

**32D QUARTERLY REPORT TO THE CONGRESS
AND THE TRADE POLICY COMMITTEE
ON TRADE BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND THE
NONMARKET ECONOMY
COUNTRIES DURING
JULY-SEPTEMBER 1982**

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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, Poland, 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, Romania, Hungary, and China receive most-favored-nation (MFN) tariff treatment from the United States. Poland's MFN status was indefinitely suspended by the President in October 1982. 1/ Most other NME's have never 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 2/ 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 July-September 1982 and examines U.S. exports, imports, and the balance of trade with each major nonmarket economy country, as well as the commodity composition of such trade. Important developments in U.S. commercial relations with the NME's are reported.

Pursuant to the requirements of sec. 410, this report also presents production, trade, and other economic data on two industries--chinaware and apparel. These industries were identified in the previous (31st) report in this series as having significant total import penetration and experiencing relatively high growth in recent imports from an NME source, specifically from China.

1/ Presidential Proclamation No. 4991, Oct. 27, 1982.

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

SUMMARY OF THIRD QUARTER DEVELOPMENTS

Total two-way trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries dropped to \$2.0 billion in July-September 1982. This was 17 percent lower than trade in the corresponding quarter of 1981. Record-high imports and record-low exports in the quarter nearly eliminated the merchandise trade surplus which the United States has always maintained in trade with NME's, causing it to decrease from \$680 million in July-September 1981 to only \$65 million in July-September 1982. Most of the decline in the trade surplus was caused by falling exports. Trade with China showed a deficit for the first time since October-December 1977, when total U.S.-Chinese trade was less than 7 percent of trade in the quarter under consideration.

The balance in total U.S. trade with the world also deteriorated in July-September 1982, compared with that in July-September 1981. A sharp drop in exports greatly exceeded a decline in imports, resulting in a \$13.6 billion trade deficit--the largest U.S. quarterly merchandise trade deficit ever recorded.

U.S. exports to NME's decreased in value by one-third in July-September 1982, mostly because of a lull in grain exports to the Soviet Union. These exports amounted to just \$11 million in this quarter compared with \$212 million in July-September 1981. This decline in exports to the Soviet Union made China the primary NME market for U.S. exports in January-September 1982. The decline also caused total year-to-date exports to NME's to fall below exports in the corresponding period of 1981. The value of U.S. exports to NME's through January-June 1982 had been running ahead of 1981 levels.

There were particularly sharp third-quarter declines in U.S. exports of grain and soybean oil cake to Eastern Europe and textile fibers and fabrics to China.

U.S. imports from China have risen steadily from quarter to quarter since mid-1979, leading overall imports from NME's to a record level near \$1 billion in July-September 1982. Meanwhile, imports from the Soviet Union have stagnated for five straight quarters.

Compared with imports in corresponding periods of 1981, U.S. imports from NME's both in July-September 1982 alone and in overall January-September 1982 showed a pattern of rising imports from China and falling imports from most other NME's. Imports of apparel ^{1/} and of crude oil and petroleum products from China increased dramatically in January-September 1982; those two categories accounted for half of all imports from China in this period. On the other hand, petroleum products were among the most sharply decreasing items in imports from the Soviet Union. Imports of steel from Romania and Poland also decreased substantially in January-September 1982 compared with imports in the same period of the previous year.

In July-September 1982, disagreement between the United States and its allies over Western participation in construction of the Siberian-European pipeline was exacerbated. The discord remained unresolved until after the quarter, when in November, the industrial democracies reached an accord on

^{1/} See the special section on apparel imports from China and the U.S. domestic industry starting on page 39 of this report.

working towards a joint East-West policy. This, in turn, allowed President Reagan to revoke his sanctions affecting, among others, certain European contractors of the pipeline.

Notable quarterly developments in U.S. commercial relations with NME's included a one-year extension in July of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. grain supply agreement, and authorization, in September, of a major loan and loan guarantee to China by the Export-Import Bank.

In the third quarter of 1982, the U.S. International Trade Commission made four determinations involving NME's: two under the market disruption statute, and two preliminary injury determinations under antidumping statutes. It also initiated a final injury investigation under antidumping statutes. During the quarter, the U.S. Department of Commerce was also active on the three antidumping cases in determining whether, and to what extent, less-than-fair-value sales are involved.

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

Total two-way merchandise trade between the United States and NME's in July-September 1982 dropped to \$2.0 billion, 17 percent lower in value than trade in the corresponding quarter of 1981 (table 1). U.S. exports to NME's plunged to just over \$1 billion, their lowest quarterly level since October-December 1977. Meanwhile, U.S. imports from NME's increased, reaching a new all-time high for a single quarter of nearly \$1 billion. This nearly eliminated the surplus the United States has always maintained in trade with NME's, causing it to decrease from \$680 million in July-September 1981 to only \$65 million in July-September 1982. The drop in exports accounted for 84 percent of this decline in the quarterly trade surplus; rising imports accounted for only 16 percent.

The balance in total U.S. merchandise trade with the world also deteriorated in July-September 1982, compared with that in the corresponding period of in 1981. Imports decreased slightly, showing the continuing effects of the current recession in the U.S. economy. However, exports fell much more sharply, as the recent strength of the U.S. dollar against foreign currencies continued to make U.S. goods more expensive, and hence less attractive, to foreign buyers. The drop in exports greatly exceeded the decline in imports, resulting in an overall merchandise trade deficit of \$13.6 billion, which was 46 percent greater than the deficit in July-September 1981. This \$13.6 billion trade deficit was the largest U.S. quarterly merchandise trade deficit ever recorded.

There were also significant developments in the current quarter in trade balances with individual NME's. Most importantly, U.S. trade with China showed a deficit for the first time since July-September 1977, when total bilateral trade was less than 7 percent of total trade in the quarter under consideration. The \$4.6 million deficit in U.S./China trade recorded in July-September 1982 compares with a \$303.5 million surplus in trade with China in July-September 1981. In trade with the Soviet Union, exports continued to exceed imports, but the resulting U.S. trade surplus decreased by 57 percent in July-September 1982 compared with the surplus in the corresponding quarter of 1981. And in trade with the six major Eastern European NME's combined, ^{1/} a deficit of \$86.8 million was recorded in July-September 1982, compared with a \$36.2 million surplus in July-September 1981. In the case of China, the shift in the trade balance was due more to rising imports than falling exports, but the deterioration in the trade surplus with the Soviet Union and the shift in the trade balance with the six Eastern European NME's combined were accounted for entirely by export declines.

U.S. Exports

Total U.S. exports to all NME's decreased one-third in value in July-September 1982, compared with exports in July-September 1981 (table 2). Exports to most individual NME's were down as well. A \$204 million decrease in exports to the Soviet Union, mostly due to a lull in grain shipments, accounted for 40 percent of the total decline. Exports to the six Eastern European NME's combined decreased by \$184 million, accounting for an additional 36 percent of the total decline.

^{1/} Poland, Romania, East Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia.

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

Item	1981		1982		
	July- September	October- December	January- March	April- June	July- September
U.S. world trade:					
Exports-----million dollars--:	53,954 :	56,743 :	54,089 :	55,778 :	48,795
Imports-----do-----:	63,303 :	65,202 :	61,052 :	60,185 :	62,396
Balance-----do-----:	-9,349 :	-8,459 :	-6,963 :	-4,407 :	-13,601
Trade turnover (exports plus imports) :					
million dollars--:	117,257 :	121,945 :	115,141 :	115,963 :	111,190
U.S. trade with NME's:					
Exports-----million dollars--:	1,564 :	2,101 :	2,519 :	1,831 :	1,052
Imports-----do-----:	884 :	799 :	782 :	763 :	987
Balance-----do-----:	680 :	1,302 :	1,737 :	1,068 :	65
Trade turnover (exports plus imports) :					
million dollars--:	2,448 :	2,899 :	3,301 :	2,594 :	2,038
Share of total U.S. trade accounted					
for by trade with NME's:					
Exports-----percent--:	2.90 :	3.70 :	4.66 :	3.28 :	2.16
Imports-----do-----:	1.40 :	1.23 :	1.28 :	1.27 :	1.58
Trade turnover-----do-----:	2.09 :	2.38 :	2.87 :	2.24 :	1.83

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.

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

Market	(In thousands of dollars)					
	1980	1981	January-September--		July-September--	
			1981	1982	1981	1982
China	3,748,993	3,598,601	2,676,788	2,388,304	816,192	682,845
U.S.S.R.	1,509,728	2,338,567	1,460,032	2,195,407	408,579	203,966
Romania	720,231	503,890	466,858	193,111	83,879	19,011
Poland	710,446	680,547	587,885	187,793	148,607	77,780
East Germany	477,389	295,557	236,433	181,594	32,515	8,156
Hungary	79,020	77,511	57,785	50,469	15,124	13,022
Czechoslovakia	185,145	82,420	59,088	73,620	8,573	10,791
Bulgaria	160,701	258,104	200,592	97,684	46,631	23,045
Vietnam	1,148	10,135	4,368	22,169	3,055	7,764
Albania	6,891	6,137	1,242	10,257	221	4,978
Mongolia	64	75	62	340	35	6
Cuba	119	558	410	829	361	342
North Korea	0	0	0	100	0	7
Total	7,599,876	7,852,101	5,751,544	5,401,676	1,563,772	1,051,711
Total, U.S. exports						
to the world	216,592,219	228,869,586	172,126,088	158,661,755	53,953,855	48,794,827

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

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

Particularly steep declines occurred in exports to Poland, Romania, and East Germany; all three are faced with hard-currency debt problems and have cut back sharply on imports from the West. Exports to Poland are also restricted by sanctions imposed by President Reagan in reaction to the imposition of martial law in Poland in December 1981.

U.S. exports to China also decreased substantially in July-September 1982 compared with exports in July-September 1981. On the other hand, increases in exports to Vietnam (consisting mainly of gifts and other parcels) and Albania (coal), which were noted in the previous report, continued in the quarter under consideration. The total value of exports to those countries remained negligible.

The big decrease in exports to NME's in July-September 1982 left January-September year-to-date exports at a level below that of exports in the corresponding period of 1981. January-June exports this year had been higher than exports in the first half of last year. This was due to the sharp third quarter drop in exports to the Soviet Union. Figure 1 shows trends in U.S. exports to NME's since the third quarter of 1979. It depicts the steep increase and even steeper subsequent decline in exports to the Soviet Union over the past four quarters. The trend in quarterly exports to all NME's combined has been dominated by the trend in exports to the Soviet Union over this period; exports to China have been essentially flat.

In January-September 1982, overall U.S. exports to NME's declined from the previous year's levels. In this period there was an increase in exports to the Soviet Union which allowed that country to increase its share of the total from 30 percent in the full year 1981 to 41 percent in January-September 1982 (fig. 2). China remained the largest NME market for U.S. exports in January-September, and that country's share of the total did not change significantly from that achieved in 1981. (However, in the July-September quarter of 1982, China accounted for 65 percent of all U.S. exports to NME's; the Soviet Union's share was only 19 percent.) Together, China and the Soviet Union accounted for 85 percent of all U.S. exports to NME's in January-September 1982, compared with a 76-percent share for those two countries in 1981.

Table 3 shows U.S. exports to NME's broken down into the broad commodity sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) system. Exports to NME's in most of the commodity groups decreased in January-September 1982 compared with exports in January-September 1981; the main exception to this trend was exports of chemicals, which grew from 7.2 percent to 11.6 percent of total U.S. exports to the NME's.

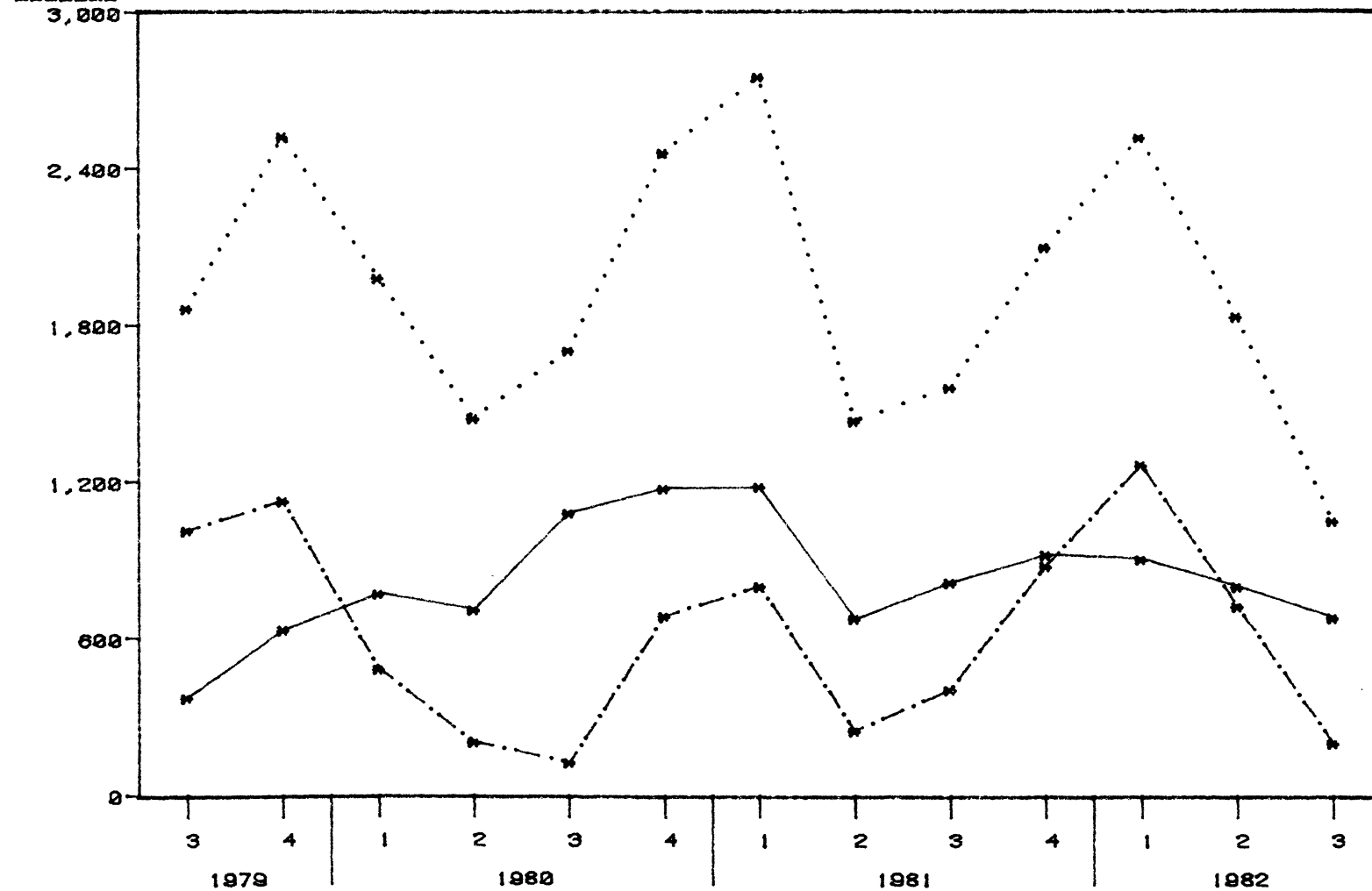
Following are discussions of changes in export levels to NME's of specific commodities within major SITC sections.

Food and live animals

As usual, food and live animals (SITC Section 0) dominated U.S. exports to NME's, accounting for 53 percent of the total value in January-September 1982. Such exports were slightly lower in this period compared with exports in January-September 1981. Section 0 exports to NME's in July-September 1982 were down sharply from year-ago levels, declining 54 percent in value,

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

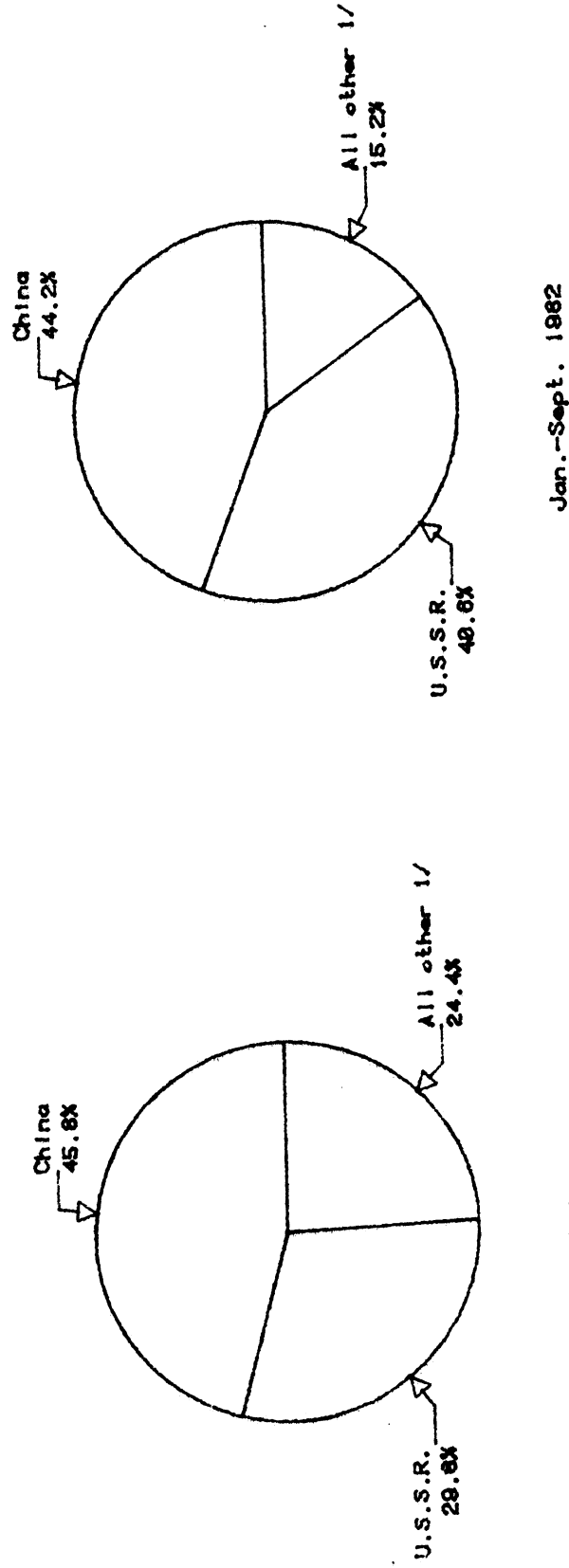
million
dollars
3,000



..... Exports to all NME's
 — Exports to China
 -.- Exports to U.S.S.R.

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

Figure 2.---Relative shares of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, 1981 and January-September 1982.



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

Source: Based on data in table 2.

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

SITC Section No.	Description	Total exports		Exports to the NME's	
		Jan.-Sept. 1981	Jan.-Sept. 1982	Jan.-Sept. 1981	Jan.-Sept. 1982
		Value (million dollars)			
0	Food and live animals	22,949	18,577	3,138	2,876
1	Beverages and tobacco	1,998	2,039	24	8
2	Crude material--inedible, except fuel	15,419	14,523	1,009	892
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	6,944	9,795	79	91
4	Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	1,338	1,200	80	56
5	Chemicals	15,917	15,300	413	627
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material	15,911	12,991	406	272
7	Machinery and transport equipment	72,265	67,078	481	414
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	12,682	12,158	110	128
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	6,702	5,002	10	37
	Total	172,126	158,662	5,752	5,402
		Percent of total			
0	Food and live animals	13.3	11.7	54.6	53.2
1	Beverages and tobacco	1.2	1.3	.4	.1
2	Crude material--inedible, except fuel	9.0	9.2	17.5	16.5
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	4.0	6.2	1.4	1.7
4	Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	.8	.8	1.4	1.0
5	Chemicals	9.2	9.6	7.2	11.6
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material	9.2	8.2	7.1	5.0
7	Machinery and transport equipment	42.0	42.3	8.4	7.7
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7.4	7.7	1.9	2.4
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	3.9	3.2	.2	.7
	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.

compared with exports in July-September 1981. This category's share of the total dropped to 37 percent in July-September 1982 (table 4). This was primarily the result of a virtual halt in shipments of grain to the Soviet Union in this quarter. Sharp decreases in exports of grain and soybean oil cake to Eastern Europe also contributed to lower total food and live animals exports to NME's in January-September 1982.

Soviet Union.--Shipments of grain to the Soviet Union in July-September 1982 amounted to only \$11 million, compared with \$212 million in July-September 1981. This caused the Soviet Union, traditionally the largest NME market for U.S. food and live animals exports, to fall to third place behind China and Poland in the quarter. 1/

China.--Because U.S. grain exports to China in July-September 1982 remained relatively steady while such exports to the Soviet Union were extremely low, China's share of all U.S. food and live animals exports to NME's increased to 87 percent in that quarter.

U.S. grain sales to China are governed by a long-term grain agreement, signed on October 22, 1980, under which the Chinese have agreed to purchase from 6 million to 8 million tons of grain per year (15 to 20 percent corn and the rest wheat). The Chinese are permitted to purchase an additional 1 million tons per year without consultation. The current agreement year will end on December 31, 1982. In 1981, the Chinese purchased a total of 9.3 million tons of grain, although corn did not account for the share of total sales that is specified in the grain agreement. In January-September 1982, shipments of wheat to China were 12 percent higher in quantity than in January-September 1981, and shipments of corn increased more than fivefold over the same period.

Like the Soviet Union, China has also been seeking alternative sources to the United States for grain. Since 1980 China has concluded long-term grain trade agreements with Canada, Australia, Argentina and the European Community. In May 1982, the minimum tonnage to be purchased from Canada was increased from between 8.4 million and 10.5 million tons to between 10.5 million and 12.6 million tons.

Eastern Europe.--U.S. exports of food and live animals to the six Eastern European NME's, which in January-September 1981 amounted to \$1.2 billion and accounted for one-fifth of all U.S. exports to NME's, plunged to just \$384 million in January-September 1982. Nearly half of the decrease was in exports to Poland, which fell by 87 percent, but there were also large decreases in food and live animal exports to Romania (86 percent), Bulgaria (61 percent), East Germany (26 percent), and Hungary (24 percent). Only Czechoslovakia increased purchases of food and live animals from the United States in this period.

