounts for a large share of the entire U.S. market for a broad product grouping. Still, when penetration of the U.S. market for a product has already occurred, rapidly growing imports from NME's may indicate the need for further examination.

Table 16 shows that in 1980 there were only 13 cases of penetration of more than 1 percent by imports from an NME source in a four-digit MSIC category. All these cases involved products for which total import penetration was over 10 percent.

Table 15.—SIC-based import groups in which imports from an NME source increased by more than 15 percent from 1980 to 1981 and from January-June 1981 to January-June 1982

MSIC Code	Description	NME source	Imports			Ratio of—		
			1980	1981	January-June 1982			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7) to (6)		
			Million dollars			Percent		
2033	Fruits & veg, canned and preserved	China	18.39	33.89	14.04	20.20	84.3	43.9
2034	Dried fruits and vegetables	China	1.99	2.67	1.31	4.30	34.4	229.2
2082	Malt liquors and brewing byproducts	China	0.68	1.31	0.37	0.93	92.6	149.3
2084	Wines, brandy, and brandy spirits	Hungary	1.41	1.77	0.83	1.00	25.4	19.9
2098	Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli	China	2.37	2.92	1.23	1.53	23.5	24.7
2221	Silk and manmade fibers broad woven	China	6.65	13.32	5.31	9.45	100.4	78.1
2272	Woven floor coverings, nes, of textile	China	2.41	5.37	2.33	3.21	122.4	38.0
2281	Yarn, spun, of cotton, silk, or manmade	Romania	2.26	2.75	1.08	1.47	21.5	36.7
2292	Lace goods, nes	China	1.33	2.39	0.73	1.32	80.2	80.2
2311	Men's or boys' suits and coats	Czech'a	0.67	0.83	0.21	0.44	24.7	116.8
2311	do	Hungary	2.28	3.49	0.67	3.00	53.1	344.9
2311	do	Romania	8.36	11.61	3.89	4.67	38.9	20.1
2311	do	China	10.54	22.33	8.18	15.71	111.8	92.0
2321	Male shirts, nightwear and underwear	China	42.57	71.77	28.08	45.54	68.6	62.2
2328	Men's or boys' slacks, trousers, shorts	China	26.14	38.62	16.94	25.30	47.7	49.4
2331	Women's, girls', and infants' dresses	China	27.88	37.03	13.68	29.16	32.8	113.2
2337	Women's, girls', and infants' coats	Romania	7.94	17.63	8.64	10.76	122.1	24.5
2337	do	China	19.60	54.53	25.91	31.36	178.3	21.1
2341	Women's, girls', and infants' underwear	China	2.56	5.58	1.76	2.15	117.6	22.3
2369	Outerwear, nes, of textile materials	Romania	2.74	7.66	1.90	2.84	180.0	49.7
2369	do	China	88.11	112.29	43.89	70.68	27.4	61.0
2381	Gloves except sports gloves and leather	China	17.04	27.39	11.99	13.85	60.7	15.5
2384	Robes and dressing gowns of textile	China	1.42	2.73	0.75	1.46	92.8	94.4
2385	Rainwear	Poland	4.59	6.79	2.11	3.47	47.8	64.5
2385	do	China	1.75	3.02	0.96	1.85	72.8	92.6
2392	Bedding, towels, and housefurnishings	China	24.76	46.15	20.36	30.76	86.4	51.1
2399	Fabricated textile articles, nes	China	2.24	6.22	2.23	5.02	177.6	125.3
25XX	Furniture and fixtures, nes	Romania	15.49	17.99	7.63	8.81	16.1	15.5
25XX	do	China	7.09	14.81	5.40	9.14	108.8	69.1
2649	Articles of paper or paperboard, nes	China	2.52	3.62	1.81	2.09	43.8	15.2
2819	Industrial inorganic chemicals, nes	China	4.79	8.23	2.83	8.03	71.7	183.3
2834	Vitamins, drugs, medicinal preparations	China	0.55	1.32	0.55	1.17	138.2	113.1
2869	Industrial organic chemicals, nes	China	11.24	17.77	6.56	9.36	58.1	42.7
2911	Petroleum refinery products	China	113.63	295.44	80.83	165.72	160.0	105.0

See note at end of table

Table 15.—SIC-based import-groups in which imports from an NME source increased by more than 15 percent from 1980 to 1981 and from January-June 1981 to January-June 1982—Continued

MSIC Code	Description	NME source	Imports						Ratio of--	
			1980	1981	1981	1982	(5) to (4)	(7) to (6)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
			Million dollars						Percent	
3011	Tires and inner tubes	Germany, E	4.54	6.78	2.44	4.28	49.5	75.5		
3143	Men's footwear, except athletic	China	3.88	9.44	3.72	5.94	142.9	59.6		
3151	Gloves, leather	China	1.43	2.18	0.85	1.93	52.7	127.6		
3161	Luggage of leather, textile materials	China	0.96	3.33	1.22	2.48	248.3	102.9		
3171	Women's handbags and purses	China	3.09	18.44	9.25	11.35	496.5	22.7		
3172	Flat goods of leather, other materials	China	1.41	2.41	0.99	1.21	71.6	21.5		
3229	Glass and glass articles, nes	Germany, E	2.71	3.72	1.75	2.41	37.5	37.6		
3229	do	China	0.83	1.39	0.67	1.14	66.7	69.1		
3262	China tableware	China	7.00	15.04	5.83	9.86	115.0	69.1		
3269	Ceramic articles, nes	China	3.19	4.52	1.95	2.51	42.0	28.4		
3312	Blast furnaces, coke oven, steel works	Czech'a	3.88	8.64	3.83	4.99	122.5	30.2		
3421	Cutlery	China	0.62	1.08	0.41	0.67	73.0	66.2		
3423	Hand and edge tools, non-machine tooled	China	1.46	4.38	1.69	3.78	198.8	124.0		
3452	Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, washers	China	3.92	7.32	3.11	6.44	86.6	107.2		
3496	Brads, nails, and wire products	China	8.47	13.95	5.06	8.06	64.6	59.2		
3499	Fabricated metal products, nes	China	1.65	3.39	1.19	1.83	105.3	53.3		
3541	Metal-cutting machine tools, and parts	Hungary	0.64	1.61	0.78	1.95	152.9	150.2		
3541	do	China	1.22	3.99	1.22	2.53	228.3	107.3		
3569	Industrial machinery and equipment, nes	China	0.98	4.56	1.68	3.31	364.1	97.4		
3641	Electric filament, discharge, arc	Hungary	8.05	9.60	5.23	6.18	19.3	18.1		
3914	Silverware, plated ware and stainless	China	4.69	7.03	2.69	3.46	49.8	28.9		
3931	Musical instruments, and parts nes	China	0.53	1.42	0.43	0.80	165.4	85.8		
3942	Dolls and stuffed toy animals	China	0.66	2.55	0.63	2.62	285.8	317.3		
3944	Dolls, toys, and children's vehicles	China	1.45	1.92	0.84	1.61	31.8	90.4		
3949	Sporting and athletic goods and parts	China	0.67	2.32	0.97	2.03	245.9	108.6		
3961	Costume jewelry and costume novelties	China	1.11	2.04	0.60	1.00	83.2	65.3		
3962	Artificial trees, flowers, dried plants	China	9.59	18.74	3.85	8.31	95.4	115.9		
3991	Brooms and brushes	Hungary	0.50	0.95	0.30	0.66	90.1	116.6		
3991	do	China	1.23	2.44	0.88	1.34	99.2	53.0		
3999	Manufactured products, nes	Czech'a	0.55	0.81	0.34	0.54	47.4	55.7		

Note: Items did not appear in this table if the full year value was less than \$500,000 in 1980 or 1981.

Table 16.--Number of SIC-based import groups by range of total import penetration, 1/
and cases of penetration of the U.S. market by imports from an
NME source, 2/ by range of total import penetration and by NME
source share of U.S. new supply, 3/ 1980

Range of total import penetration	Number of MSIC categories	Cases in which the share of an individual NME source in U.S. new supply of an MSIC group is--		
		0.1 to 1.0 : percent	1.1 to 2.0 : percent	2.1 to 4.0 : percent
0 to 10.0-----percent--	211	599	0	0
10.1 to 20.0-----do----	54	256	1	0
20.1 to 30.0-----do----	27	135	1	0
30.1 to 40.0-----do----	7	23	2	0
40.1 to 50.0-----do----	8	43	1	0
50.1 to 60.0-----do----	3	9	1	0
60.1 to 70.0-----do----	3	15	1	1
More than 70.0-----do----	2	11	0	0
Total-----	315	1091	7	1

1/ Total import penetration = (Total U.S. imports)/(total U.S. imports + value of U.S. product shipments).
 2/ NME's import penetration = (Imports from individual NME)/(total U.S. imports + value of U.S. product shipments).
 3/ New supply = (Total U.S. imports + U.S. product shipments).

These 13 cases are shown in more detail in table 17. China dominates the list here as well. By type of product, textiles and apparel categories are most prominent. Floor coverings of textile or vegetable material (MSIC 2279) show a qualifying level of penetration by China and Romania. This category also ranks the highest in terms of import penetration by an NME source: imports from China accounted for 15.9 percent of total U.S. new supply in 1980. Nonferrous metals and nitrogenous fertilizers from the U.S.S.R. and textile outerwear from China were the largest items on the list in terms of 1980 import value.