The overall decrease in food and live animals exports to Eastern Europe included big declines in exports of both grain and soybean oil cake. Grain exports fell by \$581 million, accounting for 72 percent of the overall January-September decrease to Eastern Europe. The largest decline in grain exports was to Poland, which under President Reagan's sanctions is cut off

1/ For a discussion of factors affecting U.S.-Soviet grain trade, see pp. 30-32 of this report.

Table 4.--U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, by SITC 1/ Nos., July-September 1982

(In thousands of dollars)								
SITC Section No.	Description	Albania	Bulgaria	China	Cuba	Czecho- slovakia	East Germany	Hungary
0	Food and live animals	0	5,023	335,673	0	22	4,851	17
1	Beverages and tobacco	0	244	113	0	15	242	179
2	Crude material--inedible, except fuel	467	737	89,246	0	3,480	130	841
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	4,432	0	60	0	0	0	2
4	Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	0	0	2,589	0	0	0	0
5	Chemicals	0	12,893	113,641	272	323	189	1,961
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material	0	164	77,854	0	522	210	2,025
7	Machinery and transport equipment	63	3,090	44,009	35	5,561	2,222	6,696
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	17	872	19,046	25	780	243	976
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	0	22	613	10	89	67	326
	Total	4,978	23,045	682,845	342	10,791	8,156	13,022
		Mongolia	North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Viet- nam	Total
0	Food and live animals	0	0	23,798	0	16,140	5	385,530
1	Beverages and tobacco	0	0	960	924	0	0	2,677
2	Crude material--inedible, except fuel	0	0	23,710	7,124	2,014	4	127,751
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	0	0	0	2	11,136	0	15,632
4	Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	0	0	4,384	0	0	0	6,972
5	Chemicals	0	0	9,443	2,191	68,071	31	209,014
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material	0	0	1,193	348	11,217	25	93,559
7	Machinery and transport equipment	0	7	7,885	6,950	77,157	6	153,682
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5	0	2,054	1,431	18,153	81	43,681
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	1	0	4,354	42	77	7,611	13,213
	Total	6	7	77,780	19,011	203,966	7,764	1,051,711

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.

from Commodity Credit Corporation credits which it had used in the past to finance most of its grain imports from the United States. Of the \$59 million in total exports of food and live animals to Poland in January-September 1982, nearly half (\$27 million) consisted of food donated for relief or charity. Much of this food was donated by the U.S. Government to private charities, which shipped the food to Poland.

There was also a large decline in exports of soybean oil cake to Eastern Europe in January-September 1982. Such exports dropped by \$184 million to the six countries combined, and there were sharp individual decreases to Poland, Romania, East Germany, and Bulgaria. As a result, total U.S. exports of soybean oil cake and meal to NME's (nearly all of which go to Eastern Europe) decreased as a percentage of all U.S. soybean oil cake and meal exports from 22 percent in January-September 1981 to 8 percent in January-September 1982 (table 5). Soybean oil cake is used as animal feed, and these drastic cuts in imports will affect future supplies of meat in Eastern Europe. In general, the extremely low level of U.S. exports of food and live animals to Eastern Europe in January-September 1982 may be a sign that those countries have little available hard currency for even the most crucial imports from the West.

Crude materials

Total U.S. exports to NME's of crude materials (SITC Section 2) decreased in January-September 1982 by \$117 million, but exports of crude materials to China alone decreased by \$303 million, compared with exports in January-September 1981.

The largest decrease in exports of crude materials to China was in exports of textile fibers. Exports of cotton to China decreased by almost 49 percent in value, causing the NME share of total U.S. cotton exports to decrease from 20 percent in January-September 1981 to 10 percent in January-September 1982. The Chinese have given priority to increasing domestic cotton production and decreasing cotton imports. According to U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates, Chinese domestic cotton production increased from 2.97 million metric tons in the 1980/1981 crop year (ending in July 1981) to 3.38 million metric tons in the 1981/1982 crop year. The U.S. Department of Agriculture also projects a decrease in total Chinese cotton imports from .52 million metric tons in 1981 to .17 million metric tons in 1982. The domestic production increase was thus large enough to offset the cut in imports and even to satisfy a small increase in total Chinese demand for cotton in 1982.

Exports of manmade fibers (including yarns) to China decreased by 52 percent, and the NME share of total U.S. manmade fiber exports decreased from 30 percent to 20 percent over the same period. China opened up new plants in 1982 to begin producing manmade fibers domestically. Also, the Chinese had large inventories of imported manmade fibers on hand this year after overbuying in 1981. These two factors probably contributed to reduced Chinese demand for imported manmade fibers in January-September 1982.

The total decrease in cotton and manmade fiber exports to China amounted to \$379 million. Partially offsetting this decrease was a \$113 million increase in exports of logs to China in this period.

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

Commodity	Major NME customer	Share of total exports accounted for by NME's		Value of exports to all NME's	
		Jan.-Sept. 1981	Jan.-Sept. 1982	Jan.-Sept. 1981	Jan.-Sept. 1982
		Percent		1,000 dollars	
Cattle hides	Poland	7.5	9.7	36,692	52,633
Cereal grains	U.S.S.R.	20.0	25.6	2,753,502	2,724,160
Corn, unmilled	do	20.0	22.4	1,254,947	968,720
Wheat	China	25.3	32.1	1,485,905	1,755,341
Coal	Romania	.8	.5	36,513	29,650
Fertilizers	U.S.S.R.	7.9	15.5	195,516	325,193
Magnesium	Romania	2.2	-	1,683	0
Metal ores	U.S.S.R.	2.7	6.4	24,132	41,037
Soybean oilcake and meal	East Germany	21.6	7.8	257,815	82,424
Soybeans	U.S.S.R.	3.5	6.7	147,299	303,407
Textiles	China	12.3	6.9	862,897	390,640
Cotton	do	20.2	10.5	363,315	175,877
Manmade fibers	do	30.4	19.6	405,187	198,503

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

In contrast to China, the Soviet Union increased its purchases of crude materials from the United States by \$184 million in January-September 1982, compared with the year-ago period. Resumed shipments of soybeans amounting to \$171 million accounted for most of the increase in this period. Soybeans were included along with grain in President Carter's 1980 embargo on shipments of agricultural products to the Soviet Union; as a result of the embargo and its aftermath, no soybeans were shipped to the Soviet Union in January-September 1981.

There was also a substantial increase in U.S. exports of copper ore to the Soviet Union in January-September 1982.

Manufactured goods classified by chief material

U.S. exports to NME's of manufactured goods classified by chief material (SITC Section 6) decreased by \$134 million in January-September 1982 compared with such exports in January-September 1981; most of the decrease occurred in exports to China. Exports of fabrics to that country dropped from \$69 million in January-September 1981 to just \$5 million in January-September 1982, plunging to only \$166,000 in July-September of that year. The Chinese are expanding domestic production of man-made fabrics, probably in conjunction with the new domestic production of manmade fibers noted above. Paper and paperboard exports to China also decreased in January-September 1982 from year-earlier levels.

On the other hand, exports to China of leather increased. Chinese imports of leather from the United States grew from \$4 million in 1979 to \$63 million in 1981. In the first three quarters of 1982, leather exports to China amounted to \$56 million, which is 51 percent higher than in the corresponding period of 1981.

Chemicals

U.S. exports to NME's of chemicals (SITC Section 5) in January-September 1982 were \$214 million higher than in the corresponding period of 1981. Exports of superphosphoric acid to the Soviet Union were embargoed during part of the earlier period and \$109 million (more than half) of the total increase in chemicals exports was due to the normalization of this trade. The Soviet Union continued to account for almost all U.S. exports of superphosphoric acid (table 6). Chemical exports to China, most notably of synthetic resins and plastics materials, also increased substantially in the first 9 months of 1982.

Other SITC sections

Exports to NME's of machinery and transport equipment (SITC Section 7) were 14 percent lower in value in January-September 1982 than in the corresponding 1981 period. This category is the most directly affected by U.S. technology export controls, and its share of total U.S. exports to NME's declined from 12.6 percent in 1979 to 7.7 percent in January-September 1982. The decrease in beverages and tobacco (SITC Section 1) exports to NME's was due to a \$13 million drop in shipments of tobacco to Poland and Romania. Tobacco shipments to each of the two dropped by over 80 percent; this is probably another sign of the severity of those countries' economic problems and the extent of belt tightening which is taking place.

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-September 1981 and January-September 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.-Sept. 1982
			Jan.-Sept. 1981	Jan.-Sept. 1982	
			Percent		1,000 dollars
480.7025	Phosphoric acid, 65% or more available phosphorus pentoxide eqv	U.S.S.R.	89.8	92.0	176,836
121.0515	Bovine leather, rough, russet, crust, wet blue, not split	China	60.0	81.3	21,881
818.3100	Food products n.s.p.f., donated for charity or relief	Poland	15.3	70.0	13,643
176.5400	Sunflower seed oil	U.S.S.R.	-	58.9	22,678
121.0530	Bovine leather, rough, russet, and crust	China	20.9	57.6	26,026
531.2770	Nonclay silica bricks and shapes (standard)	do	-	56.6	2,245
475.4555	Insulating or transformer oils	U.S.S.R.	29.9	56.3	20,572
309.4242	Polyester fibers, noncontinuous, not carded combed or processed	China	77.1	54.9	59,415
310.0010	Polyester textured yarns of continuous manmade fibers	do	53.8	54.8	109,693
664.0577	Rippers and rooters for mounting on tractors and prime movers	U.S.S.R.	28.8	49.1	5,647
417.7100	Barium compounds	Romania	.1	48.1	2,960
200.3502	Pine logs (except pulpwood), rough, split, hewn, roughly sided	China	-	47.5	1,995
117.8200	American-type cheeses except Cheddar	Poland	-	44.4	2,083
818.3900	Commodities n.s.p.f., donated for charity or relief	Vietnam	14.5	42.1	28,498
612.0440	Copper, unalloyed, unwrought	China	-	40.4	13,815
182.9725	Wheat-flour-soya blended food	Poland	.3	39.2	3,321
431.3010	Acetic anhydride	China	31.9	37.7	2,052
310.0026	Cellulosic fiber yarns, continuous form, (multifilament yarns)	do	27.5	37.3	7,491
338.2932	Polyester woven fabrics, continuous, textured yarns	do	-	36.8	3,530
790.5510	Pressure sensitive tape having a plastic backing	U.S.S.R.	23.1	36.7	26,011

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of exports in January-September 1982 are included in this table.

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

U.S. Imports

Total U.S. imports from NME's were 12 percent higher in July-September 1982 than in the corresponding quarter of 1981 (table 7). A \$175 million increase in imports from China was partially offset by decreases in imports from most other NME's. Figure 3 shows trends in U.S. imports from all NME's, China, and the U.S.S.R. It depicts the nearly steady rise in imports from China since mid-1979, which has led overall imports from NME's to a record level near \$1 billion in July-September 1982. Meanwhile, the level of imports from the Soviet Union has remained approximately even for five straight quarters.

The increase in imports from NME's in July-September 1982 left total January-September year-to-date imports slightly lower in value than imports in the corresponding period of 1981. The third quarter pattern of rising imports from China and falling imports from most other NME's was consistent with that for the whole January-September period. As a result, China's share of total imports from NME's went up from 54 percent in the full year 1981 to 67 percent in January-September 1982 (fig. 4). There were particularly steep declines in imports from the Soviet Union, Poland, and Romania.

Lower imports from Poland and Romania show another effect of the lack of available hard currency on Eastern European economies. Not only have most imports from the West, even of food, had to be severely cut back, but the inability to import crucial raw materials from the West has affected those countries' ability to produce goods for export to the West. In turn, lower levels of exports to the West mean that even less hard currency is available, leading to further import cuts. This problem is particularly acute for Poland and Romania, because both countries must earn surpluses of hard-currency exports over imports in order to meet very large hard-currency debt repayment obligations.

Table 8 shows U.S. imports from NME's by SITC commodity sections. Although overall imports from NME's decreased only slightly in value in January-September 1982 compared with imports in January-September 1981, imports in some commodity categories changed substantially. There were significant increases in imports of mineral fuels and miscellaneous manufactured articles, and decreases in imports of crude materials and manufactured goods classified by chief material.

Miscellaneous manufactured articles

U.S. imports of miscellaneous manufactured articles (SITC Section 8) increased by \$217 million in January-September 1982 compared with such imports during January-September 1981. Nearly all of the increase came in imports from China.

Imports of wearing apparel from China increased 61 percent in value, from \$260 million in January-September 1981 to \$418 million in January-September 1982. This caused China's share of total U.S. apparel imports to increase from 5.4 percent to 7.5 percent in this period. ^{1/}

^{1/} See the special section below on the U.S. apparel industry and imports from China.

Table 7.—U.S. imports from the individual nonmarket economy countries and from the world, 1980, 1981, January-September 1981, January-September 1982, July-September 1981, and July-September 1982

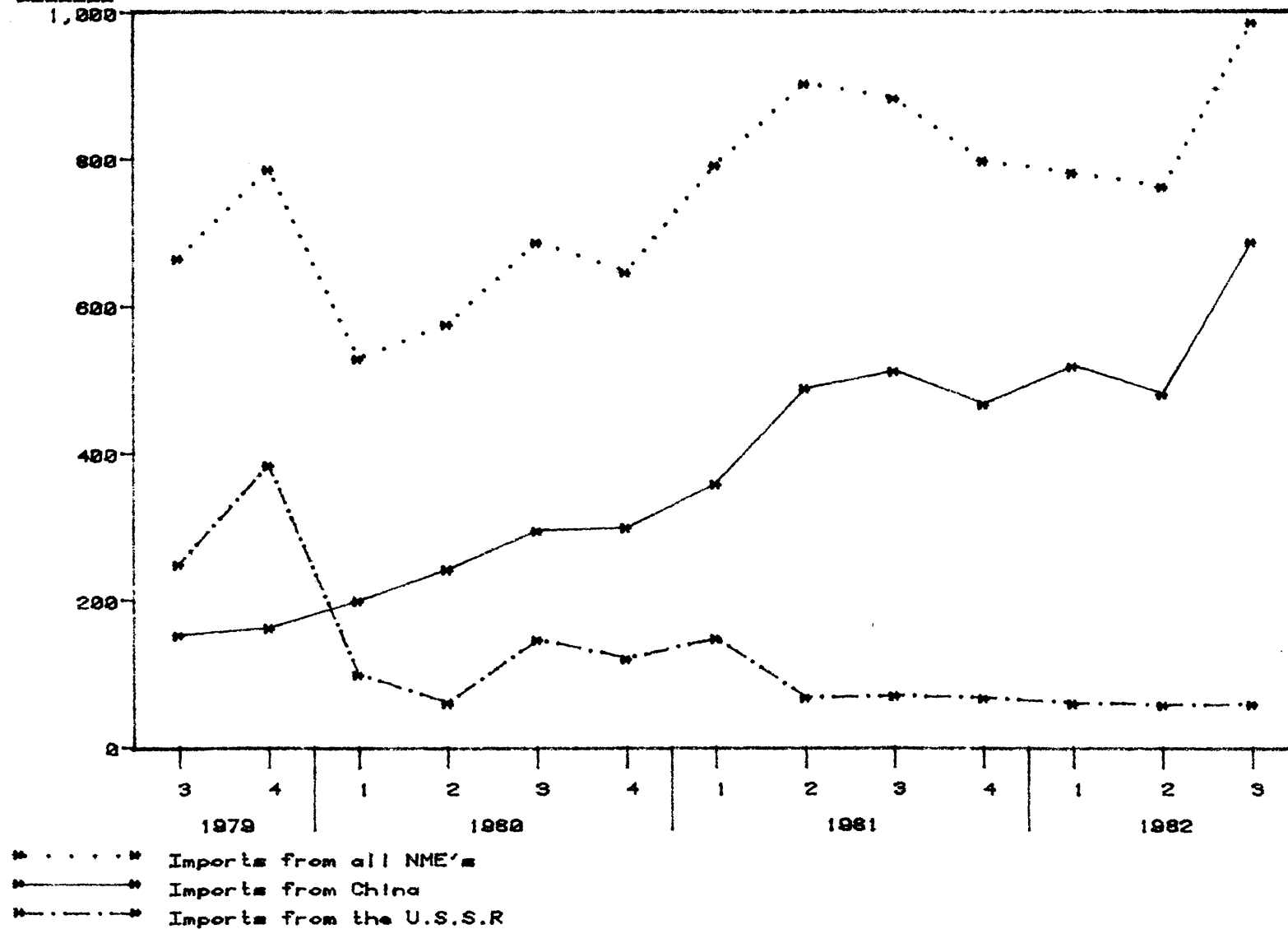
Source	(In thousands of dollars)					
	1980	1981	January-September—		July-September—	
			1981	1982	1981	1982
China—	1,039,177	1,830,027	1,361,774	1,689,409	512,667	687,392
U.S.S.R—	430,387	356,961	289,405	178,997	70,733	59,749
Romania—	310,561	559,449	430,028	294,448	145,562	110,887
Poland—	414,919	359,939	299,497	157,734	93,053	56,714
East Germany—	42,959	44,702	33,232	43,348	10,682	18,164
Hungary—	104,269	127,939	92,293	97,994	27,673	32,007
Czechoslovakia—	61,102	67,232	49,618	46,142	14,578	14,129
Bulgaria—	22,845	25,604	18,808	18,424	7,546	6,680
Vietnam—	34	96	96	0	5	0
Albania—	10,718	3,985	2,720	1,944	616	696
Mongolia—	2,223	3,635	3,267	3,279	831	84
Cuba—	19	36	27	3	0	3
North Korea—	52	47	47	8	0	0
Total—	2,439,263	3,379,653	2,580,813	2,531,730	883,946	986,503
Total, U.S. imports from the world—	239,943,468	259,011,977	193,810,048	183,632,395	63,303,252	62,395,576

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

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

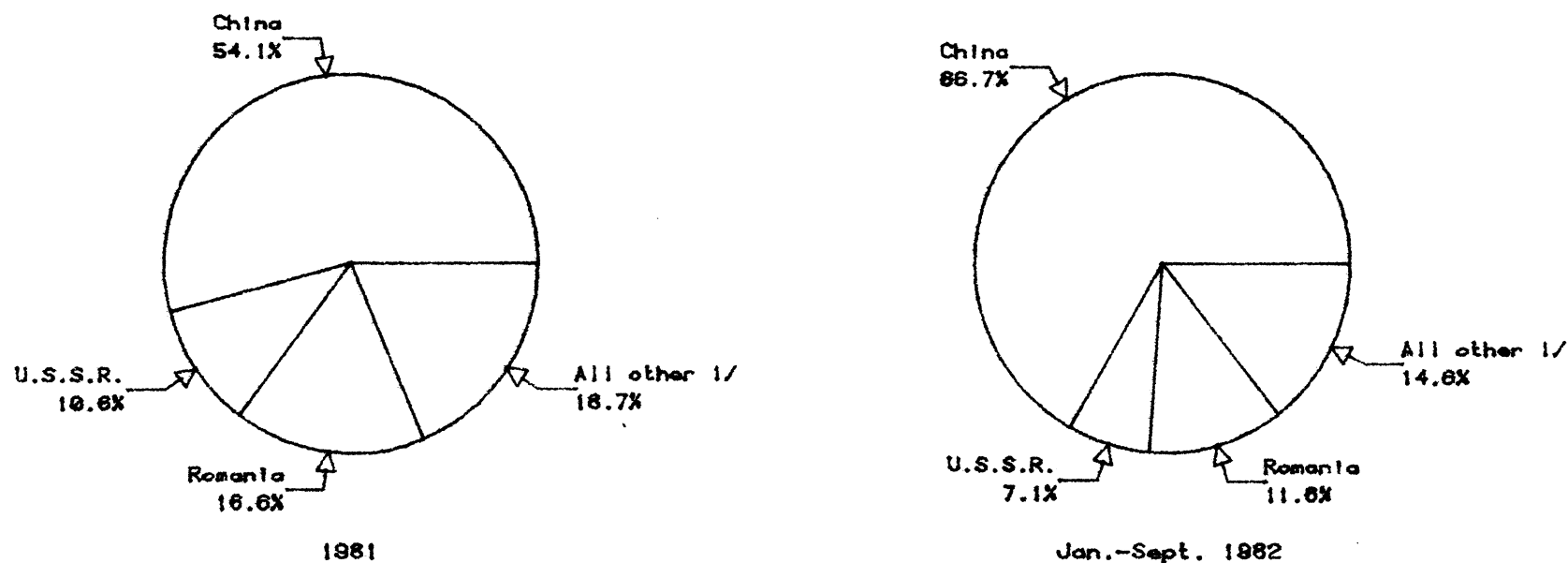
Figure 3.--U.S. Imports from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's),
China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 1979-82.

million
dollars
1,000



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

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



1/ Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Cuba, and Vietnam.

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

SITC Section No.	Description	Total imports		Imports from the NME's	
		Jan.-Sept. 1981	Jan.-Sept. 1982	Jan.-Sept. 1981	Jan.-Sept. 1982
		Value (million dollars)			
0	Food and live animals-----	11,396	10,548	226	191
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	2,086	2,122	26	26
2	Crude material--inedible, except fuel-----	8,504	6,507	294	119
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	62,210	48,802	433	537
4	Oils and fats--animal and vegetable--	366	308	1	1
5	Chemicals-----	7,069	7,120	178	216
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	27,466	25,606	598	459
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	50,588	55,759	201	151
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles--	18,987	21,077	598	815
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	5,139	5,783	27	16
	Total-----	193,810	183,632	2,581	2,532
		Percent of total			
0	Food and live animals-----	5.9	5.7	8.8	7.5
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0
2	Crude material--inedible, except fuel-----	4.4	3.5	11.4	4.7
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	32.1	26.6	16.8	21.2
4	Oils and fats--animal and vegetable--	.2	.2	.1	.1
5	Chemicals-----	3.6	3.9	6.9	8.5
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	14.2	13.9	23.2	18.1
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	26.1	30.4	7.8	6.0
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles--	9.8	11.5	23.2	32.2
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	2.7	3.1	1.0	.6
	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.

Apparel imports from China had previously increased from \$50 million in 1978 to \$354 million in 1981. Imports of 28 major apparel items from China are subject to specific import ceilings under the United States-China textile agreement, which expires at the end of 1982. Representatives of the Governments of the two countries are currently negotiating a new agreement on quotas for these and other apparel imports.