Table 18 combines the two factors examined by the monitoring system, listing MSIC product categories and their NME source that satisfied both the growth rate criterion (table 15) and the import penetration test (table 17). The five product groups listed had over 1 percent import penetration by an NME source and over 10 percent total import penetration in 1980, and imports from the NME source grew by at least 15 percent both from 1980 to 1981 and from January-June 1981 to January-June 1982. All five cases involve imports from China, and three are textiles or apparel categories. 1/ Tables 19 through 23 show in more detail the trends in imports, U.S. shipments, and import penetration for the product groups identified by the monitoring system.

1/ MSIC 3962 includes down-filled garments, and thus might be considered an apparel category at least in part.

Table 17.--SIC-based import groups in which there is import penetration 1/ of greater than 1 percent from an NME source, and total import penetration 2/ of greater than 10 percent, 1980

MSIC Code	Description	Imports from--		New Supply 3/		Import penetration by--	
		NME source	Total	NME source	Total	NME source	Total
		Million dollars		Percent			
2013	Intestines, etc for sausage	2.95	54.58	96.8	3.1	56.4	
2279	Floor coverings of textile	47.26	182.38	297.7	15.9	61.3	
2279	do	9.15	182.38	297.7	3.1	61.3	
2292	Lace goods, nes	1.33	28.59	83.3	1.6	34.3	
2299	Textile mill products, nes	7.87	310.25	610.2	1.3	50.9	
2352	Headwear, nes	12.26	111.19	776.5	1.6	14.3	
2369	Outerwear of textile material	88.11	1,683.61	7,864.5	1.1	21.4	
2381	Gloves, except sport, leather	17.04	126.92	553.0	3.1	23.0	
2873	Nitrogenous fertilizers	95.03	511.15	4,311.5	2.2	11.9	
3262	China tableware	7.00	147.14	365.3	1.9	40.3	
3339	Smelter, nonferrous metals	183.11	7,455.06	11,938.6	1.5	62.5	
3636	Sewing machines and parts	5.35	203.24	531.6	1.0	38.2	
3962	Artificial tress, feathers	9.59	164.64	376.1	2.6	43.8	

1/ NME's import penetration = (Imports from individual NME)/(total imports + value of U.S. product shipments).

2/ Total import penetration = (Total imports)/(total imports + value of U.S. product shipments).

3/ New supply = Total imports + value of U.S. product shipments.

Table 18.—SIC-based import groups with NME import penetration 1/ greater than 1 percent and total import penetration 2/ greater than 10 percent in 1980, and for which imports from an individual NME increased by more than 15 percent from 1980 to 1981, and from January-June 1981 to January-June 1982

MSIC Code	Description	NME source	Penetration of imports—		Imports from individual NME		Ratio of—			
			(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
			Percent		Million dollars		Percent			
2292	Lace goods, nes	China	1.6	34.3	1.33	2.39	14.71	17.99	80.0	22.3
2369	Outerwear of textile material	China	1.1	21.4	88.11	112.29	43.89	70.68	27.4	61.0
2381	Gloves, except sport, leather	China	3.1	23.0	17.04	27.39	11.99	13.85	60.7	15.5
3262	China tableware	China	1.9	40.3	7.00	15.04	5.83	9.86	114.9	69.1
3962	Artificial trees, feathers	China	2.6	43.8	9.59	18.74	3.85	8.31	95.4	115.8

1/ NME's import penetration = (Imports from individual NME)/(total imports + value of domestic shipments).

2/ Total import penetration = (Total imports)/(total imports + value of domestic shipments).

Table 19.—Lace goods, nes (MSIC 2292): U.S. imports, total and from China, 1978-81, January-June 1981, and January-June 1982, and U.S. product shipments, 1978-80

Item	1978	1979	1980	January-June	
				1981	1982
Total U.S. imports	18.89	20.00	28.59	34.41	14.71
U.S. imports from China	0.23	0.44	1.33	2.39	0.73
U.S. production	35.80	52.20	54.70	-	-
Ratio of—					
Imports from China to total	1.24	2.21	4.64	6.94	4.98
Total imports to U.S. production	52.77	38.32	52.27	-	-
Imports from China to U.S. production	0.65	0.85	2.42	-	-
Total imports to new supply	34.54	27.70	34.33	-	-
Imports from China to new supply	0.43	0.61	1.59	-	-

Table 20.—Outerwear, n.e.s., of textile materials (MSIC 2369): 1/ U.S. imports, total and from China, 1978-81, January-June 1981, and January-June 1982, and U.S. product shipments, 1978-80

Item	1978	1979	1980	January-June—	
				1981	1982
Total U.S. imports	1,426.13	1,336.98	1,683.61	1,998.61	830.22
U.S. imports from China	20.34	37.22	88.11	112.29	43.89
U.S. production	5,479.30	5,364.60	6,180.90	-	-
Ratio of—					
Imports from China to total	1.43	2.78	5.23	5.62	5.29
Total imports to U.S. production	26.03	24.92	27.24	-	-
Imports from China to U.S. production	0.37	0.69	1.43	-	-
Total imports to new supply	20.65	19.95	21.41	-	-
Imports from China to new supply	0.29	0.56	1.12	-	-

1/ Includes shipments data for SIC categories 2369, 2339, pt. 2253, pt. 2329, pt. 2387.

Table 21.—Gloves, except sports and leather or fur (MSIC 2381): 1/ U.S. imports, total and from China, 1978-81, January-June 1981, and January-June 1982, and U.S. product shipments, 1978-80

Item	1978	1979	1980	January-June—	
				1981	1982
Total U.S. imports	129.15	150.99	126.92	133.16	56.92
U.S. imports from China	8.48	15.43	17.04	27.39	11.99
U.S. production	438.30	497.50	426.10	-	-
Ratio of—					
Imports from China to total	6.96	10.22	13.42	20.57	21.07
Total imports to U.S. production	29.47	30.35	29.79	-	-
Imports from China to U.S. production	2.05	3.10	4.00	-	-
Total imports to new supply	22.76	23.28	22.95	-	-
Imports from China to new supply	1.58	2.38	3.08	-	-

1/ Includes shipments data for SIC categories 2381 and 2259.

Table 22.--China tableware (MSIC 3262): U.S. imports, total and from China, 1978-81, January-June 1981, and January-June 1982, and U.S. product shipments, 1978-80

Item	January-June			
	1978	1979	1980	1981
Total U.S. imports-----million dollars---	128.94	119.63	147.14	167.54
U.S. imports from China-----do-----	1.64	1.61	7.00	15.04
U.S. production-----do-----	160.70	172.40	218.20	-
Ratio of-----				
Imports from China to total-----percent---	1.27	1.34	4.75	8.98
Total imports to U.S. production-----do---	80.23	69.39	67.43	-
Imports from China to U.S. production-----do---	1.02	0.93	3.21	-
Total imports to new supply-----do---	44.52	40.96	40.28	-
Imports from China to new supply-----do---	0.57	0.55	1.91	-
				January-June---
				1981
				1982

Table 23.--Artificial trees, flowers, dried plants and grasses; ornamental articles of feathers (MSIC 3962): U.S. imports, total and from China, 1978-81, January-June 1981, and January-June 1982, and U.S. product shipments, 1978-80

Item	January-June			
	1978	1979	1980	1981
Total U.S. imports-----million dollars---	128.30	122.93	164.64	187.33
U.S. imports from China-----do-----	3.08	2.25	9.59	18.74
U.S. production-----do-----	185.70	190.30	211.50	-
Ratio of-----				
Imports from China to total-----percent---	2.40	1.83	5.82	10.00
Total imports to U.S. production-----do---	69.09	64.60	77.85	-
Imports from China to U.S. production-----do---	1.66	1.18	4.53	-
Total imports to new supply-----do---	40.86	39.25	43.77	-
Imports from China to new supply-----do---	0.98	0.72	2.55	-
				January-June---
				1981
				1982

APPENDIX A
OTHER MAJOR ITEMS IN U.S. TRADE WITH
NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES

Table A-1--Agricultural items: U.S. exports to the individual nonmarket economy countries and to the world, 1980-81, January-June 1981, January-June 1982, April-June 1981, April-June 1982

Market	1980		1981		January-June--		April-June--	
					1981	1982	1981	1982
	Value (1,000 dollars)							
China	2,209,524	1,956,287	1,035,843	950,637	284,522	444,420		
U.S.S.R.	1,047,118	1,664,986	798,058	1,642,462	108,933	512,925		
Romania	462,595	368,391	300,956	113,515	149,928	56,918		
Poland	571,461	592,847	382,935	63,585	109,457	39,541		
East Germany	453,248	284,181	197,403	164,510	67,231	48,149		
Bulgaria	127,339	197,270	126,797	54,937	62,520	23,434		
Hungary	24,419	12,934	4,373	4,555	2,534	2,008		
Czechoslovakia	154,574	58,240	39,565	53,016	3,250	25,277		
Albania	224	-	-	-	-	-		
Mongolia	-	-	-	175	-	175		
Vietnam	-	153	91	-	91	-		
Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-		
North Korea	-	-	-	69	-	69		
Total	5,050,503	5,135,316	2,886,021	3,047,459	788,467	1,152,917		
Total, U.S. agricultural exports to the world	41,255,934	43,338,212	23,069,252	20,472,754	10,509,487	10,015,574		
	Agricultural exports as a percentage of total exports							
China	58.9	54.3	55.7	55.7	42.0	55.5		
U.S.S.R.	69.4	71.2	74.9	82.5	41.2	70.7		
Romania	64.2	73.1	78.6	65.2	78.3	68.6		
Poland	80.4	87.1	87.2	57.8	81.4	55.7		
East Germany	94.9	96.2	96.8	94.9	95.5	90.5		
Bulgaria	79.2	76.4	82.4	73.6	77.8	62.8		
Hungary	30.9	16.7	10.2	12.2	13.6	12.7		
Czechoslovakia	83.5	70.7	78.3	84.4	39.8	83.4		
Albania	3.3	-	-	-	-	-		
Mongolia	-	-	-	52.4	-	-		
Vietnam	-	2.0	6.9	-	7.0	-		
Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-		
North Korea	-	-	-	75.1	-	75.1		
Total	66.5	65.4	68.7	70.1	54.4	63.0		
Total, U.S. exports to the world	19.5	18.9	19.5	18.6	17.6	18.0		

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table A-2--U.S. exports of selected major commodities to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's),
January-June 1981 and January-June 1982

Commodity	Major NME customer	Share of total exports accounted for by NME's		Value of exports to all NME's	
		Jan.-June 1981	Jan.-June 1982	Jan.-June 1981	Jan.-June 1982
		Percent		1,000 dollars	
Cattle hides	Romania	8.3	10.5	28,057	40,742
Cereal grains	U.S.S.R.	20.5	30.2	1,963,474	2,357,805
Corn, unmilled	do	21.6	27.8	1,021,978	928,448
Wheat	do	25.5	36.7	941,330	1,429,342
Coal	Romania	1.1	.7	25,862	25,218
Fertilizers	U.S.S.R.	7.7	15.4	104,628	212,468
Magnesium	Romania	2.2	-	1,131	-
Metal ores	U.S.S.R.	2.3	9.2	15,171	39,031
Soybean oilcake and meal	Romania	24.9	9.5	239,725	82,424
Soybeans	U.S.S.R.	3.7	8.6	122,467	293,557
Textiles	China	12.8	8.4	669,395	345,302
Cotton	do	24.1	12.7	360,866	167,687
Manmade fibers	do	27.9	22.2	242,444	165,889

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

Table A-3.--20 U.S. export items for which the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) collectively account for the largest market share, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1981 and January-June 1982 ^{1/}

Schedule B No.	Commodity	Major NME customer	Share of total exports accounted for by NME's		Value of exports to all NME's in Jan.-Mar. 1982
			Jan.-June 1981	Jan.-June 1982	
			Percent		1,000 dollars
480.7025	Phosphoric acid, phosphorus pentoxide equivalents	U.S.S.R.	-	96.4	116,611
121.0515	Bovine leather, rough, russet and crust, wet blue, not split	China	65.0	84.9	10,739
8183100	Food products, n.s.p.f. donated for relief or charity by individuals or private agencies	Poland	4.1	75.6	12,909
1765400	Sunflower seed oil	U.S.S.R.	-	69.3	22,678
1210530	Bovine leather, rough, russet and crust, wet blue, split	China	6.6	68.2	24,817
4754555	Insulating or transformer oils	U.S.S.R.	29.2	64.3	16,295
3094242	Polyester fibers in noncontinuous form	China	72.4	58.8	49,794
3100010	Textured yarns, continuous manmade fibers, of nylon, less than 1,000 denier	China	51.0	57.6	96,365
4177100	Barium compounds	Romania	.1	57.6	2,960
8183300	Medicinals and pharmaceuticals donated for relief or charity by individuals or private agencies	Poland	1.7	45.3	8,625
1829725	Wheat-flour-soya blends donated for relief or charity by individuals or private agencies	Poland	-	45.2	3,149
3382932	Woven fabrics wholly of polyester in continuous form	China	-	43.3	3,530
8183900	Commodities n.s.p.f. donated for relief or charity by individuals or private agencies	Poland	7.3	39.9	18,491
1306540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity	U.S.S.R.	25.6	36.8	1,429,342
7118729	Parts, n.s.p.f. for nonelectric scientific instruments	China	-	35.9	1,411
3100026	Continuous yarns, cellulosic fibers	China	34.0	35.0	4,717
6016100	Zinc ore	Bulgaria	35.5	33.7	6,837
6782014	Screening and vibrating machines and trommels for minerals, stationary	U.S.S.R.	-	33.6	2,457
6640577	Rippers and rooters, parts and attachments	U.S.S.R.	23.7	32.9	2,147
6741022	Converters, foundry machines and parts	Bulgaria	3.2	32.5	6,318

^{1/} Only items which accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of exports in January-June 1981 are included in this table.

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

APPENDIX B

LEADING U.S. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN TRADE
WITH THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES

Table B-1.----Leading items exported to nonmarket economy countries (NME's), by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1982, April-June 1982, and April-June 1981

Schedule B No.	Description	April-June--	
		January-June 1982	1981
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief	\$1,429,341,667	\$554,151,128
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief	926,654,320	450,178,627
175.4100	Soybeans, n.e.s.	293,556,571	52,421,354
480.7025	Phosphoric acid, 65 percent or more available phosphorus : pentoxide equivalents	-116,610,958	77,800,444
300.1060	Cotton, not carded, staple length 1 to 1-1/8 inches	103,514,445	26,775,805
310.0010	Textured yarns, of polyester	96,364,771	49,996,721
200.3510	Douglas-fir logs and timber, rough	91,521,257	67,655,770
184.5260	Soybean oilcake and meal	82,423,839	10,506,365
300.1550	Other cotton, staple length 1-1/8 inches or more	62,057,660	1,019,182
480.8005	Diammonium phosphate fertilizer	49,963,393	15,802,201
309.4242	Polyester fibers, noncontinuous	49,794,123	5,726,858
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	40,546,938	21,842,097
444.1700	Thermoplastic resins; polypropylene resins	38,155,237	8,439,991
444.1610	Polyethylene resins, low and medium density	35,890,705	16,653,979
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines	32,309,115	15,786,752
601.2200	Copper ore	32,153,446	18,695,666
480.3000	Urea	29,745,836	16,303,939
433.1035	Compound catalysts, n.e.s.	27,964,823	2,914,548
121.0530	Bovine leather, rough, russet, and crust, wet blue, split	24,816,716	7,950,244
176.5400	Sunflower seed oil	22,678,186	-
	Total	3,586,064,006	1,420,621,671
	Total, U.S. exports to Non-market economy countries (NME)	4,349,964,477	1,830,870,153

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

Table B-2.--Leading items imported from nonmarket economy countries (NME's), by TSUSA items, January-June 1982, April-June 1982, and April-June 1981

TSUSA item No.	Description	April-June--		
		January-June 1982	1982	
475.2520	Gasoline	\$208,019,120	\$124,505,849	\$102,964,058
480.6540	Anhydrous ammonia	50,073,151	24,668,943	11,725,671
475.1010	Crude petroleum, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more	44,203,286	-	-
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	38,540,892	29,037,136	38,658,026
622.0200	Tin, other than alloyed, unwrought	25,719,335	8,891,326	1,739,910
360.1515	Floor coverings of wool, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot	23,554,437	10,091,669	11,104,533
755.1500	Fireworks	20,230,602	12,286,235	9,172,954
475.3500	Naphthas, derived from petroleum, etc., n.e.s.	18,655,002	15,138,868	36,389,091
472.1000	Barytes ore, crude	13,718,142	7,670,256	7,213,755
605.0260	Palladium	13,674,416	6,773,829	7,701,624
320.2032	Printcloth shirting, wholly of cotton, n.e.s. (average yarn number 20)	12,083,770	3,756,015	6,413,362
156.3500	Cocoa butter	10,621,589	1,641,410	791,956
366.2460	Terry towels of cotton, of pile or tufted construction, valued over \$1.45 per pound	10,077,585	3,606,222	2,358,404
383.9050	Women's coats, n.e.s., 3/4 length or longer	9,522,662	2,670,678	-
700.2960	Men's welt footwear, of leather, n.e.s., valued over \$6.80 per pair	8,906,377	6,794,318	1,303,546
610.4220	Oil well casing, other than alloy steel, threaded or otherwise	8,818,418	1,819,886	4,286,407
620.0300	Nickel, unwrought	8,803,859	2,607,851	27,349,569
222.4000	Baskets and bags of bamboo	8,468,112	4,037,022	4,506,275
326.3092	Woven fabrics, not wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not colored	8,111,301	2,665,547	3,248,087
692.3288	Parts for motor vehicles, n.e.s.	7,817,528	3,520,162	4,484,328
	Total	549,619,584	272,183,222	281,411,556
	Total, U.S. imports from Non-market economy countries (NME)	1,545,226,633	762,995,784	903,692,266

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

Table B-3.---Leading items exported to China, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1982, April-June 1982, and April-June 1981