The increase in wearing apparel imports caused the share of apparel in all imports from China to increase to 25 percent in January-September 1982, compared with 19 percent in the corresponding period of 1981.

Most U.S. imports of wearing apparel from NME's come from China. However, imports of wearing apparel and footwear from Hungary increased in January-September by a combined total of \$9 million, resulting in an increase in total imports from that country which was contrary to the trend for imports from most other Eastern European NME's in that period.

Mineral fuels

Overall U.S. imports from NME's of mineral fuels (SITC Section 3) increased by \$104 million in January-September 1982 compared with imports in the corresponding 1981 period. A large increase in such imports from China was partially offset by decreases in mineral fuel imports from the Soviet Union and Romania.

Imports of mineral fuels from China increased to \$428 million, doubling in value in January-September 1982 compared with imports in the corresponding period of 1981. The increase consisted largely of resumed imports of crude oil, amounting to \$138 million. (There were no crude oil imports from China in 1981). Imports of gasoline from China also increased by \$83 million in this period. The share of mineral fuels in total imports from China increased from 15 percent in January-September 1981 to 25 percent in January-September 1982.

Meanwhile, mineral fuel imports from the Soviet Union, consisting mostly of fuel oils and naphthas, plummeted from \$107 million in January-September 1981 to just \$10 million in January-September 1982. This decrease accounted for almost all of the overall decrease in imports from the Soviet Union in this period. There were no mineral fuel imports from the Soviet Union at all in July-September 1982 (table 9).

Overall imports of mineral fuels from Romania were also substantially lower in value in January-September 1982 than in the corresponding 1981 period, although all of the decrease was in imports of fuel oils and naphthas; gasoline imports from Romania actually increased slightly in this period.

Manufactured goods classified by chief material

U.S. imports from NME's of manufactured goods classified by chief material (SITC Section 6) from NME's decreased by \$139 million from January-September 1981 to the corresponding 1982 period, resulting in a decline in that category's share of all imports from NME's from 23 percent in the former period to 18 percent in the latter.

Table 9.--U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries, by SITC 1/ Nos., July-September 1982

(In thousands of dollars)											
SITC Section No.	Description	Albania	Bulgaria	China	Cuba	Czecho- slovakia	East Germany	Hungary			
0	Food and live animals	22	385	27,369	-	1,655	217	6,167			
1	Beverages and tobacco	-	5,509	627	-	172	80	352			
2	Crude material—inedible, except fuel	672	40	30,751	-	923	165	398			
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	217,764	-	-	8,007	-			
4	Oils and fats—animal and vegetable	-	-	87	-	-	-	-			
5	Chemicals	1	305	29,354	-	251	92	1,384			
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	10	88,096	-	4,792	3,482	3,361			
7	Machinery and transport equipment	-	374	13,947	-	1,781	4,474	8,694			
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1	42	277,255	2/	4,481	1,424	11,577			
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	14	2,140	2	76	222	73			
	Total	696	6,680	687,392	3	14,129	18,164	32,007			
		Mongolia	North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Viet- nam	Total			
0	Food and live animals	-	-	16,467	2,961	2,693	-	57,936			
1	Beverages and tobacco	-	-	193	576	2,469	-	9,980			
2	Crude material—inedible, except fuel	74	-	163	1,494	2,031	-	36,711			
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-	39,001	-	-	264,771			
4	Oils and fats—animal and vegetable	-	-	-	-	1	-	88			
5	Chemicals	-	-	2,930	1,370	30,581	-	66,269			
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	10,902	10,359	13,424	-	134,425			
7	Machinery and transport equipment	-	-	7,842	10,576	825	-	48,512			
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	-	18,103	44,226	6,371	-	363,481			
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	10	-	113	325	1,354	-	4,330			
	Total	84	-	56,714	110,887	59,749	-	986,503			

1/ Standard International Trade Classification.

2/ Less than 500 dollars

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

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

The biggest decrease was in imports of iron and steel products, which fell by \$108 million in this period. Such imports from Poland dropped by 94 percent, causing that country to fall to fourth place among NME suppliers of iron and steel to the U.S. market. (Poland was the primary NME source for iron and steel products until 1981, when it was surpassed by Romania.) Iron and steel imports from Romania also decreased sharply from January-September 1981 levels. Romania's ability to sell steel in the United States may have been affected by the filing of an antidumping complaint before the U.S. Department of Commerce and the U.S. International Trade Commission earlier this year. That complaint is still pending, and the possibility of retroactive antidumping duties may have made Romanian steel less attractive to U.S. customers.

Other major shifts in this category in January-September 1982 included a decrease in imports of nickel from the Soviet Union and an increase in imports of tin from China (table 10).

Other SITC sections

The decline in U.S. imports of crude materials (SITC Section 2) from NME's in January-September 1982 was almost entirely due to a \$150 million drop in imports of Chinese peanuts from January-September 1981 levels; Peanut imports had been unusually high in the 1981 period because of a bad U.S. crop. Even though imports of peanuts from China decreased by 99 percent, that country's share of all U.S. shelled peanut imports increased from 53 percent in January-September 1981 to 95 percent in January-September 1982 (table 11).

The decline in U.S. imports from NME's of food and live animals (SITC Section 0) in January-September 1982 compared with imports in January-September 1981 included a \$43 million drop in imports of hams from Poland. Imports of Polish hams in 1981 were already well below 1980 levels. In value, this product is still the most important U.S. import from Poland.

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

Commodity	Major NME supplier	Share of total imports accounted for by NME's		Value of imports from all NME's	
		Jan.-Sept. 1981	Jan.-Sept. 1982	Jan.-Sept. 1981	Jan.-Sept. 1982
		Percent		1,000 dollars	
Chromium scrap	China	2.8	6.2	598	500
Coal	Poland	1.3	-	1,439	-
Copper	U.S.S.R.	.4	.5	3,605	3,975
Corn, unmilled	Romania	37.7	46.4	4,507	5,041
Feathers and downs	China	40.7	33.9	23,803	12,970
Fertilizers	U.S.S.R.	4.7	7.1	57,278	81,271
Furniture, wooden	Romania	4.9	5.1	21,259	24,721
Glass and glass products	do	5.7	4.6	28,764	24,651
Macaroni	China	6.2	6.1	1,920	2,034
Metal coins	U.S.S.R.	.7	.8	7,001	6,950
Metal ores	China	.9	.9	20,772	13,636
Nickel	U.S.S.R.	4.9	2.0	35,627	10,231
Petroleum and natural gas	China	.6	1.0	431,048	535,359
Precious metals	U.S.S.R.	2.1	1.6	60,903	35,020
Gold bullion	do	1.4	.1	18,349	856
Silver bullion	China	1/	-	252	-
Platinum	U.S.S.R.	7.7	8.4	39,181	28,564
Prepared pork	Poland	48.1	25.3	117,765	64,485
Textiles	China	5.9	7.1	667,506	855,592
Footwear	do	3.3	3.1	81,935	84,003
Nonrubber footwear	Romania	4.5	3.4	62,675	64,397
Tin	China	2.2	10.8	10,473	31,442
Titanium	U.S.S.R.	12.0	4.1	14,447	1,512
Tobacco	Bulgaria	3.3	2.9	15,275	13,593
Typewriters	do	1.9	1.0	4,625	2,771

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

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-September 1981 and January-September 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.-Sept. 1981	Jan.-Sept. 1982	Jan.-Sept. 1982
			Percent		1,000 dollars
306.6100	Cashmere goat hair in the grease or washed, not sorted-----	Mongolia-----	97.9	100.0	1,146
618.0400	Aluminum silicon-----	U.S.S.R-----	-	100.0	1,543
612.2010	Beryllium copper-master alloy-----	do-----	100.0	99.9	1,380
417.2800	Ammonium molybdate-----	China-----	100.0	99.7	6,985
366.6000	Pile or tufted construction, of cotton, velveteen, velvet, etc.	do-----	84.9	99.5	1,037
422.4200	Tungsten compounds other than carbide-----	do-----	96.3	98.8	4,010
365.0000	Handmade cotton lace furnishings-----	do-----	96.4	98.4	1,187
306.4293	Camel hair, in the grease or washed, sorted-----	Mongolia-----	95.2	97.2	2,412
542.3120	Ordinary glass weighing between 16 & 18.5 oz per square foot-----	Romania-----	99.5	96.6	2,167
186.3000	Bristles, crude or processed, used in brushes or other articles.	China-----	95.2	95.8	5,084
140.3000	Garlic, dried, desiccated, or dehydrated-----	do-----	40.1	95.5	1,785
494.2000	Montan wax-----	East Germany-----	85.5	95.4	1,302
145.4880	Peanuts, shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved-----	China-----	52.7	94.5	1,327
694.4143	Airplanes, single engine, new-----	Poland-----	-	93.0	1,850
222.5700	Floor coverings of unspun vegetable materials, n.e.s-----	China-----	92.9	91.9	6,070
379.3905	Men's and boys' cotton knit jogging and athletic jackets-----	Romania-----	-	90.6	1,901
366.2740	Cotton shop towels used in garages and similar machine shops-----	China-----	75.8	88.4	4,980
411.8000	Sulfathiazole and sodium sulfathiazole-----	Poland-----	51.0	86.0	1,191
100.0110	Horses for breeding, male-----	U.S.S.R-----	-	85.0	1,242
365.8670	Lace or net tablecloths and napkins of man-made fibers-----	China-----	77.3	84.2	6,691

^{1/} Only items which accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of imports in January-September 1982 are included in this table.

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

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

Soviet Access to U.S. Technology

Strategic technology exports to the Soviet Union continued to be a central issue in East-West commercial relations during July-September of 1982. The U.S. Government implemented the extension of an earlier ban on the sale of oil and gas equipment and technology to the U.S.S.R. ordered by President Reagan in June, 1/ and continued efforts to halt certain illegal exports of U.S. technology to the Soviet Union.

U.S. relations with European allies remained troubled over the issue of the President's measures affecting European subsidiaries or licensees of U.S. companies that supply equipment to the Soviets for the Siberian-European pipeline. On August 12, the European Community delivered a strongly worded note to the U.S. Government concerning the new export administration regulations issued by the Department of Commerce on June 22, 1982. The note claimed that

It is unlikely that the U.S. measures will in fact delay materially the construction of the pipeline or the delivery of the gas. The pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe can be completed using Soviet technology and production capacity diverted from other parts of their current program. Furthermore the recent U.S. measures provide the Soviets with strong inducements to enlarge their own manufacturing capacity and to accelerate their own turbine and compressor development. 2/

The note also commented on the adverse impact of the extended sanctions on European companies and criticized the U.S. Government for applying them without consultation. It further stated that the Community considers the U.S. measures "contrary to international law, and apparently at variance with rules and principles laid down in U.S. law." 3/

On August 23, the French Government ordered Dresser, France—a subsidiary of Dresser Industries—to disregard the U.S. ban and continue delivering equipment for the pipeline. Dresser, France complied, and several other European companies affected by the U.S. ban followed suit. In response, on August 26, the Department of Commerce issued a temporary denial order prohibiting exports of all U.S. products, services, and technology to Dresser France. At the same time, Commerce issued a similar order with regard to Creusot-Loire, another French company and prime contractor for the trans-Siberian pipeline. 4/ In early September, Commerce issued other temporary denial orders affecting companies in Italy, the United Kingdom, and West Germany—all violators of the extended U.S. sanctions. The orders banned them from receiving oil- and gas-related products and technology from the United States, but did not deny them access to other U.S. exports and

1/ The 31st Quarterly Report . . . , p. 30

2/ European Community News, No. 23/1092, Aug. 12, 1982.

3/ Ibid.

4/ Business America, Sept. 6, 1982, p. 18.

technology. Meanwhile, Commerce modified its earlier total export embargo directed against the French companies, making sanctions against them similar to those ordered against companies in other Western European countries. 1/

The pipeline dispute between the United States and the affected European countries was not resolved until after the quarter under review, when President Reagan revoked his sanctions of December 1981 and June 1982 on exports to the Soviets of technology and equipment relating to oil and gas exploration and production. 2/ The President's action permits the Office of Export Administration in the Commerce Department to resume the licensing of such exports on a case-by-case basis.

The President stated that "there is no further need for these sanctions" as the industrial democracies have reached "a substantial agreement on a plan of action with regard to economic policy toward the Soviet Union." He listed purchases of Soviet natural gas, controls of strategic technology transfer, and credit policy as the three principal areas of East-West economic policy coordination.

Efforts of the U.S. Government to prevent illegal Soviet access to controlled commodities and technology also continued during the quarter. 3/ On August 24, the Office of Export Enforcement (Department of Commerce) ordered the seizure in Pasadena, Calif., of a computerized image-processing system, valued at approximately \$70,000, which was ultimately destined for the Soviet Union through a third country. The system was designed for the enhancement and interpretation of photographic images, including those taken from reconnaissance aircraft and satellites. Commerce determined the system to be subject to national security export controls, and ordered its seizure under the authority of the Export Administration Act of 1979. 4/

Extension of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Grain Supply Agreement

On July 30, 1982, President Reagan authorized a 1-year extension of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. grain supply agreement of 1975. 5/ When it was initially negotiated, this five-year agreement was intended to put grain sales on a stable and predictable basis, after large Soviet purchases disrupted markets in the early 1970's. President Reagan extended the agreement for a sixth year, shortly before its scheduled expiration on September 30, 1981; he extended it again for a seventh year during the quarter under review. 6/

Both extensions carried the same conditions as the initial agreement. The Soviets are required to buy at least 6 million tons of grains in an "agreement year" 7/—under the latest extension, between October 1, 1982, and September 30, 1983. They may purchase an additional 2 million tons without any further authorization from the U.S. Government. The United States is committed to make available up to 8 million tons of grains for shipment to the Soviet Union, but may offer more.

1/ Business America, Sept. 20, 1982 (inside cover).

2/ The President's radio address of Nov. 13, 1982.

3/ See 31st Quarterly Report . . . , pp. 35-39.

4/ Business America, Sept. 6, p. 18.

5/ Presidential statement, July 30, 1982.

6/ 28th Quarterly Report . . . , p. 35.

7/ An agreement year coincides with an Oct.-Sept. fiscal year.

During the 1981/82 agreement year, the United States offered 15 million tons of grains to the Soviet Union in addition to the stipulated 8 million tons. 1/ Notably, the Soviets purchased only 13.9 million of the total amount of 23 million tons the United States made available to them, endeavoring to meet as much of their needs as possible from other sources. The Soviets began to diversify their grain imports following the partial grain embargo President Carter imposed against them in January 1980. Before that time, the United States accounted for the major share of their grain imports--three fourths of the total in July-June 1978/79, in the last crop year preceding the embargo. The U.S. share plummeted to 24 percent of total Soviet imports in crop year 1980/81--the year most affected by the embargo. In that year, the United States was replaced by Argentina as the the Soviets' leading supplier. Although the embargo had already been lifted before the new crop year began, the U.S. share rose to only 34 percent of total Soviet imports in 1981/82.

In his recent statement announcing the second extension of the original agreement, President Reagan reiterated that he would rule out any negotiations on a new long-term agreement at this time. In his words--

The Soviets should not be afforded the additional security of a new long-term grain agreement, as long as repression continues in Poland. 2/

At the same time, the President authorized U.S. officials to explore, in consultations under the grain agreement, the possibility of selling grains to the Soviets over and above the basic 8 million tons. This opened the door to shipping significant amounts of grains to the Soviets in FY 1982/83. 3/ In the President's words--

American farmers can be assured that they will continue to have a fair opportunity to export grains to the U.S.S.R. on a cash basis. 4/

The President's action came at a time when U.S. farmers are suffering from reduced demand in world markets, a situation that is exacerbated by the strength of the dollar. The problem is being further compounded on the supply side by an abundant grain crop, which has resulted in large inventories and is exerting an additional downward pressure on prices and farm income. For some 3 years, the U.S. farm sector has suffered from a decline in net income, caused also by simultaneously rising costs--especially high interest rates.

The current pressures on the U.S. farmer to find export markets are matched by continued Soviet dependence on considerable quantities of imported grains. While the United States will this year record one of its biggest crops in history, the Soviet Union faces its fourth successive poor harvest. In November, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) estimated the size of the 1982 Soviet grain crop at 180 million tons. 5/ This compares with an average annual target of 238 million tons in the 1981-85 5-year plan, and the

1/ The 28th Quarterly Report. . . , p. 35.

2/ Presidential statement of July 30, 1982.

3/ These consultations took place in October, following the period under review. A short discussion will follow later in this section.

4/ Presidential statement of July 30, 1982.

5/ USDA, Foreign Agricultural Circular, FPED-11-82, Nov. 10, 1982, p. 1.

last good Soviet grain crop of 237 million tons in 1978. The USDA assessed total Soviet grain import needs for July-June 1982/83 at 37 million tons. 1/ In July-June 1981/82, with imports of 46 million tons of grain, the U.S.S.R. was the world's number one importer, accounting for 22 percent of global grain trade.

The extent to which the Soviets turn to the United States to meet their needs will probably depend largely on the availability of grains from other sources. Since President Carter imposed his grain embargo, the U.S.S.R. has concluded new bilateral grain agreements or increased the tonnages covered by existing agreements with several major grain-exporting countries. In addition to the extended agreement with the United States, the Soviet Union currently maintains long-term grain supply agreements with Argentina, Brazil, Canada, France, 2/ and Hungary, and 1-year renewable agreements with Australia and Thailand.

Semiannual consultations provided for in the extended U.S.-Soviet grain agreement were held on October 28, 1982, following the period under review in this report. At that time, the U.S. delegation transmitted to the Soviets President Reagan's offer to make available 15 million tons of grains during the seventh year of the grain agreement, beyond the 8 million tons already provided for. The Soviets could buy these 15 million tons without further consultations. Moreover, the U.S. delegation confirmed that, for any Soviet purchases made in November 1982 against these 15 million tons, and shipped within 180 days, the United States is extending the same assurances that are now given to the basic commitment of 8 million tons. 3/

This most recent U.S. offer equaled in size the U.S. offer for the previous (1981/82) agreement year, bringing the total amount of U.S. grains available to the Soviets to the same 23 million tons. Farmers' groups reacted pessimistically to the announcement, however. They expect the Soviets to purchase even less U.S. grain than the 13.9 million tons they bought in the previous agreement year. 4/

Export-Import Bank Loan to China

In September, the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Eximbank) announced that it had authorized a loan of \$60.4 million and a guarantee of a private loan of \$8.1 million to the Bank of China. The credit will support exports of \$80.5 million in U.S. goods and services for a steel cold-rolling mill at Baoshan, near Shanghai. The borrower will pay the balance of \$12 million in cash.

The major U.S. supplier in the deal is Wean United, Inc. of Pittsburgh, Pa. The purchaser is the China National Technical Corporation, on behalf of the Ministry of Metallurgy. Wean United estimates that the contract will generate 1 million hours of direct labor in the Pittsburgh area and additional work in other regions throughout the United States. 5/

1/ USDA, Ibid., FG-35-82, Nov. 12, 1982, p. 1

2/ The Soviets concluded the agreement with France in October 1982, following the quarter under review.

3/ USDA, FG-35-82, p. 2.

4/ The New York Times, Oct. 19, 1982, sec. 4, p. 1.

5/ Exim News, Sept. 21, 1982.

When China was granted most-favored nation tariff treatment by the United States, effective February 1980, it also became eligible for Eximbank financing. In December 1981, Eximbank made a preliminary commitment to extend the Baoshan loan, but at that time, a guarantee for the private loan was not yet considered. At the beginning of 1981, following the very first round of loan negotiations with Eximbank, the Chinese halted the construction of this project. 1/ They later announced that the project would be resumed after receiving assurances that Japanese financing would be made available to complete its first phase.

Eximbank will charge 11 percent interest on the Baoshan loan. This is the prevailing Eximbank rate for loans awarded to countries classified as "poor" under the International Management on Export Credits adopted by the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The loan will be repaid in 10 semiannual installments beginning November 15, 1986.

U.S. Administrative Action Affecting Imports From NME's

Market disruption cases

During July-August 1982, the U.S. International Trade Commission conducted two investigations under section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974 to determine whether certain imports from NME's are disrupting the U.S. market. Section 406 defines market disruption as occurring when imports of an article from a communist country "are increasing rapidly . . . so as to be a significant cause of material injury, or threat thereof . . ." to the domestic industry. The imports in question were (a) certain ceramic kitchenware and tableware and (b) canned mushrooms, both from China.

China's competitiveness in the U.S. market increased considerably when it received MFN status on February 1, 1980. At that time, the U.S. duty rate on many items imported from China—including both items subject to market disruption investigations—changed from the higher TSUSA column 2 rates of duty generally applicable to communist countries to the lower column 1 rates of duty applicable to those countries enjoying MFN status.

Certain ceramic kitchenware and tableware from China.—On August 3, 1982, the Commission determined by a 4-to-1 vote that imports of ceramic kitchenware and tableware from Chinaware are not disrupting the U.S. market for such products; therefore, the domestic industry producing these items is not eligible for import relief. 2/ The Commission instituted its investigation on May 24, 1982, following receipt of a petition from the American Dinnerware Emergency Action Committee. 3/

1/ 25th Quarterly Report . . . , p. 37.

2/ Voting in the negative were Chairman Alfred E. Eckes and Commissioners Paula Stern, Michael Calhoun, and Veronica A. Haggart. Commissioner Eugene J. Frank voted in the affirmative. 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, 1982

3/ The 31st Quarterly Report . . ., p. 40.

The investigation covered household dinnerware, mugs, and certain related articles chiefly used for preparing, serving, or storing food or beverages or food or beverage ingredients. Such articles were of fine-grained earthenware, stoneware, chinaware, or subporcelain. Imports of chinaware accounted for over 90 percent of the articles under investigation. The investigation did not cover imports of bone chinaware or hotel chinaware.