Schedule B No.	Description	April-June--		
		January-June 1982	1981	
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief	\$624,502,802	\$350,067,772	\$222,554,899
300.1060	Cotton, not carded, staple length 1 to 1-1/8 inches	103,514,445	26,775,805	31,877,769
310.0010	Textured yarns, of polyester	96,216,819	49,848,769	31,154,627
200.3510	Douglas-fir logs and timber, rough	91,521,257	67,655,770	10,586,976
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief	82,115,061	42,152,724	5,874,867
175.4100	Soybeans, n.e.s.	63,224,783	15,923,770	23,208,215
300.1550	Other cotton, staple length 1-1/8 inches or more	62,057,660	1,019,182	-
309.4242	Polyester fibers, noncontinuous	49,506,799	5,594,223	71,957,882
480.8005	Diammonium phosphate fertilizer	44,848,661	15,802,201	21,397,703
444.1700	Thermoplastic resins; polypropylene resins	38,155,237	8,439,991	6,304,105
444.1610	Polyethylene resins, low and medium density	35,874,191	16,637,465	3,171,570
480.3000	Urea	29,745,836	16,303,939	3,734,980
433.1035	Compound catalysts, n.e.s.	25,232,718	1,592,579	135,373
121.0530	Bovine leather, rough, russet, and crust, wet blue, split	24,816,716	7,950,244	153,440
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines	24,713,575	9,505,310	4,562,750
200.3514	Western hemlock logs, timber	22,566,177	15,128,242	4,537,643
444.1620	Polyethylene resins, high density	16,111,537	9,113,127	2,550,997
121.0515	Bovine leather, rough, russet, and crust, wet blue, not split	10,738,996	7,689,432	-
252.7810	Kraft linerboard	7,649,956	3,997,104	16,678,151
309.4245	Acrylic and modacrylic fibers (in noncontinuous form)	7,614,050	5,774,450	7,513,603
	Total	1,460,727,276	676,972,099	467,955,550
	Total, U.S. exports to China	1,705,459,849	800,944,047	677,443,634

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

Table B-4.----Leading items imported from China, by TSUSA items, January-June 1982, April-June 1982, and April-June 1981

TSUSA item No.	Description	April-June--	
		January-June 1982	1981
475.2520	Gasoline	\$147,046,895	\$80,490,825
475.1010	Crude petroleum, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more	44,203,286	-
622.0200	Tin, other than alloyed, unwrought	25,719,335	8,891,326
360.1515	Floor coverings of wool, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot	21,425,997	8,796,952
755.1500	Fireworks	20,230,602	12,286,235
475.3500	Naphthas, derived from petroleum, etc., n.e.s.	18,655,002	15,138,868
472.1000	Barytes ore, crude	13,718,142	7,670,256
320.2032	Printcloth shirting, wholly of cotton, n.e.s. (average yarn number 20)	12,083,770	3,756,015
156.3500	Cocoa butter	10,621,589	1,641,410
366.2460	Terry towels of cotton, of pile or tufted construction, valued over \$1.45 per pound	9,689,936	3,370,019
222.4000	Baskets and bags of bamboo	8,468,112	4,037,022
326.3092	Woven fabrics, not wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not colored	8,111,301	2,665,547
383.9050	Women's coats, n.e.s., 3/4 length or longer	7,891,416	1,293,850
383.3448	Women's 3/4 length raincoats, n.e.s., cotton, not knit	6,922,305	6,922,305
700.6400	Rubber or plastic soled, n.e.s., valued not over \$30 per pair	6,567,696	4,091,042
379.9550	Men's sport shirts, not knit, manmade fibers	6,423,644	2,618,541
383.9015	Women's blouses and shirts, n.e.s., manmade fibers, not knit	6,203,486	3,129,281
383.4753	Women's corduroy trousers and slacks, cotton	6,194,143	5,724,536
141.7000	Water chestnuts	6,027,694	5,321,971
704.4010	Gloves, of cotton, without fourchettes	5,869,263	2,953,556
	Total 4/	392,073,614	180,799,557
	Total, U.S. imports from China	1,002,017,159	482,036,936

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, this item was classified under the now-deleted and more comprehensive item 383.3455.

2/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, this item was classified under the now-deleted item 382.8137.

3/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, this item was classified under the now-deleted item 382.3353.

4/ Because of changes in the TSUSA trade classifications from 1981 to 1982, comparisons are not possible.

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

Table B-5.---Leading items exported to the U.S.S.R., by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1982, April-June 1982, and April-June 1981

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June		April-June--	
		1982	1982	1982	1981
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief	\$796,534,596	\$201,508,193	\$58,144,282	
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief	629,332,433	302,271,184	26,215,175	
175.4100	Soybeans, n.e.s.	171,263,724	7,359,800	-	
480.7025	Phosphoric acid, 65 percent or more available phosphorus : pentoxide equivalents	116,610,958	77,800,444	-	
601.2200	Copper ore	32,153,446	18,695,666	-	
176.5400	Sunflower seed oil	22,678,186	-	-	
517.5120	Petroleum coke, calcined	21,493,051	11,133,434	8,972,000	
692.3820	Parts of tracklaying tractors, n.s.p.f.	17,464,290	9,256,217	12,262,644	
475.4555	Insulating or transformer oils	16,294,581	10,407,831	5,161,442	
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape, with plastic backing	14,434,286	7,536,968	9,960,199	
692.3160	Tracklaying tractors, new, with net engine horsepower of 345 : and over	14,025,354	12,686,164	18,727,300	
177.5640	Tallow, inedible	12,722,940	-	11,089,523	
692.3840	Parts, n.e.s., of other tractors, n.s.p.f.	10,531,486	7,162,448	9,943,796	
475.4580	Lubricating oils, n.s.p.f., except white mineral oils	8,964,699	6,793,713	14,222	
145.4300	Shelled almonds, not blanched	7,838,420	1,695,870	1,089,040	
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines	6,101,645	6,099,221	957,096	
660.5440	Parts of tractor engines	5,350,288	1,564,421	2,693,672	
790.4600	Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.	3,935,605	1,819,017	-	
446.1521	Neoprene rubber	3,790,101	-	913,214	
692.2985	Parts, n.s.p.f., of motor-vehicle chassis, bodies, etc	3,653,606	866,616	1,601,835	
	Total	1,915,173,695	684,657,207	167,745,440	
	Total, U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R.	1,991,441,306	725,030,120	264,380,028	

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

Table B-6.---Leading Items Imported from the U.S.S.R., by TSUSA Items, January-June 1982, April-June 1982, and April-June 1981

TSUSA Item No.	Description	April-June--	
		January-June 1982	1981
480.6540	Anhydrous ammonia	\$50,073,151	\$24,668,943
605.0260	Palladium	13,674,416	6,773,829
475.2520	Gasoline	10,340,507	10,340,507
620.0300	Nickel, unwrought	8,803,859	2,607,851
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s.	3,931,412	-
124.1045	Sable furskins, whole, undressed	-3,340,857	592,707
169.3800	Vodka, in containers holding not over 1 gallon, valued over \$7.75 per gallon		234,619
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude	2,482,906	1,336,265
605.2060	Gold dore and gold precipitates, not bullion	2,109,909	1,116,909
605.0220	Platinum sponge	2,085,936	2,000,000
605.0290	Platinum group metals and combinations, n.e.s.	1,777,557	442,328
601.1520	Chrome ore, chromium content not over 40 percent chromic oxide	1,663,008	260,880
618.0400	Aluminum silicon	1,629,077	605,660
605.0270	Rhodium	1,543,338	1,543,338
100.0110	Horses, male, for breeding	1,298,604	633,925
612.0640	Copper, unwrought, not alloyed, n.e.s.	1,242,000	-
169.3700	Vodka, not over 1 gallon, valued not over \$7.75 per gallon	1,012,484	-
605.0750	Palladium bars, plates, etc.	981,683	671,538
240.1440	Plywood, with face ply of birch, not face finished	959,674	415,538
605.0710	Platinum bars, plates, etc.	929,847	201,498
	Total	840,173	215,780
	Total, U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.	110,720,398	54,427,496
		119,248,171	58,220,094

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

Table B-7.---Leading items exported to Eastern Europe, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1982, April-June 1982, and April-June 1981

Schedule B No.	Description	April-June---	
		January-June 1982	1981
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief	\$215,206,826	\$105,754,719
184.5260	Soybean oilcake and meal	82,423,839	10,506,365
175.4100	Soybeans, n.e.s.	59,068,064	29,137,784
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	33,716,636	17,816,570
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity by individuals or private agencies	12,909,353	5,458,665
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal	11,179,565	3,938,383
480.7050	Concentrated superphosphates	10,358,038	8,259,009
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief	8,304,269	2,575,163
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief	7,262,596	2,813,494
818.3300	Medicine, etc., donated for relief	7,214,179	4,583,743
601.6100	Zinc ore	6,837,201	6,837,201
674.1022	Converters, including foundry machines and parts, n.e.s.	6,317,577	6,313,900
521.3120	Bituminous coal, n.e.s.	6,155,213	1,481,709
415.4500	Sulfur, native elemental or recovered	5,775,046	4,546,441
480.4500	Phosphates, crude, and apatite	5,758,437	5,304,492
480.8005	Diammonium phosphate fertilizer	5,114,732	-
177.5640	Tallow, inedible	4,740,906	2,199,354
182.9715	Corn-soya-milk blends, donated for relief or charity	4,712,497	2,656,242
116.0100	Butter	4,552,321	2,825,942
176.5260	Soybean oil, donated for relief or charity	3,809,546	1,747,642
	Total	501,416,841	224,756,818
	Total, U.S. exports to Eastern Europe	632,466,022	290,640,610
			388,122,304
			503,582,595