The Commission found that the imports from China, even if rapidly increasing, were not a "significant cause" of material injury or threat thereof to the domestic industry. They found the domestic industry to consist of producers of earthenware, there being virtually no domestic production of low-cost chinaware. They concluded that increasing imports from China were "at most...one of several factors" contributing to the difficulties some domestic producers were experiencing, "but they are not a significant cause of those difficulties." 1/

Imports of earthenware from China were found to be small (1.4 percent of domestic consumption in 1981) relative to domestic earthenware production and imports from other sources. 2/ Imports of chinaware from China were found to have largely displaced imports of chinaware from Japan rather than domestic earthenware. 3/ China and Japan accounted for 83 percent of the U.S. chinaware market in 1980, with Japan having 55 percent and China 27 percent. 4/ In 1981, Japan and China accounted for 85 percent of the U.S. market, with China having 45 percent and Japan dropping to 40 percent. 5/

Canned mushrooms from China.--On September 21, 1982, the Commission reported to the President that it was evenly divided in determining whether market disruption exists with respect to imports of canned mushrooms from China. Two Commissioners found that Chinese canned mushrooms are disrupting the U.S. market and recommended that the President impose quantitative restrictions on such imports. 6/ The two members voting in the negative recommended that the President provide no relief. 7/ At the end of the third quarter of 1982, the President had not yet made his final determination in this case. 8/

1/ Report, p. 14.

2/ Id., p. 15.

3/ Id., p. 19.

4/ Id. p. 18.

5/ Id. pp. 18-19.

6/ Voting against market disruption were Chairman Alfred E. Eckes and Commissioner Paula Stern; voting in the affirmative were Commissioners Eugene J. Frank and Veronica A. Haggart.

7/ Import relief, in the form of temporarily increased duties, has already been in effect since Nov. 1, 1980, applying to canned mushrooms from all countries entitled to MFN status. This relief is scheduled to terminate on Nov. 1, 1983.

8/ The President subsequently (on Nov. 30, 1982) announced that he was considering the determination of the Commission's voting in the negative as the determination of the Commission, therefore, he provided no relief. However, the President directed that such imports be monitored for possible later action. In the meantime, the domestic industry filed an antidumping complaint with the Commission and the Department of Commerce. The Commission instituted a preliminary antidumping investigation concerning imports of canned mushrooms from China on Oct. 18, 1982 (investigation No. 731-TA-115). On Nov. 22, the Commission voted unanimously that there was a reasonable indication that the domestic industry was being injured or was threatened with material injury.

The Commission instituted its market disruption investigation on July 9, 1982, at the request of the American Mushroom Institute. The Commission reported the penetration of the U.S. mushroom market by China earlier this year, citing data gathered in a prior investigation on U.S. canned mushroom imports from all sources. 1/

Information obtained in these two recent Commission investigations on canned mushrooms showed that imports from China surged from 265,000 pounds in 1979 2/ to 14.8 million pounds in 1981. Imports continued to increase in 1982, rising to 15.5 million pounds in January-June 1982 from 9.4 million pounds in January-June 1981. 3/ The ratio of imports from China to U.S. canned mushroom consumption, by quantity, rose from less than 1 percent in 1979 to 6.8 percent in 1980 to 15.6 percent in 1981, and to 16 percent in January-June 1982. 4/ Meanwhile, the combined share of Taiwan and South Korea--the two leading foreign suppliers of the U.S. market before 1980--declined from 44 percent in 1979 to 19 percent in 1981. 5/ Data gathered in the investigation also showed that Chinese mushrooms penetrating the U.S. market have generally undersold these traditional suppliers. 6/

Production of canned mushrooms in China dates back many years, with fresh mushrooms grown throughout the country. In recent years, output has increased significantly, with an important share designated for export. Although processing techniques in China have been modernized, and some plants are similar to those used in the United States, hand labor is used for performing many of the necessary duties involved. 7/

Some fresh mushrooms grown in China reach the United States as canned mushrooms through Hong Kong and Macau (a Portuguese territory near Hong Kong). These supplies hold a significant share of the U.S. market, with their canners relying in large measure on fresh mushrooms from China as their raw material. 8/ In 1980, China, Hong Kong, and Macau together accounted for 46 percent of world mushroom trade, of which China alone accounted for 36 percent. 9/

The Commission's market disruption investigation yielded data showing also that U.S. producers had to face financial difficulties at times during the period under consideration. 10/ The two members of the Commission who

1/ Certain Mushrooms: Report to the President on Investigation No. TA-203-13 . . ., USITC Publication 1239, April 1982.

2/ All pound amounts are in terms of "drained weight."

3/ Canned Mushrooms from the People's Republic of China: Report to the President on Investigation No. TA-406-9 . . ., USITC Publication 1293, September 1982, p. A-15.

4/ Ibid., p. A-6.

5/ Ibid., based on data on pp. A-6 and A-57, table 8.

6/ Ibid., p. A-69, table 10.

7/ Canned Mushrooms . . ., p. A-13.

8/ In 1980, the United States was the destination for about 89 percent of Hong Kong's canned mushroom exports and apparently of all of Macau's exports. These two suppliers combined accounted for 14.7 percent of U.S. apparent consumption and 29 percent of total imports in 1981.

9/ Canned mushrooms . . ., pp. A-13-14.

10/ Ibid., pp. A-16 and A-22.

voted in the negative found, however, that "a closer look at these indicators . . . shows that injury is not material and that the rapid increase in imports from China is not a significant cause of injury." ^{1/} They found, among other things, that domestic producers' profit margins were stable or improving at the time Chinese imports were rapidly increasing, and that the increase in imports from China appeared to be largely at the expense of other foreign sources rather than U.S. canners. ^{2/}

Antidumping cases

Three antidumping investigations involving imports from NME's were in progress during July-September 1982. The cases involved cotton shop towels and polyester/cotton printcloth, both from China, and hot-rolled carbon steel plate from Romania.

Antidumping investigations are conducted by the Department of Commerce and the Commission. When the Commission makes an affirmative preliminary determination concerning material injury to the U.S. industry in a dumping case, the investigation is continued by the Department of Commerce, which is then responsible for determining whether the imported product is being, or is likely to be sold at less than fair value (LTFV) within the meaning of the Tariff Act of 1930, and if so, what the margin of dumping is. If the finding made by Commerce is affirmative, the investigation will be returned to the Commission for a final determination on the question of whether a domestic industry is materially injured by reason of LTFV sales.

Cotton shop towels from China.--On September 29, 1982, the Commission determined unanimously under section 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of imports of cotton shop towels from China allegedly sold at less than fair value. ^{3/} The Commission instituted the investigation on August 26, 1982, following receipt of a petition from Milliken & Co., of LaGrange, Ga. The Commission's affirmative preliminary determination ^{4/} had the effect of continuing an investigation at Commerce on the question of LTFV sales.

Shop towels are used primarily for cleaning in industrial and commercial facilities. Imports from China rose steadily in absolute terms from less than 9 million pieces in 1978 to 94 million pieces in 1981. In January-July 1982, however, they amounted to 39 million pieces. This was 22 percent less than in the corresponding period of 1981. ^{5/} The ratio of towels imported from China to apparent U.S. consumption surged from 5.4 percent in 1979 to 34.6 percent in 1981, amounting to 33.7 percent in January-July 1982. ^{6/}

^{1/} Ibid., p. 27.

^{2/} Ibid., pp. 28-29.

^{3/} Voting in the affirmative were Chairman Alfred E. Eckes and Commissioners Paula Stern, Eugene J. Frank, and Veronica Haggard.

^{4/} See: Shop Towels of Cotton From the People's Republic of China: Determination of the Commission in Investigation No. 731-TA-103, USITC Publication 1296, October 1982.

^{5/} Ibid. p. A-18.

^{6/} Ibid. p. A-19.

The Commission's unanimous affirmative (preliminary) determination of injury was made, among other factors—

. . . in the light of import trends, sizable inventories held by importers and in Customs warehouses, indications of underselling and price suppression and lost sales. 1/

Polyester/cotton printcloth from China.—On September 14, 1982, the Commission determined unanimously under section 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of imports of greige/cotton printcloth from China allegedly sold at less than fair value. 2/ The Commission instituted the investigation on August 5, 1982, following receipt of a petition from the American Textile Manufacturers Institute, and eight member companies. The Commission's affirmative determination 3/ had the effect of continuing an investigation at Commerce on the question of LTFV sales.

Greige polyester/cotton printcloth is unbleached and uncolored printcloth fabric in chief value of cotton but containing polyester. It is one of many fabrics produced by China's cotton textile industry, which is one of the largest in the world. In recent years, China has produced increasing quantities of blends of cotton and manmade fibers, especially for the export market. 4/

The Commission's investigation showed that imports of printcloth from China increased from 228,000 square yards in 1979 to 11 million square yards in 1980 and 57 million square yards in 1981. In January-July 1982, imports from China continued to increase to 38 million square yards compared with 33 million square yards in the corresponding period of 1981. 5/ The ratio of imports from China to apparent U.S. consumption increased, by quantity, from less than 0.5 percent in 1979 to almost 11 percent in 1981. Chinese printcloth continued to make inroads into the U.S. market in January-July 1982, rising to 13.6 percent compared with 10.8 percent in January-July 1981. 6/ The report shows that U.S. producers' inventories almost doubled from July 1981 to July 1982, 7/ and that the domestic industry experienced declining orders.

The investigation also produced data showing that during the period considered, imports from China were generally underselling the domestic product. 8/ The Commission concluded that "underselling was clearly a factor in the steady decline in the domestic producers' weighted-average prices from

1/ Ibid., p. 11.

2/ Voting in the affirmative were Chairman Alfred E. Eckes and Commissioners Paula Stern, Eugene Frank, and Veronica Haggart.

3/ See: Greige Polyester/Cotton Printcloth From the People's Republic of China: Determination of the Commission No. 731-TA-101 . . ., USITC Publication 1289, 1982.

4/ Ibid., p. A-3.

5/ Ibid., p. A-21, table 10.

6/ Ibid., p. A-22, table 11.

7/ Ibid., p. A-13.

8/ Ibid., pp. A-25-A-30.

April-June 1981 to the present." 1/ The investigation also provided examples of U.S. sales lost to the lower-priced Chinese printcloth. 2/ Such data led the Commission to conclude that "there is a reasonable indication that printcloth from China has been underselling the domestic product, resulting in price suppression, price depression, 3/ and lost sales." 4/

Hot-rolled carbon steel plate from Romania.--On August 10, 1982, the Commission instituted a final investigation pursuant to section 735 of the Tariff Act of 1930 to determine whether a U.S. industry is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports of hot-rolled carbon steel plate from Romania, sold at LTFV (investigation No. 731-TA-58 [Final]).

This investigation was instituted following a preliminary determination by Commerce that there was a reasonable basis to believe that steel plate from Romania is being sold in the United States at LTFV. Commerce estimated, on a preliminary basis, the weighted-average dumping margin at 13.2 percent, and directed the U.S. Customs Service to suspend liquidation of entries and to require a security deposit from importers equal to the estimated dumping margin. 5/ Should Commerce make an affirmative final determination on the question of LTFV sales, the Commission will make a final determination on the question of injury.

Earlier, in February 1981, the Commission determined that there was a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States was materially injured or was threatened with material injury by reason of these imports (and those from other countries) allegedly sold at LTFV. 6/

Hot-rolled carbon steel plate is produced in Romania by Combinat Siderurgica Galati and Resita Steel Works, both fully integrated steelmakers. During 1978-80, Romania was a relatively minor supplier of carbon steel plate to the United States, accounting for less than 3 percent of total imports in each year. Imports of carbon steel plate from Romania in those years fluctuated between 15,000 short tons and 49,000 short tons. In 1981, however, imports of such merchandise from Romania jumped to 240,000 short tons. 7/ The ratio of imports of carbon steel plate from Romania to apparent U.S. consumption was 0.6 percent in 1978, 0.2 percent in 1979, 0.4 percent in 1980, and 3.3 percent in January-November 1981. 8/

1/ Ibid., pp. 10 and 11.

2/ Ibid., pp. A-30 and A-31.

3/ Price suppression indicates that competing imports exert a downward pressure on the prices of the U.S. product, preventing them from reflecting market forces; price depression indicates that competing imports have caused an actual decline in the prices of the U.S. product.

4/ Ibid., p. 11.

5/ 47 F.R. 3566.

6/ Certain Steel Products from Belgium, Brazil, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Romania, the United Kingdom, and West Germany: Determinations of the Commission . . . in Investigations Nos. 731-TA-53 through 86 (Preliminary). . . , Vol. 1, USITC Publication 1221, February 1982.

7/ An update of statistics in the investigative report shows that imports from Romania declined from 184,000 short tons in Jan.-Sept. 1981 to 3,500 short tons in Jan.-Sep. 1982.

8/ Certain Steel Products, . . . , pp. II-34-35.

IMPORTS FROM THE NME's AND THE U.S. MARKET: MISCELLANEOUS OUTERWEAR
OF TEXTILE MATERIALS AND CHINA TABLEWARE FROM CHINA

In the 31st Quarterly Report . . ., the Commission reported the results of a new trade monitoring system designed to identify imports from the NME's that might have an adverse effect on a U.S. industry. 1/ For this purpose, data on imported items were aggregated into product groups based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). The results of the monitoring system indicated that imports of five product groups warranted further examination.

Two tests were applied in making the selections. First, in view of the small share of total U.S. imports accounted for by the NME's, it was assumed that there could not be many groups of products from an NME source which alone would account for a large share of the U.S. market. Yet even a small degree of market penetration by an NME might be significant if the degree of penetration from all sources suggested that the U.S. industry might be import sensitive. The selections were therefore limited to those U.S. product groups having over 1 percent import penetration by a single NME source, and, at the same time, over 10 percent total import penetration. The import penetration data were for 1980, the most recent year for which comprehensive data on domestic product shipments were available.

The second test was the rate of growth in the value of the imports in each product class from an NME source during the most recent periods for which data were available. This was considered to be a particularly important factor with respect to NME's, since state-controlled economies can in theory make rapid changes in the levels of their exports. Product classes that recorded a growth rate in imports from an NME source of 15 percent or more from 1980 to 1981 and also from January-June 1981 to January-June 1982 qualified for selection.

The rest of this report presents more detailed information on two of these product groups: miscellaneous outerwear of textile materials and china tableware. The U.S. industries that produce these products are examined, as well as imports from China and from other sources. Such information as could be obtained on the competing Chinese industries is also presented.

Miscellaneous Outerwear of Textile Materials

Description and uses

Miscellaneous outerwear is a combination of apparel products drawn primarily from industries classified in the SIC 2/ as those comprising establishments "not elsewhere classified" (n.e.c.). 3/ Consequently, the products covered here include a diverse list of apparel items, such as

1/ Reporting of information on such products is required by sec. 410 of the Trade Act of 1974.

2/ The SIC classifies establishments (e.g., a factory) by the type of activity in which they are primarily engaged for purposes of collecting and presenting industry data.

3/ Industries included are parts of SIC 2329 (men's and boy's clothing), SIC 2339 (women's and misses' outerwear), and SIC 2369 (children's outerwear), all of which comprise establishments n.e.c; SIC 2253 (knit outerwear mills); and SIC 2387 (apparel belts).

All of the five product groups that met both criteria were imported from China. The selections are shown in table 12. ^{1/}

Table 12.--Penetration of imports of specified product groups from China and from all countries, 1980, and imports from China, 1980, 1981, January-June 1981, and January-June 1982

Product group	Penetration of		Imports	
	imports from--		from China	
	China	All countries	1980	1981
	Percent		Million dollars	
Lace goods, n.e.s-----	1.6	34.3	1.33	2.39
Outerwear of textile material--	1.1	21.4	88.11	112.29
Gloves, except sport, leather--	3.1	23.0	17.04	27.39
China tableware-----	1.9	40.3	7.00	15.04
Artificial trees, feathers-----	2.6	43.8	9.59	18.74
	Imports		Increase in	
	from China--Con.		imports	
	January-June--		1981	Jan.-June 1982
	1981	1982	from	from
			1980	Jan.-June 1981
	Million dollars		Percent	
Lace goods, n.e.s-----	14.71	17.99	80.0	22.3
Outerwear of textile materials--	43.89	70.68	27.4	61.0
Gloves, except sport, leather--	11.99	13.85	60.7	15.5
China tableware-----	5.83	9.86	114.9	69.1
Artificial trees, feathers-----	3.85	8.31	95.4	115.8

Source: Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--China's import penetration = (Imports from China) / (total imports + value of domestic shipments). Total import penetration = (Total imports) / (total imports + value of domestic shipments).

scarves, overalls, pants, shorts, warmup suits, swim wear, ski wear, and sweaters. Despite this diversity, however, two products predominate in terms of U.S. production and imports, especially from China. Men's and women's ^{2/} sweaters and women's trousers, ^{3/} in terms of value, account for more than half of U.S. production and more than three-fourths of imports of these products. In addition, these commodities account for more than three-fourths of the imports from China.

Men's and women's sweaters are made mostly in knit outerwear mills (SIC 2253); the remainder are made in cut-and-sew shops. In knitting mills, the components of a sweater are usually knit separately to body size and then

^{1/} This table was adapted from a table in the 31st Quarterly Report . . ., p. 61.

^{2/} "Men's" also includes products intended to be worn by boys, and "women's" includes products for girls and infants.

^{3/} Also includes jeans, jean-cut casuals, slacks, and outer shorts.

joined together. In cut-and-sew shops, sweaters are made from purchased knit fabrics which are cut to a pattern and sewn together. More than three-fourths of the sweaters produced domestically are made of manmade fibers (especially acrylic), with wool and cotton accounting for almost all the remainder. In addition, about two-thirds of the sweaters produced are intended to be worn by women, and the remainder, by men.

Women's trousers are manufactured almost entirely in cut-and-sew establishments classified in SIC 2339 and 2369. Most of the trousers sold in the United States are made from woven fabrics, primarily because of the popularity of jeans and jean-cut casual slacks. With the increase in preference for easy-care garments, manmade fibers have increased in importance and now account for more than half the trousers produced domestically.

Imports of sweaters and trousers are classified for tariff purposes in subpart F, part 6, of schedule 3, of the TSUSA. The column 1, or MFN, rates of duty on sweaters range from 9 percent to 41.3 percent ad valorem, and the column 2, or discriminatory, rates range from 45 percent to 90 percent. The average rate, based on 1981 imports, is 30 percent ad valorem. The column 1 duties on women's trousers range from 6 percent to 40.4 percent ad valorem and the column 2 rates, from 35 percent to 90 percent; the average rate is 26 percent ad valorem.

Imports of sweaters, trousers, and other textile products of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers are subject to control under the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles, known as the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA). The MFA provides the legal framework for a series of bilateral agreements among 50 participating countries with the objective of providing for the orderly development of international trade in textiles and apparel. China is not a signatory to the MFA; however, the United States has a 3-year textile trade agreement with China that was negotiated under section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956. This agreement, which is similar to agreements negotiated under the MFA, will expire on December 31, 1982.

The U.S. industry

The characteristics of the industries producing the outerwear covered here differ little from those of the apparel industry as a whole. ^{1/} In general, industries manufacturing the outerwear comprise a large number of relatively small companies. Their production processes involve numerous manual operations and frequent fashion and seasonal changes, dictating small production runs. As a result, investment in capital-intensive equipment and gains in productivity have been limited. At the same time, labor and material costs have been rising and imports from low-wage countries have been increasing, with imports' total share of the U.S. market for outerwear climbing from 19 percent in 1977 to approximately 25 percent in 1981.

About half the value of total miscellaneous outerwear production was contributed by the women's outerwear industry (SIC 2339). In this industry, which had over 1,600 establishments in 1980, about 85 percent of the establishments employed fewer than 100 workers. Employment rose somewhat, from 119,000 workers in 1977 to 123,000 in 1981, and hourly wages increased

^{1/} For a more detailed discussion of the U.S. apparel industry as a whole, see U.S. International Trade Commission, Emerging Textile-Exporting Countries: Report on Investigation No. 332-126 . . ., USITC Publication 1273, August 1982, pp. A-9-A-12.

37 percent in this period to \$4.77, which was considerably higher than the hourly rates of \$1.50 or less paid in the principal foreign supplying countries (i.e., Hong Kong, Taiwan, and the Republic of Korea). This disparity is significant since labor, on the average, accounts for about a third of the wholesale value of U.S.-produced apparel.

The ratio of payroll to value added in the women's outerwear industry, an indication of labor intensity, was 48 percent in 1980 compared with 45 percent for all manufacturing. The value added per production worker in this outerwear industry (approximately \$19,500 in 1980) increased 9 percent during 1977-80, reflecting small annual gains in productivity. Capital expenditures averaged about \$480 per worker annually during the same period, compared with \$4,160 for all manufacturing. As an indication of the rising costs encountered by the domestic industry, labor costs in the women's outerwear industry rose 41 percent during 1977-81, while the value of industry shipments increased only 28 percent. It is estimated that the value of this industry's shipments totaled \$4.2 billion in 1981, with products included in the miscellaneous outerwear category accounting for 70 percent of these shipments.

The knit outerwear industry (SIC 2253), with 876 establishments, contributed about 25 percent of the value of miscellaneous outerwear production during 1977-81. Knitting is somewhat less labor intensive than cut-and-sew production; as a result, capital expenditures and value added per worker are higher. In 1980, capital expenditures for knit outerwear firms averaged \$840 per production worker, and value added, \$23,100. In addition, the ratio of payroll to value added in 1980, at 47 percent, was less than that for the women's outerwear industry.

Knit outerwear industry shipments, over half of which were included in the miscellaneous outerwear category, increased nearly 13 percent during 1977-81, to an estimated \$2.6 billion. Although hourly wages, \$5.05 in 1981, increased 35 percent during this period, employment declined 6 percent, to a total of 60,700 workers.

U.S. consumption

U.S. consumption of miscellaneous outerwear increased 25 percent during 1977-81, to a total of \$8.0 billion (table 13). Most of the growth in consumption was generated by imports, whose market share grew from 19 percent in 1977 to 25 percent in 1981, when imports totaled \$2.0 billion. Domestic production rose 17 percent from \$5.3 billion in 1977 to \$6.2 billion in 1981. The three products in this apparel group that contributed most significantly to the increase in the value of consumption were women's trousers, sweaters, and active sportswear.

Consumption of women's trousers rose nearly 40 percent during 1977-81, to a total of \$3.0 billion, and contributed approximately 55 percent of the increase in the value of U.S. outerwear consumption. However, as shown in table 13, in 1981 the quantity of trousers consumed was only about 1 million dozen pairs more than the 40.3 million dozen consumed annually, on the average, during 1977-80. The popularity of casual slacks and especially fashion jeans--which entailed more detailed, decorative stitching and therefore had higher unit values--accounted for most of the growth in the value of consumption of trousers.