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

Table B-8.----Leading items imported from Eastern Europe, by TSUSA items, January-June 1982, April-June 1982, and April-June 1981

TSUSA Item No.	Description	April-June--		
		January-June 1982	1982	
475.2520	Gasoline-----	\$50,631,718	\$33,674,517	\$57,750,377
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	38,540,892	29,037,136	38,658,026
610.4220	Oil well casing, other than alloy steel, threaded or otherwise-----	8,818,418	1,819,886	4,286,407
700.2960	Men's welt footwear, of leather, n.e.s., valued over \$6.80 per pair-----	-	6,742,874	1,285,147
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, not over 8.5 inches-----	8,794,183	4,143,713	3,215,758
692.3288	Parts for motor vehicles, n.e.s-----	7,759,022	3,075,536	4,481,728
110.4740	Pollock blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds-----	7,323,735	1,282,715	4,903,482
692.3406	Agricultural tractors, power takeoff horsepower of 40 or more but less than 80-----	7,059,882	2,755,334	4,002,422
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets-----	6,966,653	2,654,721	-
335.9500	Woven fabrics, other, of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard-----	6,797,482	4,202,010	2,441,061
686.9030	Other lamps, including standard household-----	6,005,357	2,906,204	2,803,157
700.3550	Men's footwear, of leather, n.e.s., cement soles-----	5,680,689	3,500,923	4,899,580
692.3460	Parts for agricultural tractors-----	5,454,986	1,063,993	2,637,222
379.8355	Men's wool suits, not knit, not ornamented-----	5,370,119	2,954,832	-
130.3000	Seed corn or maize, certified-----	5,041,433	150,540	25,149
610.4965	Pipes, tubes, and blanks, over 4.5 inches but not over 16 inches in diameter-----	4,956,254	1,994,220	-
700.4540	Women's footwear, of leather, cement soles, valued over \$2.50 per pair-----	4,721,247	2,804,931	4,219,036
610.3920	Oil well casing, other than alloy steel, not advanced-----	4,703,936	2,075,996	3,438,984
727.3540	Furniture, of wood, n.s.p.f-----	4,680,227	2,335,594	1,619,361
692.0440	Motor buses, other (including diesel)-----	4,470,720	1,052,640	2,220,254
	Total-----	200,225,782	110,228,315	142,887,151
	Total, U.S. imports from Eastern Europe-----	419,509,737	220,614,096	343,070,427

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

Table B-9.-----Leading items exported to Romania, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1982, April-June 1982, and April-June 1981

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June		April-June--	
		1982	1981	1982	1981
175.4100	Soybeans, n.e.s.	\$50,601,009		\$23,480,523	\$8,336,584
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief	29,330,041		27,235,553	92,242,632
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	17,684,497		5,861,749	6,818,372
184.5260	Soybean oilcake and meal	14,257,920		-	35,567,248
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal	11,179,565		3,938,383	2,162,250
521.3120	Bituminous coal, n.e.s.	6,155,213		1,481,709	6,865,919
415.4500	Sulfur, native elemental or recovered	4,546,441		4,546,441	7,223,222
417.7100	Barium compounds	2,959,984		21,802	-
404.0580	Hydrocarbons, except derivatives, n.e.s.	2,287,037		-	-
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s.	2,268,000		-	-
601.6100	Zinc ore	2,025,951		2,025,951	-
676.5560	Parts for automatic data processing machines and units, n.s.p.f.	1,727,909		1,044,653	1,116,074
712.5052	Recording instruments and apparatus for measuring electrical	1,677,650		1,505,000	9,060
678.3560	Parts of molding or forming machines, for rubber or plastic articles,	1,640,000		-	-
250.0281	Wood pulp, sulphate and soda, bleached, softwood	1,503,802		727,802	591,360
692.2985	Parts, n.s.p.f., of motor-vehicle chassis, bodies, etc	1,404,740		1,404,740	-
433.1035	Compound catalysts, n.e.s.	1,296,578		-	314,039
446.1521	Neoprene rubber	1,248,676		706,596	178,554
401.0134	Hydrocarbons, para-xylene	1,139,270		1,139,270	-
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines	1,101,074		79,998	304,692
	Total	156,035,357		75,200,170	161,730,006
	Total, U.S. exports to Romania	174,100,108		82,977,188	191,453,398

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

Table B-10.--Leading items imported from Romania, by TSUSA items, January-June 1982, April-June 1982, and April-June 1981

TSUSA item No.	Description	April-June--	
		January-June 1982	1981
475.2520	: Gasoline-----	\$50,631,718	\$33,674,517
610.4220	: Oil well casing, other than alloy steel, threaded or otherwise--	8,321,347	1,650,177
692.3406	: Agricultural tractors, power takeoff horsepower of 40 or more : but less than 80-----	6,479,080	2,383,266
700.2960	: Men's welt footwear, of leather, n.e.s., valued over \$6.80 per : pair-----	6,315,031	4,724,422
610.4965	: Pipes, tubes, and blanks, over 4.5 inches but not over 16 : inches in diameter-----	4,956,254	1,994,220
727.3540	: Furniture, of wood, n.s.p.f.-----	4,387,037	2,228,361
107.3525	: Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	4,104,177	1,622,066
383.9060	: Women's suits, manmade fibers, not knit, n.e.s.-----	3,161,470	2,636,456
130.3000	: Seed corn or maize, certified-----	2,640,016	25,153
690.3560	: Parts of cars, other-----	2,512,490	-
660.9756	: Reciprocating pumps, other, except parts-----	2,491,997	1,477,976
383.7550	: Women's suits, n.e.s., not knit, wool-----	2,452,225	1,979,717
700.3515	: Men's and boys' athletic footwear, of leather, n.e.s.-----	2,424,266	1,001,473
700.3550	: Men's footwear, of leather, n.e.s., cement soles-----	2,361,278	1,422,815
680.3712	: Ball bearings, radial ball bearings, outside diameter over 30- : mm but not over 52-mm-----	2,124,689	1,163,516
360.1515	: Floor coverings of wool, valued over 66-2/3 cents per : square foot-----	1,995,459	1,169,714
727.1500	: Furniture and parts, of bentwood-----	1,985,359	1,244,213
610.4933	: Pipes and tubes, n.e.s., 4.5 to 16 inches-----	1,932,134	1,611,339
383.3415	: Women's cotton raincoats, n.e.s., 3/4 length or longer-----	1,805,607	-
700.4540	: Women's footwear, of leather, cement soles, valued over \$2.50 : per pair-----	1,760,908	1,209,654
	: Total 3/-----	114,842,542	63,219,055
	: Total, U.S. imports from Romania-----	183,561,553	96,154,019
			177,358,135

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, this item was classified under the now-deleted items 382.7866 and 382.7868.

2/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, this item was classified under the now-deleted item 382.6340.

3/ Because of changes in the TSUSA trade classifications from 1981 to 1982, comparisons are not possible.

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

Table B-11.—Leading items exported to Poland, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1982, April-June 1982, and April-June 1981

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June	April-June	
		1982	1982	1981
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity by individuals or private agencies	\$12,909,353	\$5,458,665	\$137,114
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	12,806,672	10,891,853	1,042,881
480.7050	Concentrated superphosphates	8,259,009	8,259,009	-
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief	7,258,768	2,809,666	342,620
818.3300	Medicine, etc., donated for relief	7,214,179	4,583,743	16,300
175.4100	Soybeans, n.e.s.	5,657,261	5,657,261	6,718,394
480.4500	Phosphates, crude, and apatite	5,304,492	5,304,492	-
177.5640	Tallow, inedible	4,740,906	2,199,354	930,393
182.9715	Corn-soya-milk blends, donated for relief or charity	4,712,497	2,656,242	-
116.0100	Butter	4,552,321	2,825,942	9,369,972
176.5260	Soybean oil, donated for relief or charity	3,809,546	1,747,642	-
131.4030	Wheat flour, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	3,517,694	2,995,604	-
818.3400	Apparel, donated for relief	3,323,344	1,207,936	93,750
182.9725	Wheat-soya-milk blends, donated for relief or charity	3,149,130	1,458,861	-
115.5700	Nonfat dry milk, containing not over 3 percent of butterfat, other	2,149,494	854,213	4,270,553
818.4000	Used wearing apparel, and other used articles exported in bulk	1,653,439	1,392,009	223,067
117.8600	Cheeses, except Cheddar and other American-type cheeses	1,571,452	633,600	-
692.3820	Parts of tracklaying tractors, n.s.p.f.	1,539,436	1,004,692	1,984,915
678.5090	Concrete and bituminous pavers, finishers, and spreaders, parts	1,335,151	754,432	94,202
115.5020	Nonfat dry milk, donated for relief or charity	884,126	293,908	-
	Total	96,348,270	62,989,124	25,224,161
	Total, U.S. exports to Poland	110,013,009	71,015,536	134,537,991