Table 13.--Miscellaneous outerwear: U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, by types, 1977-81

(Quantity in thousands of dozens; value in millions of dollars)					
Type and year	Production	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity					
Women's trousers:					
1977-----	28,503	1,271	11,569	38,801	30
1978-----	28,033	971	13,105	40,167	33
1979-----	28,970	1,059	11,963	39,874	30
1980-----	30,532	2,081	14,058	42,509	33
1981-----	1/ 27,245	1,405	15,442	41,282	37
Sweaters:					
1977-----	11,952	120	11,944	23,776	50
1978-----	10,762	52	11,766	22,476	52
1979-----	9,274	53	10,075	19,296	52
1980-----	3,683	113	12,496	21,066	59
1981-----	1/ 8,634	108	12,420	20,946	59
Value					
Women's trousers:					
1977-----	1,809	6	384	2,187	18
1978-----	1,913	29	448	2,332	19
1979-----	2,120	33	445	2,532	18
1980-----	2,407	35	578	2,950	20
1981-----	1/ 2,360	30	724	3,054	24
Sweaters:					
1977-----	797	3	547	1,341	41
1978-----	774	3	573	1,344	43
1979-----	697	3	509	1,203	42
1980-----	719	5	702	1,416	50
1981-----	1/ 725	6	788	1,507	52
Total miscellaneous outerwear 2/:					
1977-----	5,304	116	1,212	6,400	19
1978-----	5,497	89	1,426	6,834	21
1979-----	5,365	122	1,337	6,580	20
1980-----	6,181	152	1,684	7,713	22
1981-----	1/ 6,170	177	1,999	7,992	25

1/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

2/ Quantity data not available for production and apparent consumption.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Domestic production of women's trousers, which averaged 29.0 million dozen pairs annually during 1977-80, dropped to 27.2 million dozen in 1981, primarily because of a decline in the popularity of western-style jeans and slacks. Despite higher productivity in the United States, foreign suppliers can produce garments with more tailoring and decorative stitching at lower costs than U.S. manufacturers because of relatively low wage rates. Fashion jeans were a major imported product. As a result, imports increased 33 percent in quantity and nearly 90 percent in value during 1977-81. In terms of quantity, imports supplied 37 percent of the domestic women's trousers market or 15.4 million pairs, valued at \$724 million, in 1981.

Sweaters accounted for a fifth of the total value of U.S. outerwear consumption in 1981. Domestic sweater consumption increased 12 percent during 1977-81, to a total of \$1.5 billion. However, in terms of quantity, consumption decreased from 23.8 million dozen to 20.9 million dozen, as shown in table 13. Mix-and-match fashion coordinates, which usually include a jacket, and multiseason active sportswear such as warmup suits increased in popularity during this period, replacing sweaters in fashion trends.

Domestic production of sweaters decreased significantly from 12.0 million dozen in 1977 to 8.6 million dozen in 1981. Price-competitive imports, on the other hand, averaged about 11.7 million dozen annually. However, the value of these imports increased from \$547 million in 1977 to \$788 million in 1981. Since U.S. import restraints ^{1/} are based on quantity, not value, foreign suppliers have traded up to higher value added, more profitable products to maximize their export earnings. In 1981, imports accounted for 59 percent of the U.S. sweater market in terms of quantity and 52 percent in terms of value.

Active sportswear, such as athletic shorts, warmup suits, swim wear, and ski wear designed for sports but often worn as leisure wear, is estimated to have contributed up to 20 percent of the increase in the value of domestic miscellaneous outerwear consumption during 1977-81. Trade sources contend that general growth in leisure time and sports activities contributed to increased consumption of active sportswear. Domestic production of these products increased during this period from approximately 7 million dozen, valued at \$466 million, in 1977 to an estimated 10 million dozen, valued at over \$776 million, in 1981.

U.S. imports from China

Imports of miscellaneous outerwear from China began to penetrate the U.S. market as early as 1978, despite the substantially higher column 2 rates of duty that applied to Chinese textiles and apparel at that time. In May 1979, after a series of bilateral negotiations had failed to stem the inflow, the United States placed quantitative restrictions on imports of three items from China in this product group: men's manmade-fiber sweaters, women's manmade-fiber sweaters, and women's cotton trousers. Nonetheless, with the continued growth of other items not subject to a quota, annual imports of miscellaneous outerwear from China increased from less than 950,000 dozen items, valued at \$20.3 million, in 1978 to almost 3.2 million dozen items, valued at \$112.3 million, in 1981 (table 14).

^{1/} Import restraints are discussed in the U.S. import section.

Table 14.—Miscellaneous outerwear: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1978-81,
January-September 1981, and January-September 1982

Source	1978	1979	1980	1981	January-September—	
					1981	1982
Quantity (dozen pieces)						
Hong Kong	12,545,469	11,201,263	11,325,544	11,125,706	7,784,733	9,020,914
Taiwan	10,709,314	9,179,218	11,361,627	10,633,692	8,045,482	8,732,845
Republic of Korea	4,421,858	3,501,648	4,423,748	5,292,940	4,282,850	4,334,182
China	941,945	1,701,861	2,732,956	3,176,861	2,342,184	3,479,001
Japan	5,959,508	3,314,361	2,630,038	3,199,661	2,480,188	2,075,156
Philippines	3,517,751	3,075,836	3,103,636	3,451,112	2,636,209	2,553,569
Mexico	1,197,844	1,556,522	2,551,867	2,353,525	1,461,174	2,240,846
Italy	1,282,598	992,178	694,917	661,413	539,925	316,971
United Kingdom	249,563	210,814	156,380	161,402	105,275	143,021
Macau	387,764	607,893	513,627	561,081	479,919	404,590
All other	5,835,795	6,742,043	7,911,395	10,242,667	7,279,741	7,427,478
Total	47,049,409	42,083,637	47,405,735	50,860,060	37,437,680	40,728,573
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Hong Kong	443,555	450,434	557,727	627,140	439,560	495,184
Taiwan	312,906	283,935	393,869	430,458	323,617	334,980
Republic of Korea	138,416	123,829	182,695	249,139	195,781	195,353
China	20,345	37,220	88,107	112,286	81,541	121,795
Japan	124,814	72,826	67,276	103,133	78,697	79,063
Philippines	50,292	49,100	59,052	78,452	60,940	58,898
Mexico	41,618	43,802	51,789	59,712	46,708	33,530
Italy	70,288	59,830	56,642	57,987	41,899	46,708
United Kingdom	31,395	27,932	28,850	30,342	19,764	23,368
Macau	12,855	16,852	21,163	25,117	21,027	18,723
All other	179,648	171,216	176,437	224,841	165,805	191,981
Total	1,426,132	1,336,975	1,683,608	1,998,606	1,475,337	1,599,583
Unit value (per dozen pieces)						
Hong Kong	\$35.3558	\$40.2128	\$49.2450	\$56.3686	\$56.4643	\$54.8929
Taiwan	29.2181	30.9324	34.6666	40.4806	40.2234	38.3586
Republic of Korea	31.3027	35.3631	41.2986	47.0701	45.7127	45.0726
China	21.5989	21.8700	32.2388	35.3448	34.8140	35.0087
Japan	20.9436	21.9728	25.5800	32.2326	31.7302	38.0999
Philippines	14.2966	15.9633	19.0268	22.7323	23.1165	23.0648
Mexico	34.7442	28.1407	20.2945	25.3712	31.9663	14.9631
Italy	54.8015	60.3013	81.5097	87.6721	77.6020	147.3584
United Kingdom	125.7984	132.4941	184.4876	187.9899	187.7348	163.3867
Macau	33.1508	27.7227	41.2038	44.7651	43.8139	46.2753
All other	30.7838	25.3953	22.3016	21.9514	22.7762	25.8474
Average	30.3114	31.7695	35.5149	39.2962	39.4078	39.2742

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

The largest annual increase in imports, in both quantity and value, occurred in 1980, when the United States-China trade agreement, which provided for the reciprocal extension of MFN tariff treatment, became effective. 1/ The increase in value was partly attributable to the much higher unit value of these imports compared with that in 1979 (table 14). In recent years, the Chinese have expanded the variety of their apparel exports, offered a number of new fabric designs, and introduced measures to control and upgrade the standard of quality.

A bilateral agreement on trade in textiles was signed by the United States and China in September 1980, establishing mutually acceptable import limits on the items of miscellaneous outerwear previously subject to unilateral restrictions 2/ and providing for consultation with the Chinese whenever increased imports of any textile or apparel product not covered by the agreement threatened to disrupt the U.S. market. This provision includes a formula for the automatic imposition of a 12-month limitation on an item if, after consultation, mutual agreement on the level of imports cannot be reached. The provision was first used in early 1981, when a single formula limit was applied to imports of both men's and women's woolen sweaters from China, 3/ bringing to five the number of restricted items in the miscellaneous outerwear category.

The textile pact appears to have initially curbed the rise in imports of miscellaneous outerwear from China, which increased only \$24.2 million or 27 percent in 1981 4/ after increasing \$50.9 million or 137 percent in 1980. However, during January-September 1982, the import value of this product group grew by almost 50 percent from its level in the corresponding period of 1981. 5/ As a result, during 1982 the United States invoked the consultation mechanism of the agreement to impose specific import limits on four additional items of miscellaneous outerwear from China: women's manmade-fiber trousers, women's cotton sweaters, men's cotton sweaters, and women's cotton playsuits.

1/ The United States-China trade agreement was approved by Congress in January 1980 and became effective on Feb. 1.

2/ Five additional items of apparel from China that had been previously restricted under unilateral quotas were also included in the agreement: cotton gloves, women's cotton knit shirts, women's woven cotton blouses, men's woven cotton shirts, and men's cotton trousers.

3/ When U.S. and Chinese negotiators were unable to reach agreement on the level of imports during the 90-day consultation period, which began in October 1980, a 12-month import limit—as specified by the agreement—was imposed on woolen sweaters in January 1981. This formula limit was replaced by a mutually acceptable annual limit that was negotiated in September 1981.

4/ Data compiled for the 29th Quarterly Report . . . indicate that total imports for consumption of apparel from China increased 56 percent from \$219.3 million in 1980 to \$342.2 million in 1981.

5/ Total imports of apparel from China increased 61 percent from January-September 1981 to January-September 1982. (See section on third-quarter developments in trade between the United States and nonmarket economy countries in this report.)

Women's trousers and men's and women's sweaters together accounted for 76 percent of the value and 71 percent of the quantity of China's exports of miscellaneous outerwear to the United States in 1981. Imports of women's trousers from China almost doubled in value from 1980 to 1981, increasing from 1.1 million dozen items, valued at \$25.1 million, to more than 1.4 million dozen items, valued at \$49.5 million. This was followed by a 36-percent increase in January-September 1982 compared with January-September 1981. After a sharp rise in the volume of imports from China in early 1982, the United States called for consultation on women's manmade-fiber trousers on April 30, and a 12-month limit (which included those imports arriving after April 30) was imposed on July 30. Women's woolen trousers from China remain unrestricted.

Conversely, imports of sweaters from China declined sharply in 1981, attesting to the effectiveness of the formula limit applied to woolen sweaters. When this 12-month quota was filled in February—only a few weeks following its application—further shipments of woolen sweaters from China were embargoed until an agreement establishing a level of trade acceptable to both the United States and China was concluded in September 1981. Imports from China, led by cotton sweaters, climbed again in 1982, increasing to \$42.8 million in January-September from \$25.8 million in January-September 1981. Cotton sweaters, the only category of Chinese sweaters not previously restricted, were placed under a formula limit in late August.

Women's playsuits accounted for 18.4 percent of the value and 21.6 percent of the quantity of China's exports of miscellaneous outerwear to the United States in 1981. Imports of this item have been growing rapidly, more than doubling in 1981 from 1980 and increasing by 36 percent in value, to \$11.8 million, and 34 percent in quantity, to 512,782 dozen pieces, in January-September 1982 from January-September 1981. A formula limit was imposed on women's playsuits from China, which are primarily overalls and similar children's clothing, in April 1982.

Despite the restrictions applied to one item after another, China's share of the U.S. import market for miscellaneous outerwear, whether measured by quantity or value, has continued to increase (table 15). In terms of value, China has ranked fourth, following Hong Kong, Taiwan, and the Republic of Korea, since 1980; in terms of quantity, it shared the fourth-ranking position as a supplier to the United States with Japan until January-September 1982, when China increased its share by more than 2 percentage points as Japan's share declined. However, the effect of the specific limits imposed on women's manmade-fiber trousers, cotton sweaters, and women's cotton playsuits from China is not fully reflected in the data for January-September 1982. 1/

The United States-China pact on trade in textiles will expire at the end of 1982. With domestic textile manufacturers putting pressure on the U.S. Government to curtail imports from China and the Chinese demanding higher quotas, negotiations on a new agreement have been difficult. After the breakdown of two rounds of talks that ended in October, U.S. officials defined the parameters within which they are willing to continue to negotiate with the Chinese. If a settlement is not reached by December 31, section 204 of the

1/ As a result of the flood of apparel and other textile products entering the United States from China during 1982, the total number of items subject to import limits increased to 28 as of Dec. 1, 1982. The U.S. industry is pressing the Government for restrictions on 14 additional items.

Agricultural Act of 1956 allows the United States to unilaterally impose quotas, to replace the limits in effect under the agreement and add new restrictions if required.

The industry in China

In early 1978, when China began to rapidly expand its foreign trade to build a modern economy, textile fabrics and apparel were the major products on which Government leaders could depend to earn the foreign exchange to purchase Western technology and equipment. A mechanized industry with approximately 15 million spindles--about equal to the number of active spindles in the United States ^{1/}--was already in place. Thus, despite the series of "readjustments" made beginning in 1979 to reduce investment expenditures, the development of the textile industry has remained a leading national objective. Export revenues were initially the primary impetus for growth, but, more recently, a drive by the Government to raise the standard of living of the Chinese people has increased the demand for clothing in China to a level that currently far exceeds the supply.

Very little statistical information is available on the industry in China; that which is relates primarily to the textile industry, which is separate from the apparel industry. On the other hand, most of the data issued by the Chinese Government on the growth rate of the industry probably include not only the production of fibers, yarns, and fabrics, but also the output of clothing. In this context, clothing is still a small segment of the industry, although the growth in exports and the rise in domestic consumption indicate that apparel manufacturing has increased substantially in recent years.

Data supplied by the World Bank following a mission to China in 1980 show the total number of enterprises in the textile and apparel industries and the gross value of output at the end of 1979 to be as follows: ^{2/}

	<u>Number of enterprises</u>	<u>Gross value of output (million yuan)</u>
Textiles, including		
synthetic fibers-----	13,036	59,306
Wearing apparel, footwear, and leather products ^{1/} -----	23,551	13,880

^{1/} Since no data on the number of enterprises producing only clothing of textile materials were available, it should be noted that the production of footwear is also increasing in China.

The large number of enterprises indicates that the data include many very small producers; thus, in both industries fewer than half probably account for the bulk of production. However, even if only the larger enterprises are

^{1/} Emerging Textile-Exporting Countries, p. A-59.

^{2/} World Bank, China: Socialist Economic Development, Rept. No. 3391-CHA, annex D, June 1, 1981, p. 9.

taken into account, the two industries appear to differ significantly in efficiency and technical strength. The World Bank mission found the spinning, weaving, and fabric-finishing plants that they visited to be well managed and technically good by international standards. By contrast, the garment factories they toured, though probably outstanding by Chinese standards, were "backward and had low rates of machine utilization by international standards." ^{1/} Most of the plants producing textiles and apparel are located in Shanghai and the adjacent provinces of Jiangsu and Zhejiang, the traditional centers of production, but under state planning some have been constructed in other areas, including frontier and national minority regions.

In 1979-81, during the process of readjusting the economic modernization program, China's leaders reordered development priorities and made sharp cutbacks in capital construction, especially in the heavy industries. However, investment in the textile and other light industries was increased or maintained at the level of the previous year. Following increases of 17 percent in 1977 and 16 percent in 1978, textile production grew by 14 percent in 1979. An even higher priority was accorded the industry in 1980, raising the average increases in the gross value of textile output during 1979 and 1980 to 18.7 percent a year. These gains were followed by a reported 17-percent increase in the value of output in 1981. ^{2/}

Reports from Chinese sources and a few Western observers provide some details about the changes in the industry underlying these impressive growth rates. While information on the apparel industry is limited, descriptions of developments in the production of cotton, woolen, and manmade-fiber fabrics indicate that the Chinese have laid the foundation for substantial advances in the production of miscellaneous outerwear and similar clothing.

In 1979, China was already the world's largest producer of cotton cloth, ^{3/} and the 1980 investment plans called for the construction of eight new cotton mills. However, in recent years the emphasis has been placed on expanding the production of manmade-fiber fabrics, with the construction of 21 new chemical fiber plants scheduled to begin in 1980. Manmade fibers rank second to cotton in their use in the manufacture of clothing in China, but account for only a 12-percent share; ^{4/} their share of the fibers used in world apparel production is almost 50 percent. China is also continuing to invest in plants to manufacture woolen products--fabrics, rugs, knit outerwear, and woven garments--which have a higher value added per item than comparable cotton products and thus greater foreign exchange earning power, especially in the restricted U.S. and European import markets.

At the production level, the Chinese have increased the proportion of the colored and printed fabrics used in clothing manufacture and have raised value added in the production of knit outerwear through the use of trimmings, inlaid

^{1/} Ibid., p. 55.

^{2/} Data compiled by U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, in China's Economy and Foreign Trade, 1979-81, May 1982, pp. 4 and 8-9.

^{3/} Foreign Broadcast Information Service, China Report: Economic Affairs, Rept. No. 205, Feb. 18, 1982, p. 15. Official Chinese economic statistics show that China produced 12.1 billion meters of cotton cloth in 1979 and 13.5 billion meters in 1980. The Department of Commerce estimated that output reached 14.0 billion meters in 1981 (China's Economy and Foreign Trade, 1979-81, p. 26).

^{4/} China's Foreign Trade, March-April 1981, p. 2.

designs, and color matching. Particular emphasis has been placed on improving the quality of the fabrics and apparel and developing brand-name products. Although only a few factories have introduced management techniques to maintain total quality control, the investment in equipment to improve the standard of product quality—such as automatic eveners devices and photoelectric weft straighteners—has been increased. On the other hand, very little has been invested in modern laborsaving machinery, since by international standards the wages of China's textile workers are extremely low. 1/

Approximately two million people in China are employed in apparel production, with another three million working in the textile plants. The productivity level in the apparel factories is reported to be about one-third that found in the United States, 2/ owing to the older machinery used and the low level of process scheduling. However, the low wage rates paid in China more than offset the lower level of productivity, so that labor costs per unit are six to eight times lower than in the U.S. apparel industry. 3/

The general consensus among Western observers in the textile trade is that, at the present time, China's clothing exports consist primarily of standard quality, low-priced products, whose major selling point is cheapness. An official of the Federation of Hong Kong Garment Manufacturers placed Chinese garments at 6 to 10 percent lower in price than items of comparable quality from other apparel-exporting countries. 4/ Some of the Chinese exports sell in the medium-price range, in particular some of the woolen sweaters, which are generally of higher quality than most of the cotton and manmade-fiber products.

Faced with increasing quota restrictions on its apparel in both the U.S. and European markets, China's opportunity for increasing export revenues lies mainly in producing higher-quality products. However, several factors are keeping the Chinese apparel industry from penetrating the medium- to high-price market. Among the problems are China's emphasis on mass-production targets, so that priority is given to large orders and the delivery of smaller orders is delayed; the lack of supporting factories for producing accessory items such as buttons and zippers; and the lack of information on market conditions and trends. Most export orders are now produced using design specifications and accessories supplied by the buyers. Thus the Chinese industry has not yet acquired the experience and fashion sophistication to become a leading world apparel supplier.

1/ Estimates indicate that the average wage rate in the garment factories is approximately equivalent to 25 cents an hour. For a detailed discussion of wages in China's textile industry, see Emerging Textile-Exporting Countries, pp. A-63 and A-64.

2/ Ibid., p. A-63.

3/ Ibid.

4/ China Trade Report, September 1982, p. 10.

China Tableware

Description and uses

The chinaware table and kitchen articles covered in this report are used chiefly for preparing, serving, or storing food or beverages or food or beverage ingredients in the home and in commercial establishments or institutions (TSUS items 533.52-533.79). The current U.S. column 1 rates of duty range from 13.0 percent ad valorem to 41.9 percent ad valorem. The current U.S. column 2 rates of duty range from 55 percent ad valorem to 75 percent ad valorem.

The primary raw materials for chinaware table and kitchen articles are ball clay, china clay or kaolin, flint, and feldspar. Other materials are also added to the basic raw materials to serve as fillers and to provide certain desired characteristics. All these materials are relatively abundant and are supplied by domestic and foreign sources. These materials are mixed together with water, generally in an automated process, to form a liquid clay known as slip. The slip is passed through fine screens and over powerful magnets to remove metallic impurities. If the clay is to be used in solid form, the slip is pumped into filter presses to remove water and leave the clay with a puttylike consistency. The clay is then placed in a pug mill, where it undergoes a deairing process and is then ready for use.

Clay in this state is usually formed into ware by a process known as jiggering. This method of production is generally done by machine, but can also be done by hand. A slab of clay is thrown onto a mold and formed by applying pressure to the clay with a profile tool as the mold rotates. This method can be used in making plates, cups, saucers, and so forth.

Liquid clay is generally formed into ware by a casting process. In this process, slip is poured into a mold (usually made of plaster of paris because of its porosity) and the excess is poured off, leaving an even lining of clay on the inside of the mold. The mold absorbs the excess water from the slip, thus firming and hardening the clay. After sufficient time, the ware is removed from the mold and dried. This process is generally used for hollow ware or for unusual or complicated shapes.

Some ware is also formed by a pressing process. The clay slab is placed between top and bottom molds and pressed in a hydraulic press.

The unfired ware is known as greenware. After smoothing rough edges and applying handles or feet for cups, the ware is fired in kilns, which generally use natural gas. This first firing is called the bisque firing and usually involves the highest temperature to which the ware will be subjected. Porcelain, however, is generally fired at the lowest temperature first, and subsequent firings are at progressively higher temperatures. Some manufacturers use a one-fire process, wherein the greenware is decorated, glazed, and fired only once.

After the first firing, the ware is usually decorated, glazed with a glasslike substance, and fired again (not necessarily in that order). Decorations can be applied under the glaze, over the glaze, or on the glaze; firing on the glaze means that the glaze and decoration are fired together with the decoration melting into the glaze.

There are numerous methods of decoration available to the industry, the most common of which are the use of colored slip (engobe), colored glazes, stamping, decals, embossing, banding (with metallic substances or colors), and hand painting. The less expensive ware is usually decorated by machine, then fired, glazed, and fired again. The ware may be fired numerous times during the decorating process if the use of different colors or decorations requires different firing temperatures.

There are several categories of chinaware in the TSUS. Subporcelain articles are fine-grained ceramic ware, which may or may not be glazed or decorated, that has a fired body which is white (unless artificially colored) and will absorb more than 0.5 percent but not more than 3.0 percent of its weight of water. 1/

Chinaware and porcelain refer to fine-grained ceramic ware, which may or may not be glazed or decorated, that has a body which is white (unless artificially colored) and will not absorb more than 0.5 percent of its weight in water. 2/ Included under this category is bone chinaware, the body of which contains by weight 25 percent or more of calcined bone. 3/

Another term used in describing ceramic table and kitchen articles is "available in specified sets," which refers to a pattern in which certain specified pieces 4/ are sold or offered for sale. The individual articles do not have to be sold together, nor do they have to be imported in the same shipment. Production or the offer to produce is considered as being "offered for sale." In addition, each article does not have to be of the same color to be considered "available in specified sets," if the articles are color coordinated. These articles are generally referred to as dinnerware.

Those articles that do not meet the above description are generally referred to as nondinnerware. Such ware consists chiefly of mugs, beverage and dessert sets, and other short-line (incomplete) services and articles designed primarily for preparing and storing food and drink.

The U.S. industry

The chinaware industry consisted of 28 establishments in 1977, half of which employed fewer than 20 workers. The number of establishments in this industry is believed to have declined since that time. These firms are located primarily in Appalachia and the Middle Atlantic states. The firms generally manufacture either household chinaware or commercial chinaware for use in restaurants, hospitals, and other institutions. The household chinaware sector is dominated by one company; market shares for the commercial chinaware sector are more evenly distributed among the producers. Total employment in the chinaware industry in 1981 was believed to be 7,500 workers, of which 6,000 were production workers.

This industry is highly labor intensive. Although the bulk of the basic tableware articles are formed by jiggering, many shapes cannot be formed by machine and must be cast or hand jiggered. The degree of mechanization possible depends largely on the number of products manufactured, the type of

1/ See headnote 2(d) to pt. 2, schedule 5, of the TSUS.

2/ See headnote 2(e) to pt. 2, schedule 5, of the TSUS.

3/ See headnote 2(f) to pt. 2, schedule 5, of the TSUS.

4/ See headnote 2(c) to pt. 2, schedule 5, subpt. C, of the TSUS.

ware produced, and the length of production runs. A high degree of mechanization is not economical for a producer working on a job-order basis or a producer of unusual or custom shapes or decorations. Producers with a limited product line, simple shapes, and a large volume can operate most economically with a high degree of mechanization.

Current financial data for the industry are unavailable since many of these companies are privately held. The household chinaware sector is dominated by a diversified company that has enjoyed financial success in nearly all aspects of its operations, according to the firm's annual reports. The commercial chinaware sector has not fared as well, according to industry sources, due to the adverse impact of imports and the general economic downturn.

Price is a major competitive factor in this market, especially in the commercial chinaware sector. In this sector, U.S. merchandise competes with ware of similar quality but of generally lower price due to lower wage rates in Far East countries, the principal supplying area of the world. Price has become an increasingly important factor in the household chinaware sector, where imported, lower priced chinaware of high quality competes with the U.S. product, which is generally higher priced. The U.S. products also compete with similarly priced imported chinaware, which generally comes from Europe. Selection of these articles, however, is usually based on the purchaser's taste, living style, and intended use of the articles.

U.S. producers' shipments and consumption

U.S. producers' shipments of chinaware table and kitchen articles are believed to have increased steadily during 1977-80. U.S. producers' shipments rose from \$137.6 million in 1977 to an estimated \$218.2 million in 1980 (table 16). Data for 1981 are unavailable.

The value of U.S. exports of these chinaware articles represented 4 to 6 percent of the value of U.S. producers' shipments during the period. U.S. exports increased from 591,000 dozen pieces, valued at \$5.3 million, in 1977 to 673,000 dozen pieces, valued at \$13.3 million, in 1981. U.S. producers faced strong competition in most export markets from long-established foreign producers of these articles. This trend is expected to continue with U.S. exports remaining a small percentage of U.S. producers' shipments.

Apparent U.S. consumption of chinaware table and kitchen articles rose from \$236 million in 1977 to an estimated \$353 million in 1980, or by 50 percent. The import share of apparent consumption was relatively stable, fluctuating between 42 and 46 percent during the period. The higher ratio of imports to consumption occurs in the household chinaware sector, where imports account for approximately 90 percent of apparent consumption. The commercial chinaware sector is less affected by chinaware imports. Apparent U.S. consumption is expected to increase, with imports maintaining or increasing their share of apparent consumption due to the lower prices of imports from certain producing countries and the perceived higher quality of imports from some manufacturers.

Table 16.--China tableware: 1/ U.S. producers' shipments, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1977-81

(Quantity in thousands of dozens; value in thousands of dollars)						
Year	U.S. producers' shipments	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption	
Quantity						
1977-----	<u>2/</u>	591	13,243	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	
1978-----	<u>2/</u>	837	12,282	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	
1979-----	<u>2/</u>	543	10,942	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	
1980-----	<u>2/</u>	591	13,565	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	
1981-----	<u>2/</u>	673	16,067	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	
Value						
1977-----	137,600	5,271	103,680	236,009	44	
1978-----	<u>3/</u> 160,700	8,391	128,937	<u>3/</u> 281,246	<u>3/</u> 46	
1979-----	<u>3/</u> 172,400	10,328	119,627	<u>3/</u> 281,699	<u>3/</u> 42	
1980-----	<u>3/</u> 218,200	12,313	147,142	<u>3/</u> 353,029	<u>3/</u> 42	
1981-----	<u>2/</u>	13,325	167,542	<u>2/-</u>	<u>2/-</u>	

1/ This SIC-based product group also includes chinaware kitchen articles.

2/ Not available.

3/ Estimated by staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

U.S. imports from China

In the late 1970's, as Chinese leaders discovered the vast foreign exchange potential for ceramics, they began a drive to further promote that sector. A further impetus for growth was provided when the United States granted MFN status to China in 1980. Before February 1, 1980, U.S. tariffs on Chinese ceramics ranged from 55 percent ad valorem to 75 percent ad valorem; after the granting of MFN status to China, those rates decreased to between 13.0 percent ad valorem and 41.9 percent ad valorem. Subsequently, exports of certain Chinese ceramics rose from the equivalent of less than 9 percent of certain U.S. ceramics production in 1979 to over 80 percent in the period January-March 1982. 1/ With a threefold increase in ceramics shipments, made possible by sharply increased production, China leaped from the eighth to the fourth largest ceramics exporter to the United States. 2/

Most Chinese porcelain imported by the United States is single fired with overglaze decoration; though this limits the colors used in the designs, it is cheaper to make than porcelain fired more than once using underglaze

1/ 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, p. A-24.

2/ "China to the U.S. Tripled by China," HFD Retailing Home Furnishings, Mar. 2, 1981.

decoration. Earthenware constituted only 7 percent of all ceramics imports from China in January-March 1982. 1/ Chinaware--especially low-value dinnerware--is by far the largest part of Chinese ceramics exports to the United States.

The increasing significance of inexpensive Chinese chinaware is illustrated in tables 17 and 18. It can be seen that although U.S. imports of Chinese chinaware constituted 34.6 percent of the total quantity of U.S. chinaware imports in January-September 1982, they accounted for only 11.8 percent of the total customs value of U.S. chinaware imports. Japanese chinaware, on the other hand, made up 43 percent of the total value of U.S. chinaware imports in this period; it is notable, however, that this figure indicates a severe drop from the share of 63 percent that Japan commanded in 1977.

It is also important that, aside from Japan, China has made impressive advances in its position relative to other chinaware exporters to the United States: it was the third largest exporter in terms of value in 1981 compared with ninth in 1979. The value of Chinese chinaware exports to the United States quadrupled in 1980 compared with 1979, and then doubled again in 1981. This upward trend continued in January-September 1982. Thus U.S. imports from China are now in a position to rival in quantity U.S. chinaware imports from the United Kingdom and West Germany. U.S. ceramics importers see this surge as a positive development, since they find the Chinese porcelain a good alternative to the increasingly expensive Japanese low-value china dinnerware. 2/

However, the Chinese have also faced formidable obstacles to marketing their product in the United States. Although China's chinaware ideally could fill the gap left by increasingly costly Japanese china dinnerware, it has not yet assumed this role, as it tends to be heavy, with poor shaping and decoration; many importers do not expect it to ever surpass the Japanese exports. 3/ Moreover, the decorations have in the past been predominantly concerned with revolutionary themes, which have been generally unappealing to U.S. buyers. Lack of brand identification has hurt Chinese chinaware, too, as has the inability to maintain stock supplies because of poor distribution techniques.

A further complication for the Chinese industry has been the reluctance of Western investors to make long-term, complex commitments to the Chinese plants. This stems from a belief that Chinese managers are still unfamiliar with the concepts of cost and profit. Also, because there is no patent protection for ceramic designs in China, U.S. designers are hesitant to lease their designs to Chinese ceramics producers for fear the designs will be copied. Another problem for Chinese chinaware exports has been the high lead quantity of some products, which violates U.S. health standards.

Despite these obstacles, China's exports of chinaware to the United States have been expanding steadily since 1980. Areas demonstrating the greatest growth in recent months include nonbone high-value dinnerware, 4/

1/ Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

2/ The China Business Review, September-October 1982.

3/ "China to the U.S. Tripled by China," HFD Retailing Home Furnishings, Mar. 2, 1981.

4/ TSUS item 533.64.

Table 18.—China tableware: Percentage distribution of U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1977-81, January-September 1981, and January-September 1982

Source	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	January-September—	
						1981	1982
Percent of total customs value							
Japan-----	63.4202	56.5075	51.9481	47.6278	50.5558	51.7577	43.4011
United Kingdom-----	12.5905	15.3406	17.7138	18.7415	14.2418	14.5328	16.6888
China-----	1.5563	1.2726	1.3417	4.7539	8.9782	7.7232	11.7835
West Germany-----	10.8852	12.3720	10.8806	12.6259	7.8934	8.1244	10.9497
France-----	2.7118	2.8379	3.7865	3.4913	3.9368	3.9111	3.1938
Ireland-----	.3468	1.4566	2.0831	3.0037	3.5054	3.1251	2.8338
All other-----	8.4892	10.2128	12.2462	9.7560	10.8886	10.8258	11.1494
Total-----	100.0000	100.0000	100.0000	100.0000	100.0000	100.0000	100.0000
Percent of total quantity							
Japan-----	69.0391	62.6749	62.3390	53.0874	46.0546	47.5447	40.0388
United Kingdom-----	4.6183	5.9641	6.1589	4.8799	3.3184	3.5983	3.6360
China-----	7.8245	7.1949	7.0018	19.6560	30.8518	28.9015	34.6437
West Germany-----	7.1677	9.0102	7.0546	8.2530	5.3104	5.5458	6.9497
France-----	.8229	1.1770	1.0947	.8682	1.1332	1.1749	.8449
Ireland-----	.2413	.5500	.8350	.9246	1.1405	1.0320	.9991
All other-----	10.2863	13.4289	15.5160	12.3310	12.1912	12.2028	12.8878
Total-----	100.0000	100.0000	100.0000	100.0000	100.0000	100.0000	100.0000

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

mugs and other steins, and miscellaneous articles. The high-value dinnerware increased 5.2 times in total customs value from January-September 1981 to January-September 1982. But it is notable that the quantity of high-value dinnerware, in comparison, has increased only 1.6 times. Chinese chinaware producers trying to increase the volume of their high-value ware have encountered difficulty because the quality of the Chinese ware is often not as good as that of other suppliers to the U.S. market in this price range.

Since early 1980, increased exports to the United States have occurred mainly because of the granting of MFN status to China; future increases in chinaware exports to the United States from China may require increases in the quantity of high-value chinaware exports. If China is able to overcome the obstacles to the expansion of its chinaware exports, its long experience with ceramics, its extensive high-quality raw materials, and its huge supply of low-wage labor could help it become a major element in the U.S. chinaware market.

The industry in China

The 5,000-year-old Chinese ceramics industry, after having been devastated by several decades of civil strife, has become a model of the industrialization effort underway in China since 1949. Officially determined to be part of the Chinese national heritage, ceramics production was targeted for renovation, modernization, and centralization by the Chinese leadership. In the years since the revolution, ceramics manufacturers have expanded into the export sector, in response to the need to pursue cost-effective methods and levels of production. This has required producers to increase technological controls in such facets of production as lead control, waste-loss supervision, warpage regulation, clay-purity control, and glazing-uniformity control. In addition, production for export has forced Chinese ceramics manufacturers to search for ways to further lower production costs and raise the quality of their product.

Today, the major centers of pottery production are Jingdezhen in Jiangxi Province, Liling in Hunan Province, and Dehua in Fujian Province. Jingdezhen, the largest and most prestigious ceramic center in China, has a tradition of ceramics production going back to the Han dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D. 220). It has the added advantages of exceptional nearby raw materials—specifically, large deposits of high-quality kaolin and the plentiful water supplies necessary in processing clay—and a pleasant climate. At present, Jingdezhen focuses on tableware production. Of the 300 million dozen pieces produced each year, between 50 percent and 75 percent are for export to its 102 foreign clients. 1/

Fujian Province is also rich in natural resources for ceramics production, and focuses on the production of daily-use ceramics. It exports to 60 countries, and its increasing ceramics exports have the potential to become a significant source of revenue. Hunan Province exported 130 million dozen ceramic pieces in 1981 to 86 countries. 2/ Hunan also supplies many

1/ Certain Ceramic Kitchenware and Tableware from the People's Republic of China, p. A-20.

2/ Ibid, p. A-21.

Chinese provinces. Due to high quality and the availability of complete dinnerware sets, increased sales to low-cost discount outlets abroad helped Hunan's ceramic export revenue exceed \$24 million in 1981. 1/

Ceramics production in China still relies for the most part on manual labor, not a surprising fact in view of China's abundant labor resources. Outside the major ceramics-producing areas of the country, local production facilities are still struggling to centralize the industry, as small factories are found in nearly every province. To facilitate exports, orders for the Chinese product must initially go through the head office of the China Light Industrial Products Import and Export Corporation in Beijing; thereafter, all transactions go through its branches, which are responsible for the products of individual regions. 2/ Plants in such regions as Hunan have been cooperating with these regional bureaus in order to expand their export contracts: in 1977, between 60 and 80 percent of the total ceramics production in China was exported. 3/ Even so, there is significant room for expansion into foreign markets.

However, the cumbersome Chinese bureaucracy has tended to inhibit growth in the export sector to some degree, particularly in the expansion of mining operations and mineral technology. 4/ Each mining industry is under the direction of several different Government organizations, and different mining industries come under the direction of different agencies. Production targets are set by the central coordinating bureau, the State Planning Commission. This wide array of supervisory organizations tends to stifle possible increases in productivity and product quality. The lack of power and transportation infrastructures also slows the progress of the industry. Furthermore, quality considerations such as inconsistent output (a consequence of impure clay), black spots from the oil kilns, high lead content, and restricted design schemes have limited opportunities for expansion of ceramics exports.

1/ "Hunan Ceramics Export Top \$24 Million," China Economic News, Mar. 29, 1982.

2/ The China Trader, June 1981, notes that since 1978, regions such as Hepei have been transferring responsibility for this production wholly to the provincial level.

3/ "China's China," The China Business Review, May-June 1977.

4/ "Ceramic Minerals in China," American Ceramic Society Bulletin, September 1980.

APPENDIX A

SELECTED DATA ON 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, 1981, January-September 1981, January-September 1982, July-September 1981, and July-September 1982

Market	1980	1981	January-September--		July-September--	
			1981	1982	1981	1982
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
China-----	2,209,524	1,956,287	1,454,911	1,299,783	419,068	349,146
U.S.S.R-----	1,047,118	1,664,986	1,022,972	1,658,610	224,914	16,148
Romania-----	462,595	368,391	352,173	117,341	51,217	3,826
Poland-----	571,461	592,874	516,353	104,730	133,418	41,145
East Germany-----	453,248	284,181	227,598	169,572	30,195	5,063
Hungary-----	24,419	12,934	6,807	5,297	2,434	742
Czechoslovakia-----	154,574	58,240	42,348	56,312	2,783	3,298
Bulgaria-----	127,339	197,270	154,400	60,246	27,603	5,310
Vietnam-----	-	153	153	5	61	5
Albania-----	224	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia-----	-	-	-	175	-	-
Cuba-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Korea-----	-	-	-	69	-	-
Total-----	5,050,503	5,135,316	3,777,714	3,472,141	891,693	424,682
Total, U.S. agricultural exports to the world-----	41,255,934	43,338,212	32,040,725	27,800,061	8,971,474	7,327,307
	Agricultural exports as a percentage of total exports					
China-----	58.9	54.4	54.4	54.4	51.3	51.1
U.S.S.R-----	69.4	71.2	70.1	75.5	55.0	7.9
Romania-----	64.2	73.1	75.4	60.8	61.1	20.1
Poland-----	80.4	87.1	87.8	55.8	89.8	52.9
East Germany-----	94.9	96.2	96.3	93.4	92.9	62.1
Hungary-----	30.9	16.7	11.8	10.5	16.1	5.7
Czechoslovakia-----	83.5	70.7	71.7	76.5	32.5	30.6
Bulgaria-----	79.2	76.4	77.0	61.7	59.2	23.0
Vietnam-----	-	1.5	3.5	1/	2.0	0.1
Albania-----	3.3	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia-----	-	-	-	51.5	-	-
Cuba-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Korea-----	-	-	-	69.6	-	-
Total-----	66.5	65.4	65.7	64.3	57.0	40.4
Total, U.S. agricultural exports to the world-----	19.0	18.9	18.6	17.5	16.6	15.0

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

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.--20 U.S. export items to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) which changed substantially, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1981 and January-September 1982 ^{1/}

Schedule B No.	Commodity	Major NME customer	Share change, Jan.-Sept. 1982 from Jan.-Sept. 1981		Value of exports to all NME's in Jan.-Sept. 1982
			All NME's	World	
			Percent		1,000 dollars
121.0515	Bovine leather, rough-----	China-----	2,283.4	1,659.3	21,881
818.3100	Food products n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity-----	Poland-----	938.9	127.3	13,643
433.1035	Compound catalyst preparations n.s.p.f-----	China-----	797.8	11.0	33,174
674.1022	Converters used in metallurgy and in metal foundries and parts--	Bulgaria-----	693.9	-12.9	6,331
818.3900	Commodities n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity-----	Vietnam-----	610.4	145.3	28,498
475.4520	Automotive, diesel, and marine engine lubricating oil-----	U.S.S.R-----	583.8	-32.6	5,302
444.1610	Polyethylene resins, low and medium density-----	China-----	538.7	4.4	59,028
790.4600	Sausage casings n.s.p.f-----	U.S.S.R-----	447.0	5.1	5,626
404.2280	Polycarboxylic acids, anhydrides and derivatives n.s.p.f-----	China-----	422.6	10.7	2,954
601.2200	Copper ore-----	U.S.S.R-----	387.2	2.4	34,159
252.8010	Kraft linerboard, bleached-----	China-----	-95.8	-60.9	538
433.1095	Chemical mixtures and preparations, n.s.p.f-----	-----do-----	-88.3	-1.2	558
649.5040	Rock drilling bits, core bits, and reamers, n.s.p.f-----	U.S.S.R-----	-83.5	8.0	2,376
170.3320	Filler tobacco, cigarette, stemmed-----	Bulgaria-----	-83.2	-11.1	1,502
431.1005	N-butyl alcohol-----	China-----	-83.0	72.4	706
404.2250	Terephthalic acid dimethyl ester-----	-----do-----	-80.4	-62.3	2,296
170.6500	Cigarettes-----	Poland-----	-79.2	-.5	2,232
115.5700	Dried milk and cream except nonfat dry milk-----	-----do-----	-76.4	-53.9	2,149
674.5440	Parts for metal forming machine tools-----	U.S.S.R-----	-76.3	.4	522
664.1098	Parts for lifting, handling, loading machinery and conveyors--	-----do-----	-73.6	5.1	1,135

^{1/} Only items which accounted for at least 500,000 dollars' worth of exports in both January-September 1981 and January-September 1982 are included in this table.