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

Table B-12.--Leading items imported from Poland, by TSUSA items, January-June 1982, April-June 1982, and April-June 1981

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June	April-June
		1982	1982
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	\$23,323,202	\$20,679,643
110.4740	Pollock blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds	7,059,882	1,282,715
335.9500	Woven fabrics, other, of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard	4,022,442	3,214,303
862.1000	Articles for exhibition, for encouragement of agriculture, art, etc	4,000,000	-
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets	2,700,746	1,436,166
379.8355	Men's wool suits, not knit, not ornamented	2,568,032	1,335,911
383.3415	Women's cotton raincoats, n.e.s., 3/4 length or longer	2,418,494	501,525
672.1620	Sewing machines, other	2,409,321	1,960,637
674.3512	Machine tools, metal-cutting, engine or toolroom	1,916,136	1,438,647
700.2960	Men's welt footwear, of leather, n.e.s., valued over \$6.80 per pair	1,872,304	1,654,240
700.3550	Men's footwear, of leather, n.e.s., cement soles	1,718,469	1,235,571
336.6249	Worsted, valued over \$2 but not over \$9 per pound	1,536,485	697,882
694.4143	Airplanes, single engine	1,465,280	1,275,280
709.4500	Artificial respiration appliances, including gas masks and similar respirators	1,341,848	612,969
379.6215	Men's suit-type coats and jackets imported as parts of suits, cotton, not knit	1,246,495	1,007,711
660.9200	Fuel injection pumps	1,211,767	369,461
146.7630	Strawberries in containers holding more than 40 ounces	1,113,521	906,594
727.1500	Furniture and parts, of bentwood	1,023,574	805,472
110.4710	Cod blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds	1,011,319	1,011,319
674.3223	Combination boring, drilling, and milling machines, other	1,010,559	335,873
	Total	64,969,876	41,761,919
	Total, U.S. imports from Poland	101,019,772	64,927,204
			1981
			\$29,771,997
			4,903,482
			2,139,007
			-
			-
			991,942
			1,942,176
			938,386
			1,753,094
			-
			-
			1,955,140
			551,400
			1,051,406
			1,323,970
			552,542
			46,874,542
			103,191,750

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, this item was classified under the now-deleted item 380.3941.

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

Table B-13.--Leading items exported to East Germany, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1982, April-June 1982, and April-June 1981

Schedule B No.	Description	April-June--	
		January-June 1982	1981
130.3465	: Yellow corn, not donated for relief	\$128,139,122	\$45,073,197
184.5260	: Soybean oilcake and meal	27,537,098	-
130.6540	: Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief	8,304,269	2,575,163
601.6100	: Zinc ore	1,601,250	1,601,250
711.8710	: Chemical-analysis equipment and parts, electrical, n.s.p.f.	1,371,822	83,888
250.0281	: Wood pulp, sulphate and soda, bleached, softwood	700,150	700,150
709.1690	: Parts of electromedical therapeutic apparatus	562,179	545,359
712.5040	: Testing apparatus for electrical instruments	481,185	-
480.4500	: Phosphates, crude, and apatite	453,945	-
724.4535	: Tape for video or video and audio recording	408,050	231,809
124.1527	: Muskrat furskins, whole, undressed	397,935	397,935
818.9000	: General merchandise, valued not over \$500	335,194	149,627
207.0035	: Wooden pencil slats	286,653	-
678.3524	: Injection-molding machines for use in processing rubber or	265,078	265,078
442.4400	: Antacids	214,403	214,403
355.0740	: Paddings, waddings, and upholstery fillings, of manmade fibers, other	172,396	118,234
661.9880	: Parts, n.s.p.f., of filtering and purifying equipment	131,022	125,414
170.6500	: Cigarettes	126,490	-
300.3021	: Cotton linters, n.e.s.	110,336	82,172
423.1090	: Inorganic compounds, other	108,881	78,361
	: Total 2/	171,707,458	52,242,040
	: Total, U.S. exports to East Germany	173,438,175	53,196,131
			67,567,776
			70,424,608

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, this item was classified under the now-deleted and more comprehensive item 678.3520.
 2/ Because of changes in the Schedule B trade classifications from 1981 to 1982, comparisons are not possible.

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

Table B-14.--Leading items imported from East Germany, by TSUSA items, January-June 1982, April-June 1982, and April-June 1981

TSUSA item No.	Description	April-June--	
		January-June 1982	1981
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude	\$3,290,227	\$1,027,898
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s.	1,760,000	-
772.5109	Passenger car tires, radial	1,487,588	310,318
124.1025	Mink furskins, except "Japanese mink," undressed	1,306,079	511,959
668.2345	Printing presses, not letter or offset	1,290,376	688,090
772.5112	Passenger car tires other than radial	1,083,826	595,448
494.2000	Montan wax	1,011,540	381,072
668.2100	Offset printing presses, weighing 3,500 pounds or more, roll-fed type	864,706	-
121.5000	Pig and hog leather	685,911	227,000
678.5085	Combination machines containing tape players, other	673,685	2,859
772.5136	Truck and bus tires, radial	639,506	478,199
772.5138	Truck and bus tires, other than radial	615,300	366,766
546.6840	Tableware, kitchen ware, and cooking ware, valued over \$5 each	589,115	203,654
668.5060	Parts of printing presses	459,763	183,567
674.3283	Boring machines, including vertical turret lathes, n.e.s.	421,908	410,988
999.9500	Formal and informal entries, \$250 and under, estimated	331,700	196,800
772.5127	Radial tires for light trucks	329,999	226,530
546.6040	Tableware, etc., valued over \$0.30 but not over \$3	322,595	116,501
546.2020	Tumblers, goblets, and other stemware	297,602	35,149
421.0800	Sodium hydroxide	294,170	294,170
	Total 2/	17,755,596	6,256,968
	Total, U.S. imports from East Germany	25,183,805	10,240,789

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, this item was classified under the now-deleted and more comprehensive item 772.5115.

2/ Because of changes in the TSUSA trade classifications from 1981 to 1982, comparisons are not possible.

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

Table B-15.--Leading items exported to Hungary, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1982, April-June 1982, and April-June 1981

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June	April-June
		1982	1981
480.8005	Diammonium phosphate fertilizer	\$5,114,732	-
692.3840	Parts, n.e.s., of other tractors, n.s.p.f.	2,283,307	748,843
480.7050	Concentrated superphosphates	2,099,029	-
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	1,420,341	421,163
435.7700	Cardiovascular drugs	1,117,967	1,117,967
540.4200	Glass rods, tubes, and tubing	960,548	479,673
310.0009	Textured yarns, of nylon, 1,000 and over	933,603	487,277
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief	887,267	744,907
660.4872	Gasoline engines, not automobile or marine, under 6 brake horsepower	-	518,175
346.0600	Cotton pile fabrics, corduroys	862,628	448,724
692.2926	Brake linings and disc brake pads for automobiles and trucks	818,013	656,267
688.4060	Electrical articles and parts, n.s.p.f.	808,121	13,664
692.1680	Special-purpose vehicles, nonmilitary, n.s.p.f.	744,727	205,029
772.5000	Pneumatic tires for agricultural machinery	677,487	-
792.1020	Unfilled gelatin capsules	655,778	478,220
692.2985	Parts, n.s.p.f., of motor-vehicle chassis, bodies, etc.	510,733	228,600
123.0000	Sheep, etc., furskins, whole, undressed	509,581	192,943
182.9752	Vegetable protein isolates	471,275	-
676.5560	Parts for automatic data processing machines and units, n.s.p.f.	376,476	168,488
401.0500	Nitrogen-containing compounds including acridine, carbazole, collidines, indole, lutidines, picolines, and pyridine	375,465	197,722
	Total	21,962,442	6,589,487
	Total, U.S. exports to Hungary	37,447,004	15,817,052

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

Table B-16.--Leading items imported from Hungary, by TSUSA items, January-June 1982, April-June 1982, and April-June 1981

TSUSA item No.	Description	April-June--	
		January-June 1982	1982
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	\$8,659,369	\$5,426,178
692.3288	Parts for motor vehicles, n.e.s.	7,268,311	3,041,024
686.9030	Other lamps, including standard household	5,804,584	2,705,431
692.3460	Parts for agricultural tractors	4,707,726	781,242
692.0440	Motor buses, other (including diesel)	4,200,720	782,640
700.4540	Women's footwear, of leather, cement soles, valued over \$2.50 per pair	2,747,196	1,401,410
130.3000	Seed corn or maize, certified	2,401,417	125,387
678.3220	Machines for assembling electric filament and discharge lamps, n.e.s.	1,830,640	267,748
379.8355	Men's wool suits, not knit, not ornamented	1,659,099	1,316,819
700.4560	Women's footwear, of leather, n.e.s., valued over \$2.50 per pair	1,307,240	350,117
618.2565	Aluminum sheets and strip, not clad, wrought	999,814	234,656
735.2020	Puzzles and parts thereof	860,533	860,533
383.7550	Women's suits, n.e.s., not knit, wool	821,550	820,890
542.3120	Ordinary glass, weighing over 16 but not over 18.5 ounces per square foot, not over 40 united inches	811,423	523,353
674.3211	Boring, drilling, and milling machines, other	802,439	352,000
161.7100	Paprika, ground or unground	774,820	154,213
772.5136	Truck and bus tires, radial	540,652	396,986
186.1565	Downs, not meeting Federal standards	526,055	526,055
680.3717	Ball bearings over 52-mm but not over 100-mm	509,432	107,842
107.3040	Bacon, not boned and cooked	494,513	411,338
	Total	47,727,533	20,585,862
	Total, U.S. imports from Hungary	65,987,780	29,812,656

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, this item was classified under the now-deleted item 382.6340.