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

Table A-3.--20 U.S. import items from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) which changed substantially, by TSUSA Nos., January-September 1981 and January-September 1982 1/

TSUSA item No.	Commodity	Major NME supplier	Share change,		Value of imports from all NME's in Jan.-Sept. 1982
			Jan.-Sept. 1981	Jan.-Sept. 1982	
			All NME's	World	
			Percent		1,000 dollars
700.6400	Footwear n.e.s. valued not over \$3.00 per pair	China	1,790.8	1,131.0	10,506
156.3500	Cocoa butter	do	1,166.6	-30.2	13,404
660.9760	Parts of pumps for liquids, n.s.p.f.	do	510.9	10.7	4,006
376.2830	Brassieres of manmade fibers	do	454.1	2.7	3,056
706.6225	Handbags of plastics	do	426.1	83.4	4,604
320.2092	Cotton woven fabrics n.s.p.f.	do	365.1	122.8	5,701
320.3092	Cotton woven fabrics n.s.p.f.	do	300.1	179.0	2,557
700.2960	Welt footwear for men, leather, over \$6.80 per pair, n.s.f.	Romania	275.0	21.4	12,476
366.2780	Cotton towels n.s.p.f.	China	270.9	179.1	3,023
706.1340	Luggage, bags and cases, leather	Romania	267.9	15.2	2,185
145.4880	Peanuts shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved	China	-99.1	-99.5	1,327
607.6615	Steel plate not in coil	Romania	-97.7	-39.9	2,288
605.2020	Gold bullion	U.S.S.R.	-95.3	-14.4	856
475.1015	Light fuel oils, S.U. viscosity of less than 45 seconds	East Germany	-91.4	-66.4	7,701
690.1500	Railway cars, passenger, baggage, mail, and freight	Romania	-85.7	-81.9	1,535
660.9754	Centrifugal pumps for liquids n.s.p.f.	do	-85.6	7.3	792
660.9756	Centrifugal pumps for liquids, except parts	do	-85.2	-21.4	2,773
646.2626	Iron or steel nails, spikes, staples, and tacks, coated	China	-81.7	-35.2	770
446.1531	Polyisoprene synthetic rubber	Romania	-80.8	-50.4	806
702.3785	Headwear, of vegetable fibers, except caps, n.e.s.	China	-80.4	-74.9	1,319

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 500,000 dollars' worth of imports in both January-September 1981 and January-September 1982 are included in this table.

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 500,000 dollars' worth of imports in both January-September 1981 and January-September 1982 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 Non-market economy countries (NME), by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1982,
July-September and July-September 1981

Schedule B No.	Description	:January-September: 1982		July-September-- 1981	
		:	:	:	:
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity	\$1,755,340,795	:	\$325,999,128	:
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	966,925,540	:	40,271,220	:
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	303,406,706	:	9,850,135	:
480.7025	Phosphoric acid, 65 percent or more available phosphorus	:	:	:	:
	pentoxide equivalents	176,836,297	:	60,225,339	:
200.3510	Douglas-fir logs and timber, rough	128,474,901	:	36,953,644	:
310.0010	Textured yarns, of polyester	109,692,592	:	13,327,821	:
300.1060	Cotton, not carded, not combed, staple length 1 to 1-1/8 inches	107,686,174	:	4,171,729	:
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal	82,423,839	:	-	:
480.8005	Diammonium phosphate fertilizer	56,039,212	:	16,075,819	:
300.1550	Cotton, not carded, not combed, staple length 1-1/8 inches or more, n.e.s.	65,674,282	:	3,616,622	:
444.1700	Polypropylene resins, excluding amorphous or atactic polymers and copolymers	63,377,298	:	25,222,061	:
309.4242	Polyester fibers, noncontinuous	59,415,264	:	9,621,141	:
444.1610	Polyethylene resins, low and medium density	59,027,644	:	23,136,939	:
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	52,347,086	:	11,800,148	:
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines	44,428,287	:	12,119,172	:
692.3160	Tracklaying tractors, new, with a net engine horsepower rating of 345 horsepower and over	40,543,718	:	25,878,378	:
480.3000	Urea	36,921,677	:	7,175,841	:
444.1620	Polyethylene resins, high density	35,907,103	:	19,795,566	:
200.3514	Western hemlock logs and timber, rough	35,021,950	:	12,455,773	:
601.2200	Copper ore	34,158,732	:	2,005,286	:
	Total	4,223,649,097	:	659,701,762	:
	Total, U.S. exports to NME's	5,401,675,514	:	1,051,711,037	:

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

Table B-2.--Leading items imported from Non-market economy countries (NME), by TSUSA items, January-September 1982, July-September and July-September 1981

TSUSA No.	Description	January-September:	July-September--	
		1982	1982	1981
475.2520	: Gasoline-----	\$328,762,814	\$120,743,694	\$103,462,114
475.1010	: Crude petroleum, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more-----	128,615,259	84,411,973	-
480.6540	: Anhydrous ammonia-----	66,399,404	16,326,253	11,593,736
475.3500	: Naphthas, derived from petroleum, etc., n.e.s-----	61,329,260	42,674,258	31,190,593
107.3525	: Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	58,850,024	20,309,132	24,892,812
360.1515	: Floor coverings of wool, valued over 66-2/3 cents per : square foot-----	33,405,347	9,850,910	14,734,872
622.0200	: Tin, other than alloyed, unwrought-----	31,442,212	5,722,877	4,504,647
755.1500	: Fireworks-----	23,653,360	3,422,758	2,820,810
472.1000	: Barytes ore, crude-----	22,097,968	8,379,826	9,614,155
383.9050	: Women's coats, n.e.s., 3/4 length or longer-----	19,381,149	9,858,487	-
383.3448	: Women's 3/4 length raincoats, n.e.s., cotton, not knit-----	18,740,658	11,534,830	-
605.0260	: Palladium-----	18,377,586	4,703,170	6,741,143
700.4540	: Women's footwear, of leather, cement soles, valued over \$2.50 : per pair-----	15,013,584	9,899,173	3,883,420
383.4753	: Women's corduroy trousers and slacks, cotton-----	14,338,494	8,144,351	-
379.8355	: Men's wool suits, not knit, not ornamented-----	13,894,154	7,347,274	1/ 4,244,058
320.2032	: Printcloth shirting, wholly of cotton, n.e.s. (average yarn : number 20)-----	13,838,849	1,755,079	7,170,273
156.3500	: Cocoa butter-----	13,403,597	2,782,008	195,183
326.3092	: Woven fabrics, not wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not : colored-----	13,280,967	5,169,666	4,180,337
170.2800	: Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, not over 8.5 inches-----	13,041,388	5,261,685	5,972,660
222.4000	: Baskets and bags of bamboo-----	12,528,602	4,060,490	3,576,313
	: Total-----	920,394,676	382,357,894	238,777,126
	: Total, U.S. imports from NME's-----	2,531,729,557	986,502,924	883,946,420

1/ On Jan. 1, 1982, item 379.8355 was formed from former items 380.6653 and 380.6654. The number reported for 1981 represents an aggregation of trade reported under the 2 numbers.

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

Table B-3.--Leading items exported to Eastern Europe, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1982, July-September 1982, and July-September 1981

Schedule B : No. :	Description :	: January-September : 1982 :		: July-September-- : 1982 : 1981 :	
		:	:	:	:
130.3465 :	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	\$234,975,361 :	:	\$19,768,535 :	\$153,830,940
184.5260 :	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal-----	82,423,839 :	:	- :	18,090,090
175.4100 :	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	68,918,199 :	:	9,850,135 :	-
120.1400 :	Cattle hides, whole-----	43,225,009 :	:	9,508,373 :	8,270,744
480.7050 :	Concentrated superphosphates-----	27,136,670 :	:	16,778,632 :	15,615,635
480.4500 :	Phosphates, crude, and apatite-----	15,052,391 :	:	9,293,954 :	2,016,686
818.3100 :	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity-----	13,637,727 :	:	728,374 :	1,015,042
521.3110 :	Low volatile bituminous coal-----	11,179,565 :	:	- :	4,066,400
818.3900 :	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	11,161,438 :	:	3,898,842 :	756,970
130.6540 :	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity-----	8,304,269 :	:	- :	22,821,977
116.0100 :	Butter-----	8,197,652 :	:	3,645,331 :	15,479,324
818.3300 :	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity-----	7,855,710 :	:	641,531 :	9,471
176.5260 :	Soybean oil, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	7,462,490 :	:	3,652,944 :	-
131.4030 :	Wheat flour, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	7,025,201 :	:	3,507,507 :	114,986
601.6100 :	Zinc ore-----	6,837,201 :	:	- :	-
674.1022 :	Converters, including foundry machines and parts, n.e.s-----	6,330,997 :	:	13,420 :	-
521.3120 :	Bituminous coal, n.e.s-----	6,155,213 :	:	- :	6,584,125
415.4500 :	Sulfur, native elemental or recovered-----	5,775,046 :	:	- :	4,962,292
177.5640 :	Tallow, inedible-----	5,459,703 :	:	718,797 :	1,183,581
692.3820 :	Parts of tracklaying tractors-----	5,339,547 :	:	3,588,346 :	864,518
:	Total-----	582,453,228 :	:	85,594,721 :	255,682,781
:	Total, U.S. exports to Eastern Europe-----	784,269,825 :	:	151,803,803 :	335,328,579

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

Table B-4.--Leading items imported from Eastern Europe, by TSUSA items, January-September 1982, July-September 1982, and July-September 1981

TSUSA No.	Description	January-September		July-September	
		1982		1982	1981
475.2520	: Gasoline				
107.3525	: Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	\$69,846,469		\$19,214,751	\$5,971,086
475.3500	: Naphthas, derived from petroleum, etc., n.e.s.	58,850,024		20,309,132	24,892,812
700.4540	: Women's footwear, of leather, cement soles, valued over \$2.50	19,786,154		19,786,154	7,823,703
	: per pair				
170.2800	: Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, not over 8.5 inches	14,504,351		9,783,104	3,819,827
700.2960	: Men's welt footwear, of leather, n.e.s., valued over \$6.80 per	13,011,844		5,252,822	5,933,365
	: pair				
379.8355	: Men's wool suits, not knit, not ornamented	12,315,966		3,521,783	823,659
692.3288	: Parts for motor vehicles, n.e.s.	11,245,964		5,875,845	1/ 4,031,019
335.9500	: Woven fabrics, other, of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing	9,833,728		2,509,993	5,056,937
	: over 4 ounces per square yard				
700.3550	: Men's footwear, of leather, n.e.s., cement soles	9,344,778		2,895,949	2,626,747
686.9030	: Other lamps, including standard household	9,213,508		3,532,819	3,765,674
610.4220	: Oil well casing, other than alloy steel, threaded or otherwise	9,175,503		3,170,146	2,334,188
727.3540	: Furniture, of wood, n.s.p.f.	8,818,418		-	4,284,033
692.3406	: Agricultural tractors, power takeoff horsepower of 40 or more	8,813,103		4,132,876	2,924,159
	: but less than 80				
475.1015	: Light fuel oils, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more, Saybolt	8,634,922		1,668,269	3,101,622
	: Universal viscosity at 100 degrees F of less than 45 seconds				
192.2520	: Hops, not in pellets	7,701,342		7,701,342	-
692.3460	: Parts for agricultural tractors	7,103,135		305,653	-
110.4740	: Pollock blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds	7,063,586		1,608,600	1,631,913
610.4965	: Pipes, tubes, and blanks, over 4.5 inches but not over 16	7,060,345		463	3,651,605
	: inches in diameter				
383.3415	: Women's cotton raincoats, n.e.s., 3/4 length or longer	6,800,423		1,844,169	-
	: Total	5,903,827		1,679,726	-
	: Total, U.S. imports from Eastern Europe	305,027,390		114,793,596	82,672,349
		658,089,728		238,579,991	299,094,580

1/ On Jan. 1, 1982, item 379.8355 was formed from former items 380.6653 and 380.6654. The number reported for 1981 represents an aggregation of trade reported under the 2 numbers.

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

Table B-5.--Leading items exported to China, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1982, July-September 1982, and July-September 1981

Schedule B No.	Description	January-September:	July-September--	
		1982	1982	1981
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity-----	\$944,854,774	\$320,351,972	\$388,670,099
200.3510	Douglas-fir logs and timber, rough-----	128,474,901	36,953,644	19,744,878
310.0010	Textured yarns, of polyester-----	109,544,640	13,327,821	49,608,370
300.1060	Cotton, not carded, not combed, staple length 1 to 1-1/8 inches--	107,686,174	4,171,729	764,497
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	97,366,230	15,251,169	-
300.1550	Cotton, not carded, not combed, staple length 1-1/8 inches or more, n.e.s.-----	65,674,282	3,616,622	103,693
444.1700	Polypropylene resins, excluding amorphous or atactic polymers and copolymers-----	63,377,298	25,222,061	8,742,359
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	63,224,783	-	24,831,802
480.8005	Diammonium phosphate fertilizer-----	60,924,480	16,075,819	9,652,289
444.1610	Polyethylene resins, low and medium density-----	59,011,130	23,136,939	5,820,864
309.4242	Polyester fibers, noncontinuous-----	58,871,550	9,364,751	87,670,479
480.3000	Urea-----	36,921,677	7,175,841	6,617,780
444.1620	Polyethylene resins, high density-----	35,907,103	19,795,566	3,836,863
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines-----	35,704,263	10,990,688	6,940,215
200.3514	Western hemlock logs and timber, rough-----	35,021,950	12,455,773	1,518,452
121.0530	Bovine leather, rough, russet, and crust, wet blue, split, other than grains-----	26,026,451	1,209,735	5,495,354
433.1035	Compound catalyst preparations, other than of nickel-----	25,543,165	310,447	1,640,622
252.7810	Unbleached kraft linerboard-----	24,794,203	17,144,247	2,881,293
121.0515	Bovine leather, rough, russet, and crust, wet blue, not split--	21,880,755	11,141,759	-
612.0440	Unwrought copper, unalloyed, n.e.s-----	13,815,056	13,815,056	-
	Total-----	2,014,624,865	561,511,639	624,539,909
	Total, U.S. exports to China-----	2,388,304,381	682,844,532	816,192,191

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

Table B-6.—Leading items imported from China, by TSUSA items, January-September 1982, July-September 1982, and July-September 1981

TSUSA No.	Description	January-September:	July-September--	
		1982	1982	1981
475.2520	: Gasoline-----	\$248,575,838	\$101,528,943	\$97,491,028
475.1010	: Crude petroleum, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more-----	128,615,259	84,411,973	-
475.3500	: Naphthas, derived from petroleum, etc., n.e.s-----	41,543,106	22,888,104	23,366,890
622.0200	: Tin, other than alloyed, unwrought-----	31,442,212	5,722,877	4,504,647
360.1515	: Floor coverings of wool, valued over 66-2/3 cents per : square foot-----	30,114,716	3,688,719	12,890,754
755.1500	: Fireworks-----	23,653,360	3,422,758	2,820,810
472.1000	: Barytes ore, crude-----	22,097,968	8,379,826	9,614,155
383.3448	: Women's 3/4 length raincoats, n.e.s., cotton, not knit-----	18,387,884	11,465,579	1/ 7,709,026
383.9050	: Women's coats, n.e.s., 3/4 length or longer-----	15,886,357	7,994,941	2/ 1,392,987
383.4753	: Women's corduroy trousers and slacks, cotton-----	14,293,730	8,099,587	3/ 10,296,437
320.2032	: Printcloth shirting, wholly of cotton, n.e.s. (average yarn : number 20)-----	13,838,849	1,755,079	7,170,273
156.3500	: Cocoa butter-----	13,403,597	2,782,008	195,183
326.3092	: Woven fabrics, not wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not : colored-----	13,280,967	5,169,666	4,180,337
222.4000	: Baskets and bags of bamboo-----	12,524,733	4,056,621	3,576,313
766.2560	: Antiques, n.s.p.f-----	11,469,834	5,926,104	3,692,614
366.2460	: Terry towels of cotton, of pile or tufted construction, : valued over \$1.45 per pound-----	11,456,795	1,766,859	1,588,729
383.9015	: Women's blouses and shirts, n.e.s., manmade fibers, not knit-----	11,344,644	5,141,158	4/ 241,934
379.9530	: Men's coats of man-made fibers, not knit, n.s.p.f-----	11,208,164	6,199,467	5/ 1,235,705
700.6400	: Rubber or plastic soled, n.e.s., valued not over \$3.00 per pair-----	10,505,941	3,938,245	555,634
379.9550	: Men's sport shirts, not knit, manmade fibers-----	9,794,782	3,371,138	6/ 2,609,095
	: Total-----	693,438,736	302,709,652	195,132,551
	: Total, U.S. imports from China-----	1,689,408,988	687,391,829	512,666,898

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, this item was classified under the now-deleted item 382.1220.

2/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, this item was classified under the now-deleted item 382.8163.

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

4/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, this item was classified under the now-deleted item 382.7844.

5/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, this item was classified under the now-deleted item 380.8419.

6/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, this item was classified under the now-deleted item 380.8441.

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

Table B-7.--Leading items exported to the U.S.S.R., by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1982, July-September 1982, and July-September 1981

Schedule B No.	Description	January-September		July-September	
		1982	1982	1982	1981
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity	\$802,181,752	\$5,647,156	\$133,082,758	
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	634,583,949	5,251,516	79,138,040	
480.7025	Phosphoric acid, 65 percent or more available phosphorus				
	pentoxide equivalents	176,836,297	60,225,339	70,940,036	
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	171,263,724			
692.3160	Tracklaying tractors, new, with a net engine horsepower rating				
	of 345 horsepower and over	36,385,941	22,360,587	21,467,120	
601.2200	Copper ore	34,158,732	2,005,286	7,010,761	
790.5510	Pressure sensitive tape having a plastic backing	25,871,331	11,437,045	2,392,980	
692.3820	Parts of tracklaying tractors	24,422,008	6,957,718	6,081,126	
176.5400	Sunflower seed oil	22,678,186			
517.5120	Petroleum coke, calcined	21,493,051			
475.4555	Insulating or transformer oils	20,551,857	4,257,276	2,810,060	
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors	16,163,284	5,631,798	14,414,816	
177.5640	Tallow, inedible	12,722,940		6,294,374	
475.4580	Lubricating oils, n.s.p.f., except white mineral oils	11,688,993	2,724,294		
664.0586	Parts, n.e.s., of boring and drilling machines	10,282,547	8,871,846		
664.0230	Integral tractor shovel loaders, rear engine mounted, new,				
	4-wheel drive, bucket capacity of 10 to 15 cubic yards	10,141,101	8,387,005		
145.4300	Shelled almonds, not blanched	10,042,970	2,204,550	1,488,760	
660.5440	Parts of tractor engines	7,727,864	2,377,576	1,166,923	
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines	6,169,115	67,470	1,490,873	
338.2600	Woven fabrics of glass	5,898,773	2,601,077	925,099	
	Total	2,061,264,415	151,007,539	348,703,726	
	Total, U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R.	2,195,406,860	203,965,554	485,647,859	

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

Table B-8.--Leading items imported from the U.S.S.R., by TSUSA items, January-September 1982, July-September 1982, and July-September 1981

TSUSA No.	Description	January-September:	July-September--	
		1982	1982	1981
480.6540	: Anhydrous ammonia-----	\$66,399,404	\$16,326,253	\$11,593,736
605.0260	: Palladium-----	18,333,418	4,659,002	6,618,897
475.2520	: Gasoline-----	10,340,507	-	-
620.0300	: Nickel, unwrought-----	10,094,409	1,290,550	1,131,859
422.5220	: Uranium compounds, fluorides-----	9,647,061	9,647,061	-
480.3000	: Urea, n.e.s-----	6,286,462	2,355,050	-
653.2200	: Metal coins, n.e.s-----	6,060,727	5,936,655	116,366
124.1045	: Sable furskins, whole, undressed-----	5,227,449	1,886,592	2,392,031
169.3800	: Vodka, in containers holding not over 1 gallon, valued over : \$7.75 per gallon-----	4,077,290	1,594,384	1,580,472
480.5000	: Potassium chloride, crude-----	3,441,664	1,331,755	-
605.0270	: Rhodium-----	3,290,728	1,992,124	1,762,473
605.0220	: Platinum sponge-----	2,733,509	955,952	1,376,153
605.2060	: Gold dore and gold precipitates, not bullion-----	2,540,282	454,346	-
114.3000	: Crabs, nes-----	2,106,815	2,106,815	-
169.3700	: Vodka, not over 1 gallon, valued not over \$7.75 per gallon-----	1,720,631	738,948	381,269
605.0290	: Platinum group metals and combinations, n.e.s-----	1,663,008	-	5,501,540
601.1520	: Chrome ore, chromium content not over 40 percent chromic oxide-----	1,629,077	-	-
618.0400	: Aluminum silicon-----	1,543,338	-	-
605.0750	: Palladium bars, plates, etc-----	1,395,720	436,046	318,271
612.2010	: Beryllium copper-----	1,380,358	1,380,358	-
:	: Total-----	159,911,857	53,091,891	32,773,067
:	: Total, U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.-----	178,996,998	59,748,827	70,733,288

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

Table B-9.--Leading items exported to Poland, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1982, July-September 1982, and July-September 1981

Schedule B No.	Description	January-September--		July-September--	
		1982	1982	1982	1981
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	\$19,266,554	\$6,459,882		\$802,432
480.7050	Concentrated superphosphates-----	13,774,093	5,515,084		-
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity-----	13,637,727	728,374		1,015,042
480.4500	Phosphates, crude, and apatite-----	13,392,090	8,087,598		-
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	11,729,434	6,072,173		-
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	11,157,610	3,898,842		755,745
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	10,264,572	10,264,572		86,605,503
116.0100	Butter-----	8,197,652	3,645,331		15,479,324
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity-----	7,955,710	641,531		9,471
176.5260	Soybean oil, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	7,462,490	3,652,944		-
131.4030	Wheat flour, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	7,025,201	3,507,507		114,986
177.5640	Tallow, inedible-----	5,459,703	718,797		1,183,581
692.3820	Parts of tracklaying tractors-----	5,032,084	3,542,648		655,663
182.9715	Corn-soya-milk blends, donated for relief or charity-----	5,007,404	294,907		-
818.4000	Used wearing apparel and other used articles, of textile materials, exported in bulk-----	3,668,272	2,014,833		355,722
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity-----	3,441,318	117,974		560,289
182.9725	Wheat-flour-soya blends, donated for relief or charity-----	3,320,843	171,713		24,187
117.8600	Cheeses, except Cheddar and other American-type cheeses-----	2,221,655	650,203		-
115.5700	Dried milk and cream, other than nonfat dry milk-----	2,149,494	-		4,845,528
117.8200	American-type cheeses, except Cheddar-----	2,082,637	2,082,637		-
	Total-----	156,196,543	62,067,550		112,408,473
	Total, U.S. exports to Poland-----	107,792,790	77,779,781		148,606,869

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

Table B-10.--Leading items imported from Poland, by TSUSA items, January-September 1982, July-September 1982, and July-September 1981

TSUSA No.	Description	January-September	July-September--	
		1982	1982	1981
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	\$36,666,692	\$13,343,490	\$16,517,783
110.4740	Pollock blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds-----	7,060,345	463	3,651,605
335.9500	Woven fabrics, other, of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing : over 4 ounces per square yard-----	6,595,739	2,573,297	2,092,723
379.8355	Men's wool suits, not knit, not ornamented-----	5,482,139	2,914,107	1/ 2,645,609
862.1000	Articles for exhibition, for encouragement of agriculture, art, : etc-----	4,000,000	-	-
383.3415	Women's cotton raincoats, n.e.s., 3/4 length or longer-----	3,895,095	1,476,601	2/ 1,220,641
674.3512	Machine tools, metal-cutting, engine or toolroom-----	3,103,225	1,187,089	2,830,654
700.2960	Men's welt footwear, of leather, n.e.s., valued over \$6.80 per : pair-----	2,924,883	1,052,579	589,630
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets-----	2,700,746	-	3/
379.4620	Men's and boys' suit-type sport coats and jackets made of : corduroy-----	2,492,505	1,612,594	4/ 1,250,467
672.1620	Sewing machines, other-----	2,409,321	-	1,367,744
700.3550	Men's footwear, of leather, n.e.s., cement soles-----	2,403,391	684,922	571,096
709.4500	Artificial respiration appliances, including gas masks : and similar respirators-----	2,350,915	1,009,067	2,880
379.6215	Men's suit-type coats and jackets imported as parts of : suits, cotton, not knit-----	1,974,647	728,152	5/ -
727.1500	Furniture and parts, of bentwood-----	1,951,329	927,755	880,088
694.4143	Airplanes, single engine-----	1,849,840	384,560	-
336.6249	Worsted, valued over \$2 but not over \$9 per pound-----	1,807,608	271,123	6/ 216,917
110.4710	Cod blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds-----	1,569,686	558,367	408,330
146.7630	Strawberries in containers holding more than 40 ounces-----	1,487,219	373,698	302,330
660.9200	Fuel injection pumps-----	1,467,411	255,644	567,862
	Total-----	94,192,736	29,353,508	35,116,359
	Total, U.S. imports from Poland-----	157,733,833	56,714,061	93,053,345

1/ On Jan. 1, 1982, item 379.8355 was formed from former items 380.6653 and 380.6654. The number reported for 1981 represents an aggregation of trade reported under the two numbers.