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

Table B-17.--Leading items exported to Czechoslovakia, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1982, April-June 1982, and April-June 1981

Schedule B No.	Description	April-June--	
		January-June 1982	1981
130.3465	: Yellow corn, not donated for relief	: \$30,761,440	: \$20,428,593
184.5260	: Soybean oilcake and meal	: 17,240,495	: 4,188,930
175.4100	: Soybeans, n.e.s.	: 2,809,794	: -
678.5090	: Concrete and bituminous pavers, finishers, and spreaders, : parts	: 1,961,352	: 1,957,549
120.1400	: Cattle hides, whole	: 1,784,305	: 620,984
486.2900	: Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s.	: 699,426	: -
670.1220	: Textile machines, reeling or winding	: 689,840	: -
207.0035	: Wooden pencil slats	: 663,263	: 282,924
381.1520	: Men's and boys' denim slacks, of cotton, not knit	: 508,236	: -
711.8750	: Chemical- or physical-analysis equipment and parts, : electrical, n.s.p.f.	: 410,896	: 290,187
310.0026	: Yarns of cellulosic fibers, other	: 366,386	: 150,973
540.4200	: Glass rods, tubes, and tubing	: 339,639	: 236,486
818.9000	: General merchandise, valued not over \$500	: 309,894	: 195,168
660.4965	: Gas turbines, for mechanical drives	: 249,469	: -
712.1520	: Radiation-measuring and radiation-detecting instruments, : n.s.p.f.	: 237,676	: 176,551
124.1527	: Muskrat furskins, whole, undressed	: 230,100	: -
433.1035	: Compound catalysts, n.e.s.	: 225,249	: 111,691
687.6047	: Microprocessors, n.e.s.	: 196,350	: 196,350
676.5560	: Parts for automatic data processing machines and units, : n.s.p.f.	: 135,985	: 67,591
711.8710	: Chemical-analysis equipment and parts, electrical, n.s.p.f.	: 132,575	: 57,906
:	: Total	: 59,952,370	: 28,961,883
:	: Total, U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia	: 62,829,083	: 30,298,596

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

Table B-18.—Leading items imported from Czechoslovakia, by TSUSA items, January-June 1982, April-June 1982, and April-June 1981

TSUSA item No.	Description	April-June--	
		January-June 1982	1981
610.3920	: Oil well casing, other than alloy steel, not advanced	\$4,530,730	\$2,023,306
192.2520	: Hops, not in pellets	4,096,736	1,218,555
107.3525	: Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	2,454,144	1,309,249
700.2940	: Welt work footwear, of leather, valued over \$6.80 per pair	1,997,618	1,015,469
700.3550	: Men's footwear, of leather, n.e.s., cement soles	1,600,942	842,537
336.6241	: Woven fabrics of wool, not over 10 ounces per square yard	930,731	476,200
546.6020	: Glass tumblers, etc., valued over \$0.30 but not over \$3 each	733,071	404,726
335.9500	: Woven fabrics, other, of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard	731,228	251,739
700.2960	: Men's welt footwear, of leather, n.e.s., valued over \$6.80 per pair	606,848	364,212
727.1500	: Furniture and parts, of bentwood	573,909	336,701
741.3000	: Beads, bugles, and spangles, n.e.s.	498,768	262,380
545.5700	: Glass prisms for chandeliers, etc.	481,099	254,728
167.0515	: Ale, porter, stout, and beer, glass containers, not over 1 gallon	460,202	319,147
437.3000	: Antibiotics, natural and not artificially mixed	458,906	164,904
610.4220	: Oil well casing, other than alloy steel, threaded or otherwise	457,755	130,393
670.1600	: Circular knitting machines for hosiery	456,640	87,249
674.3512	: Machine tools, metal-cutting, engine or toolroom	434,850	92,467
692.3406	: Agricultural tractors, power takeoff horsepower of 40 or more but less than 80	396,448	280,943
741.3500	: Imitation gemstones, except imitation gemstone beads	390,565	157,521
670.7430	: Parts of power-driven weaving machines	387,278	102,079
	: Total	22,678,468	10,094,505
	: Total, U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia	32,012,955	13,957,959
			\$1,530,263
			1,129,674
			1,551,203
			586,846
			482,214
			242,224
			253,740
			287,510
			182,279
			177,399
			248,765
			236,984
			559,701
			175,035
			255,245
			-
			253,031
			116,957
			8,269,070
			17,488,614

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

Table B-19.--Leading items exported to Bulgaria, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1982, April-June 1982, and April-June 1981

Schedule B No.	Description	April-June--		
		January-June 1982	1981	
130.3465	: Yellow corn, not donated for relief	\$26,976,223	\$13,017,376	\$42,448,051
184.5260	: Soybean oilcake and meal	23,388,326	6,317,435	13,792,345
674.1022	: Converters, including foundry machines and parts, n.e.s.	6,286,280	6,286,280	-
601.6100	: Zinc ore	3,210,000	3,210,000	2,420,336
170.3340	: Burley cigarette filler tobacco, stemmed	1,816,798	1,816,798	1,610,672
666.0046	: Machines for cleaning seed and grain and for sorting and	1,663,163	1,663,163	-
140.0300	: Great northern beans, except seed, dried, etc	1,471,435	1,471,435	698,897
415.4500	: Sulfur, native elemental or recovered	1,228,605	-	-
170.3320	: Flue-cured cigarette filler tobacco, stemmed	998,406	647,461	3,450,041
250.0284	: Wood pulp, special alpha and dissolving grades	779,048	-	-
792.1020	: Unfilled gelatin capsules	680,688	204,713	-
710.1020	: Depth-sounding apparatus, and parts thereof	462,480	462,480	-
250.0281	: Wood pulp, sulphate and soda, bleached, softwood	361,885	-	-
664.0584	: Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines	319,286	54,297	6,365
711.8750	: Chemical- or physical-analysis equipment and parts, electrical, n.s.p.f.	-	-	-
664.0533	: Excavators, crawler mounted, hydraulic, new	298,320	244,037	114,860
668.0220	: Machines for making rigid containers from pulp and paper products	288,935	-	-
678.4525	: Tobacco processing machines, other, and parts thereof	273,703	-	-
674.3525	: Vertical lathes, excluding vertical turret lathes, n.e.s.	258,000	-	-
712.5005	: Electrical measuring apparatus for internal combustion engines	218,050	218,050	-
	: Total	203,440	-	-
	: Total, U.S. exports to Bulgaria	71,183,071	35,613,525	64,541,567
		74,638,643	37,336,107	80,376,386

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

Table B-20.--Leading items imported from Bulgaria, by TSUSA items, January-June 1982, April-June 1982, and April-June 1981

TSUSA item No.	Description	April-June--	
		January-June 1982	1981
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, not over 8.5 inches	\$7,759,022	\$4,143,713
676.0530	Typewriters, nonelectric, nonautomatic, portable	1,325,728	403,145
117.6700	Pecorino cheese, not for grating	727,594	270,914
452.6000	Rose oil or attar of roses	637,741	171,780
167.3020	Wine, not over 14 percent alcohol, valued not over \$4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon	454,913	150,738
674.3512	Machine tools, metal-cutting, engine or toolroom	168,183	-
439.1090	Natural drugs, n.e.s., crude	154,474	34,573
439.3090	Natural drugs, n.e.s., advanced	71,412	71,412
676.0510	Typewriters, electric, nonautomatic, portable	59,446	59,446
167.3040	Wine, not over 14 percent alcohol, valued over \$4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon	57,549	23,686
161.5500	Mint leaves, crude or not manufactured	49,097	26,526
379.8735	Men's wearing apparel, n.e.s., silk, not knit	24,188	24,188
999.9500	Formal and informal entries, \$250 and under, estimated	20,000	-
117.6500	Cheeses made from sheep's milk, in original loaves and suitable for grating	19,795	19,795
161.7100	Paprika, ground or unground	19,035	-
112.8200	Sardines, valued over 30 cents per pound, not smoked	18,565	18,565
379.4670	Men's coats, n.e.s., cotton	16,951	16,951
379.6976	Men's suits, subject to man-made fiber restraints	15,741	15,741
674.3227	Machine tools for drilling, other, valued under \$2,500 each	15,600	-
687.8700	Transistors and other electronic crystal components, n.e.s.	15,095	900
	Total	11,630,129	5,452,073
	Total, U.S. imports from Bulgaria	11,743,872	5,521,469

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, this item was classified under the now-deleted item 380.7535.

2/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, this item was classified under the now-deleted item 380.1295.

3/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, this item was classified under the now-deleted item 380.5176.

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

Table B-21.—Leading items exported to Vietnam, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1982, April-June 1982, and April-June 1981

Schedule B No.	Description	April-June--	
		January-June 1982	1981
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief	\$10,945,784	\$6,285,868
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500	2,332,986	1,157,387
818.3100	Medicine, etc., donated for relief	1,038,328	1,011,764
256.7190	Paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape; and other articles of pulp, papier-mache, paper, or paperboard, n.s.p.f.	36,100	20,900
818.3400	Apparel, donated for relief	18,400	-
772.0400	Household articles of rubber or plastics, n.s.p.f.	17,850	17,850
711.8710	Chemical-analysis equipment and parts, electrical, n.s.p.f.	7,527	7,527
442.6100	Corticosteroid preparations	2,336	2,336
676.0570	Typewriters, nonautomatic, not portable	1,833	1,833
547.6020	Laboratory glassware, whether or not graduated or calibrated	1,505	-
711.8038	Nonelectrical dial indicating pressure gauges, and parts	1,269	1,269
694.6507	Parts for aircraft and spacecraft, other	1,000	1,000
709.1200	Blood pressure apparatus, and parts thereof	702	-
	Total	14,405,620	8,507,734
	Total, U.S. exports to Vietnam	14,405,620	8,507,734
			1,214,162
			1,319,017

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

Table B-22.--Leading items imported from Vietnam, by TSUSA items, January-June 1982, April-June 1982, and April-June 1981

TSUSA Item No.	Description	April-June--	
		January-June 1982	1981
653.2200	Metal coins, n.e.s.	-	-
	Total	-	-
	Total, U.S. imports from Vietnam	-	6,000

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

Table B-23.—Leading items exported to Albania, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1982, April-June 1982, and April-June 1981

Schedule B No.	Description	April-June--	
		January-June 1982	1981
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal	\$3,056,737	\$965,121
521.3120	Bituminous coal, n.e.s.	1,903,390	-
309.3270	Grouped filaments and strips, n.e.s.	271,895	44,343
688.1900	Insulated wire and cable, n.s.p.f.	31,509	-
438.1090	Blood and blood derivatives, except for passive immunization, n.e.s.	13,032	4,324
661.3510	Household refrigerators and refrigerator-freezers, under 13.5 cubic feet	625	-
684.3035	Cooking stoves and ranges, and parts, household, not microwave	520	-
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief	520	-
	Total	5,278,228	969,445
	Total, U.S. exports to Albania	5,278,228	971,745

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

Table B-24.--Leading items imported from Albania, by TSUSA items, January-June 1982, April-June 1982, and April-June 1981

TSUSA item No.	Description	April-June--	
		January-June 1982	1982
161.9400	Sage, unground	\$778,853	\$322,687
601.1520	Chrome ore, chromium content not over 40 percent chromic oxide	293,739	4,307
360.1515	Floor coverings of wool, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot	121,903	121,903
161.0300	Basil, crude	24,899	24,899
439.1090	Natural drugs, n.e.s., crude	16,737	-
653.2200	Metal coins, n.e.s.	3,600	808
654.0525	Cooking and kitchen ware, of copper, not brass	3,435	-
709.6120	X-ray tubes	1,995	-
146.6600	Dried berries	1,751	-
193.2560	Vegetable substances, crude, n.s.p.f.	883	883
654.0535	Articles n.s.p.f. of aluminum, not enameled or glazed, not containing non-stick interior finish	576	-
	Total	1,248,371	475,487
	Total, U.S. imports from Albania	1,248,371	475,487
			\$568,755
			277,152
			15,494
			8,700
			1,611

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

Table B-25.--Leading items exported to Mongolia, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1982, April-June 1982, and April-June 1981

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June	April-June
		1982	1982 1981
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	\$175,000	\$175,000
711.8710	Chemical-analysis equipment and parts, electrical, n.s.p.f.	82,187	82,187
660.9470	Turbine pumps	28,900	-
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief	12,269	3,210
274.4000	Postage and revenue stamps	10,000	10,000
661.6504	Solar energy collectors	8,595	8,595
686.9060	Electric lamps, n.e.s.	4,629	4,629
547.6020	Laboratory glassware, whether or not graduated or calibrated	3,870	-
687.6055	Photosensitive solar cells	2,495	2,495
709.3000	Medical, dental, surgical, and veterinary instruments, n.s.p.f.	2,039	-
711.8750	Chemical- or physical-analysis equipment and parts, electrical, n.s.p.f.	1,519	941
653.4680	Stoves and furnaces for heating, other purposes	1,500	1,500
676.0570	Typewriters, nonautomatic, not portable	833	833
	Total 1/	333,836	289,390
	Total, U.S. exports to Mongolia	333,836	289,390

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, this item was classified under the now-deleted and more comprehensive item 661.6520.

2/ Because of changes in the Schedule B trade classifications from 1981 to 1982, comparisons are not possible.

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

Table B-26.--Leading items imported from Mongolia, by TSUSA items, January-June 1982, April-June 1982, and April-June 1981

TSUSA Item No.	Description	April-June--	
		January-June 1982	1981
306.4293	Camel hair, sorted, etc-----	\$1,349,045	\$993,846
306.6100	Cashmere goat hair, not sorted, etc-----	708,217	421,050
306.6200	Cashmere goat hair, sorted, etc-----	619,303	73,179
306.4192	Camel hair, not sorted, etc-----	501,843	144,188
307.0200	Waste of wool or hair, burr and card, not advanced-----	9,700	9,700
124.1060	Furskins, n.e.s., not whole-----	6,608	6,608
	Total-----	3,194,716	1,648,571
	Total, U.S. imports from Mongolia-----	3,194,716	1,648,571

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

Table B-27.--Leading items exported to Cuba, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1982, April-June 1982, and April-June 1981

Schedule B No.	Description	April-June--	
		January-June 1982	1981
818.3300	Medicine, etc., donated for relief	\$372,020	\$206,500
660.5445	Parts of ignition-compression piston-type engines	77,152	77,152
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief	12,425	9,050
683.6080	Engine electrical equipment other than ignition equipment	9,578	9,578
683.6040	Starter (cranking) motors	7,661	7,661
442.8500	Vitamin, nutrient, and hematonic preparations, n.e.s., for	3,000	3,000
441.9000	Artificial mixtures of antibiotics or vitamins not packaged	2,500	2,500
442.7900	Vitamin, nutrient and hematonic preparations, for human use, n.e.	2,000	-
676.0570	Typewriters, nonautomatic, not portable	807	807
	Total	487,143	316,248
	Total, U.S. exports to Cuba	487,143	316,248
			24,000
			34,661

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

Table B-28.--Leading items imported from Cuba, by TSUSA items, January-June 1982, April-June 1982, and April-June 1981

TSUSA Item No.	Description	April-June--	
		January-June 1982	1981
724.2520	Stereophonic, etc., records, 33-1/3 r.p.m.	\$600	600
	Total-----	600	600
	Total, U.S. imports from Cuba-----	600	600
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.			25,000

Table B-29.--Leading items exported to North Korea, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1982, April-June 1982, and April-June 1981

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June	April-June--
		1982	1982 1981
120.1765	Hides and skins, bovine, not whole, n.e.s.	\$69,425	\$69,425
709.1665	Electro-medical patient monitoring systems	23,048	23,048
	Total	92,473	92,473
	Total, U.S. exports to North Korea	92,473	92,473

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

Table B-30.--Leading items imported from North Korea, by TSUSA items, January-June 1982, April-June 1982, and April-June 1981

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June	April-June--	
		1982	1982	1981
111.1800	Dried fish, whether or not whole, not in airtight containers--	\$7,879	-	-
	Total-----	7,879	-	-
	Total, U.S. imports from North Korea-----	7,879	-	37,510

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

GLOSSARY

Abbreviation	Full wording
CAP	Common agricultural policy (EC)
CCC	Commodity Credit Corporation (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
CCL	Commodity Control List
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
COCOM	Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls
CPE	Centrally planned economy
EAA	Export Administration Act of 1979 (United States)
EC	European Community
EXIMBANK	Export-Import Bank of the United States
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization (United Nations)
FYP	Five-year plan
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GSP	Generalized System of Preferences
IDA	International Development Association
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LTFV	Less than fair value
MFA	Multifiber Arrangement
NEM	New Economic Mechanism of Hungary
MFN	Most-favored-nation
NME's	Nonmarket economy countries
OEA	Office of Export Administration (U.S. Department of Commerce)
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
QGL	Qualified General License
SCE	State-controlled economy
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
	MSIC: SIC-based import product groupings
	OSIC: SIC-based domestic manufactured output categories
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
	SITC categories are defined as follows:
	1-digit SITC: Section
	2-digit SITC: Division
	3-digit SITC: Group
	4-digit SITC: Subgroup
	5-digit SITC: Item
SYE	Square yard equivalents
TSUSA	Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated
USC	United States Code
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USITC	U.S. International Trade Commission

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- (2) summary tables and figures describing the value, direction, composition, and individual country trade shares of U.S.-NME trade in that calendar quarter;
- (3) a series of appendix tables describing the leading items traded by the United States with each of the NME countries covered, disaggregated to the 7-digit level of the respective export and import schedules, through the end of that calendar quarter.

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