2/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, this item was classified under the now-deleted item 382.1206.

3/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, this item was classified under the now-deleted item 192.2500.

4/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, this item was classified under the now-deleted item 380.1235.

5/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, this item was classified under the now-deleted item 380.0041.

6/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, this item was classified under the now-deleted item 336.6049.

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

Table B-11.--Leading items exported to Romania, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1982, July-September 1982, and July-September 1981

Schedule B No.	Description	January-September	July-September--	
		1982	1982	1981
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	\$54,378,971	\$3,777,962	-
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	29,330,041	-	42,767,745
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	17,684,497	-	4,188,893
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal-----	14,257,920	-	-
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal-----	11,179,565	-	4,066,400
521.3120	Bituminous coal, n.e.s-----	6,155,213	-	6,584,125
415.4500	Sulfur, native elemental or recovered-----	4,546,441	-	4,962,292
417.7100	Barium compounds-----	2,959,984	-	-
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, : n.s.p.f-----	2,714,713	986,804	1,115,886
446.1521	Polychloroprene (neoprene) synthetic rubber-----	2,678,155	1,429,479	656,158
404.0580	Hydrocarbons, except derivatives, n.e.s-----	2,287,037	-	-
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s-----	2,268,000	-	-
674.3588	Mechanical presses, metal-forming-----	2,100,000	2,100,000	-
601.6100	Zinc ore-----	2,025,951	-	-
710.2820	Electrical (including electronic) geophysical instruments and : apparatus, and parts thereof-----	1,896,109	1,201,800	91,900
712.5052	Recording instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking : electrical quantities, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	1,713,724	36,074	-
678.3560	Parts of machines used for molding or otherwise forming rubber : or plastics articles, other than tire-building machines-----	1,640,000	-	-
250.0281	Wood pulp, sulphate and soda, bleached, softwood-----	1,503,802	-	1,312,059
692.2985	Parts, n.s.p.f., of motor vehicles-----	1,404,740	-	53,767
433.1035	Compound catalyst preparations, other than of nickel-----	1,296,578	-	93,980
	Total-----	164,021,441	9,532,119	65,893,205
	Total, U.S. exports to Romania-----	193,110,634	19,010,526	83,879,003

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

Table B-12.--Leading items imported from Romania, by TSUSA items, January-September 1982, July-September 1982, and July-September 1981

TSUSA No.	Description	January-September--	
		1982	July-September-- 1982 1981
475.2520	Gasoline	\$69,846,469	\$19,214,751
475.3500	Naphthas, derived from petroleum, etc., n.e.s.	19,786,154	19,786,154
700.2960	Men's welt footwear, of leather, n.e.s., valued over \$6.80 per pair	8,453,013	2,137,982
700.4540	Women's footwear, of leather, cement soles, valued over \$2.50 per pair	8,362,918	6,602,010
610.4220	Oil well casing, other than alloy steel, threaded or otherwise	8,321,347	-
727.3540	Furniture, of wood, n.s.p.f.	8,279,622	3,892,585
692.3406	Agricultural tractors, power takeoff horsepower of 40 or more but less than 80	7,953,336	1,474,256
610.4965	Pipes, tubes, and blanks, over 4.5 inches but not over 16 inches in diameter	6,800,423	1,844,169
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	5,413,041	1,308,864
700.3550	Men's footwear, of leather, n.e.s., cement soles	5,116,362	2,755,084
690.3560	Parts of cars, other	3,690,913	1,178,423
383.9050	Women's coats, n.e.s., 3/4 length or longer	3,465,656	1,863,546
383.9060	Women's suits, manmade fibers, not knit, n.e.s.	3,397,057	235,587
379.9565	Men's suits, n.e.s., manmade fibers	3,309,986	1,852,186
383.7550	Women's suits, n.e.s., not knit, wool	3,221,263	769,038
379.8355	Men's wool suits, not knit, not ornamented	3,180,206	2,109,317
360.1515	Floor coverings of wool, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot	3,156,120	1,160,661
727.2900	Chairs of wood, not folding, not teak, n.e.s.	3,028,560	1,477,997
727.1500	Furniture and parts, of bentwood	3,015,086	1,029,727
680.3712	Ball bearings, radial ball bearings, outside diameter over 30-mm but not over 52-mm	2,905,689	781,000
	Total	180,703,221	71,473,337
	Total, U.S. imports from Romania	294,448,173	110,886,620

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, this item was classified under the now-deleted item 382.8163.
2/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, this item was classified under the now-deleted item 382.8187.
3/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, this item was classified under the now-deleted item 380.8452.
4/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, this item was classified under the now-deleted item 382.6340.
5/ On Jan. 1, 1982, item 379.8355 was formed from former items 380.6653 and 380.6654. The number reported for 1981 represents an aggregation of trade reported under the two numbers.

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

Table B-13.--Leading items exported to Hungary, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1982, July-September 1982, and July-September 1981

Schedule B No.	Description	January-September	July-September--	
		1982	1982	1981
480.8005	Diammonium phosphate fertilizer-----	\$5,114,732	-	-
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors-----	3,838,897	1,555,590	315,437
480.7050	Concentrated superphosphates-----	2,099,029	-	1,101,661
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	1,572,313	151,972	899,858
540.4200	Glass rods, tubes, and tubing-----	1,267,947	307,399	502,229
435.7700	Cardiovascular drugs-----	1,117,967	-	-
674.3598	Other new (including container making) metal-forming machine			
	tools valued at least \$2,500 each, n.e.s-----	1,113,504	1,113,504	-
310.0009	Textured yarns, of nylon, 1,000 denier and over-----	933,603	-	-
688.4060	Electrical articles and electrical parts of articles, n.s.p.f-----	925,256	180,529	152,188
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity-----	887,267	-	-
486.2800	Organophosphorus insecticides, other than methyl parathion-----	869,276	727,894	-
660.4872	Gasoline engines, not aircraft, automobile, or marine, under			
	6 brake horsepower-----	862,628	-	213,780
346.0600	Cotton pile fabrics, corduroys-----	818,013	-	-
692.2926	Brake linings and disc brake pads for motor vehicles-----	808,121	-	150,140
772.5000	Pneumatic tires designed for tractors or for agricultural			
	or horticultural machinery or implements-----	590,432	34,654	182,515
692.1680	Special-purpose motor vehicles, nonmilitary, n.s.p.f-----	677,487	-	-
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines-----	663,008	654,294	284,597
692.2985	Parts, n.s.p.f., of motor vehicles-----	593,879	84,298	43,311
121.5737	Bovine leather, not rough, russet, and crust, n.e.s-----	556,821	337,715	-
662.1245	Capping, lidding, sealing, or closing machines, including can			
	sealing, other than vacuum and gas packaging machines-----	524,924	524,924	-
	Total-----	25,935,104	5,672,773	3,845,716
	Total, U.S. exports to Hungary-----	50,468,598	13,021,594	15,123,572

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

Table B-14.--Leading items imported from Hungary, by TSUSA items, January-September 1982, July-September 1982, and July-September 1981

TSUSA No.	Description	January-September:	July-September--	
		1982	1982	1981
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	\$13,039,249	\$4,379,880	\$2,999,012
692.3288	Parts for motor vehicles, n.e.s-----	9,686,262	2,417,951	5,029,999
686.9030	Other lamps, including standard household-----	8,705,440	2,900,856	2,080,770
692.3460	Parts for agricultural tractors-----	5,922,696	1,214,970	1,241,037
700.4540	Women's footwear, of leather, cement soles, valued over \$2.50			
	per pair-----	5,780,259	3,033,063	2,141,546
692.0440	Motor buses, other (including diesel)-----	4,200,720	-	1,314,400
379.8355	Men's wool suits, not knit, not ornamented-----	2,511,520	852,421	<u>1/</u>
130.3000	Seed corn or maize, certified-----	2,401,417	-	-
383.7550	Women's suits, n.e.s., not knit, wool-----	2,210,037	1,388,487	-
678.3220	Machines for assembling electric filament and discharge lamps,			
	n.e.s-----	1,830,640	-	-
700.4560	Women's footwear, of leather, n.e.s., valued over \$2.50 per			
	pair-----	1,460,342	153,102	139,894
379.8311	Men's suit-type coats and jackets made of wool, not knit-----	1,377,694	1,201,337	<u>2/</u>
618.2565	Aluminum sheets and strip, not clad, wrought-----	1,249,555	249,741	213,746
680.3717	Ball bearings over 52-mm but not over 100-mm-----	1,160,254	650,822	-
700.4530	Women's footwear, of leather, Vulcanized soles, valued over			
	\$2.50 per pair-----	1,151,766	1,151,766	235,827
612.3980	Brass strips, wrought, not cut, etc-----	1,129,875	641,110	-
772.5136	Truck and bus tires, radial-----	1,050,880	510,228	<u>3/</u> 460,122
542.3120	Ordinary glass, weighing over 16 but not over 18.5 ounces per			
	square foot, not over 40 united inches-----	1,008,422	196,999	195,827
161.7100	Paprika, ground or unground-----	936,929	162,109	140,349
735.2020	Puzzles and parts thereof-----	892,713	32,180	-
	Total-----	67,706,670	21,137,022	16,192,529
	Total, U.S. imports from Hungary-----	97,994,339	32,006,559	27,673,022

1/ On Jan. 1, 1982, item 379.8355 was formed from former items 380.6653 and 380.6654. There were no imports reported under these numbers during July-September 1981.

2/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, this item was classified under the now-deleted item 380.6310.

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

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

Table B-15.--Leading items exported to Bulgaria, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1982, July-September 1982, and July-September 1981

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Schedule B No.	Description	January-September--		July-September--	
		1982	1981	1982	1981
130.3465	: Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	\$31,999,603	:	\$5,023,380	\$9,496,931
184.5260	: Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal-----	23,388,326	:	-	18,090,090
480.7050	: Concentrated superphosphates-----	11,263,548	:	11,263,548	14,513,974
674.1022	: Converters, including foundry machines and parts, n.e.s-----	6,286,280	:	-	-
601.6100	: Zinc ore-----	3,210,000	:	-	-
170.3340	: Burley cigarette leaf filler tobacco, stemmed-----	1,816,798	:	-	-
660.9415	: Oil well and oil field pumps-----	1,670,934	:	1,670,934	-
666.0046	: Machines for cleaning seed and grain and for sorting and : grading crops-----	1,663,163	:	-	-
140.0300	: Great northern beans, dried, desiccated, or dehydrated, except : seed-----	1,471,435	:	-	-
433.1035	: Compound catalyst preparations, other than of nickel-----	1,276,797	:	1,246,701	-
170.3320	: Flue-cured cigarette leaf filler tobacco, stemmed-----	1,242,357	:	243,951	-
415.4500	: Sulfur, native elemental or recovered-----	1,228,605	:	-	-
250.0281	: Wood pulp, sulphate and soda, bleached, softwood-----	1,052,597	:	690,712	-
792.1020	: Unfilled gelatine capsules-----	933,688	:	253,000	-
250.0284	: Wood pulp, special alpha and dissolving grades-----	779,048	:	-	-
664.0584	: Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines-----	582,106	:	262,820	-
710.1020	: Depth-sounding navigational apparatus, and parts thereof-----	462,480	:	-	-
711.8750	: Electrical (including electronic) physical analysis equipment, : n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	382,379	:	84,059	139,651
668.1500	: Textile printing machinery-----	325,000	:	325,000	-
664.0533	: New hydraulic crawler mounted backhoes, shovels, clamshells, : and draglines with 360 degree revolving structure, n.e.s-----	288,935	:	-	-
:	: Total-----	91,324,079	:	21,064,105	42,240,646
:	: Total, U.S. exports to Bulgaria-----	97,683,760	:	23,045,117	46,630,810

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

Table B-16.--Leading items imported from Bulgaria, by TSUSA items, January-September 1982, July-September 1982, and July-September 1981

TSUSA No.	Description	January-September		July-September--	
		1982	1982	1982	1981
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, not over 8.5 inches	\$13,011,844	\$5,252,822	\$5,803,871	
676.0530	Typewriters, nonelectric, nonautomatic, portable	1,422,533	96,805	320,270	
117.6700	Pecorino cheese, not for grating	1,082,072	354,478	618,390	
452.6000	Rose oil or attar of roses	846,190	208,449	283,275	
167.3020	Wine, not over 14 percent alcohol, valued not over \$4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon	711,533	256,620	190,759	
676.0510	Typewriters, electric, nonautomatic, portable	279,715	220,269	-	
674.3512	Machine tools, metal-cutting, engine or toolroom	209,303	41,120	140,416	
439.1090	Natural drugs, n.e.s., crude	178,971	24,497	14,720	
439.3090	Natural drugs, n.e.s., advanced	71,879	467	3,069	
167.3040	Wine, not over 14 percent alcohol, valued over \$4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon	57,549	-	-	
117.6500	Cheeses made from sheep's milk, in original loaves and suitable for grating	50,105	30,310	22,352	
161.5500	Mint leaves, crude or not manufactured	49,097	-	-	
419.8400	Phosphorus, compounds, n.s.p.f.	47,806	47,806	-	
124.1015	Hare, whole skins raw or not dressed	40,332	40,332	-	
274.4000	Postage stamps, etc., and government stamped envelopes, with no printing other than official imprint	29,186	28,800	-	
379.8735	Men's wearing apparel, n.e.s., silk, not knit	24,188	-	-	
999.9500	Formal and informal entries, \$250 and under, estimated	20,000	-	-	
161.7100	Paprika, ground or unground	19,035	-	-	
112.8200	Sardines, valued over 30 cents per pound, not smoked	18,565	-	-	
674.3227	Machine tools for drilling, other, valued under \$2,500 each	17,960	2,360	-	
	Total	18,187,863	6,605,135	7,397,122	
	Total, U.S. imports from Bulgaria	18,423,660	6,679,788	7,546,478	

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

Table B-17.--Leading items exported to East Germany, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1982, July-September 1982, and July-September 1981

Schedule B No.	Description	January-September		July-September	
		1982	1981	1982	1981
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	\$132,619,705		\$4,480,583	\$14,960,761
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal	27,537,098		-	-
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity	8,304,269		-	2,650,000
601.6100	Zinc ore	1,601,250		-	-
709.1690	Parts of electro-medical apparatus	1,588,586		1,026,407	810
711.8710	Electrical (including electronic) chemical analysis equipment, and parts thereof	1,384,952		13,130	191,660
668.0262	Machines for finishing pulp, paper, or paperboard	891,378		891,378	-
250.0281	Wood pulp, sulphate and soda, bleached, softwood	700,150		-	-
724.4535	Magnetic tape for video or video and audio recording	548,759		140,709	99,040
712.5040	Instruments n.e.s. for measuring or testing electrical characteristics, and parts thereof	481,185		-	-
480.4500	Phosphates, crude, and apatite	453,945		-	-
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500	400,874		65,680	57,374
124.1527	Muskat furskins, whole, undressed	397,935		-	-
678.3524	Injection-molding machines for use in processing rubber or thermosetting materials				
106.9200	Swine livers	341,779		76,701	1/
207.0035	Wooden pencil slats	334,712		334,712	6,719
335.0740	Textile webs, batting, and non-woven fabrics, of manmade fibers, n.e.s.	286,653		-	-
300.3021	Cotton linters, n.e.s.	250,619		78,223	153,879
442.4400	Antacids	240,656		130,320	71,696
170.8140	Smoking tobacco, in bulk	214,403		-	-
	Total	161,411		161,411	-
	Total, U.S. exports to East Germany	178,740,319		7,399,254	18,191,939
		181,593,709		8,155,534	32,514,938

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, this item was classified under the now-deleted and more comprehensive item 678.3520.

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

Table B-18.--Leading items imported from East Germany, by TSUSA items, January-September 1982, July-September 1982, and July-September 1981

TSUSA No.	Description	January-September--		July-September--	
		1982	1982	1981	
475.1015	: Light fuel oils, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more, Saybolt				
	: Universal viscosity at 100 degrees F of less than 45 seconds--				
480.5000	: Potassium chloride, crude--	\$7,701,342	\$7,701,342		-
668.2345	: Printing presses, not letter or offset--	3,290,227			-
772.5109	: Passenger car tires, radial--	2,376,089	1,085,713		196,635
480.3000	: Urea, n.e.s--	1,857,186	369,598		1/ 750,076
668.2100	: Offset printing presses, weighing 3,500 pounds or more,	1,760,000			-
	: roll-fed type--				
772.5112	: Passenger car tires other than radial--	1,747,322	882,616		2,112,591
124.1025	: Mink furskins, except "Japanese mink," undressed--	1,394,399	310,573		-
494.2000	: Montan wax--	1,369,098	63,019		-
772.5136	: Truck and bus tires, radial--	1,301,765	290,225		263,863
121.5000	: Pig and hog leather--	1,141,529	502,023		2/ 212,558
668.5060	: Parts of printing presses--	1,067,919	382,008		397,679
772.5138	: Truck and bus tires, other than radial--	822,841	363,078		
546.6840	: Tableware, kitchen ware, and cooking ware, valued over \$5 each--	810,963	195,663		2/ 273,135
678.5085	: Combination machines containing tape players, other--	690,154	101,039		61,299
674.327	: Gear-tooth grinding and finishing machines--	678,276	4,591		114,498
999.9500	: Formal and informal entries, \$250 and under, estimated--	569,089	275,604		-
674.3283	: Boring machines, including vertical turret lathes, n.e.s--	528,500	196,800		-
534.1100	: Ceramic statues, etc., valued over \$2.50 each--	421,908			178,473
546.6040	: Tableware, etc., valued over \$0.30 but not over \$3--	419,029	166,367		173,611
	: Total--	410,247	87,652		
	: Total, U.S. imports from East Germany--	30,357,883	12,977,911	2/ 5,916,856	
		43,347,586	18,163,781		10,681,596

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, this item was classified under the now-deleted item 772.5105.

2/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, these items were grouped together as the now-deleted item 772.5135, with reported trade of \$1,182,438. This amount is included in the total figure.

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

Table B-19.--Leading items exported to Czechoslovakia, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1982, July-September 1982, and July-September 1981

Schedule B No.	Description	January-September	July-September--	
		1982	1982	1981
130.3465	: Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	\$30,761,440	-	-
184.5260	: Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal-----	17,240,495	-	-
120.1400	: Cattle hides, whole-----	4,680,824	2,896,519	2,379,561
692.3160	: Tracklaying tractors, new, with a net engine horsepower rating :	:	:	:
	: of 345 horsepower and over-----	3,517,791	3,517,791	282,162
175.4100	: Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	2,809,794	-	-
678.5090	: Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	1,967,791	6,439	207,916
207.0035	: Wooden pencil slats-----	851,502	188,239	274,182
486.2900	: Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s-----	699,426	-	-
670.1220	: Textile reeling or winding machines-----	689,840	-	219,676
711.8750	: Electrical (including electronic) physical analysis equipment, :	:	:	:
	: n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	621,204	210,308	157,356
540.4200	: Glass rods, tubes, and tubing-----	561,131	221,492	115,952
124.1527	: Muskrat furskins, whole, undressed-----	561,100	331,000	-
381.1520	: Men's and boys' denim trousers and slacks, of cotton, not knit--:	508,236	-	350,830
678.5019	: Machines for weaving and other wire fabricating and wire- :	:	:	:
	: drawing machines and draw benches-----	426,846	426,846	-
310.0026	: Yarns of cellulosic fibers, other than textured yarns-----	418,819	52,433	-
818.9000	: General merchandise, valued not over \$500-----	396,728	86,834	44,514
664.0572	: Dozer attachments-----	359,652	359,652	29,816
712.1520	: Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, :	:	:	:
	: beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations-----	312,769	75,093	237,305
664.0227	: Integral tractor shovel loaders, rear engine mounted, new, :	:	:	:
	: 4 wheel drive, bucket capacity of 6.5 to 10 cubic yards-----	269,722	269,722	-
660.4965	: Non-piston, non-aircraft gas turbines for mechanical drives-----	249,469	-	-
	: Total-----	67,904,579	8,642,368	4,299,270
	: Total, U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia-----	73,620,334	10,791,251	8,573,387

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

Table B-20.—Leading items imported from Czechoslovakia, by TSUSA items, January-September 1982, July-September 1982, and July-September 1981

TSUSA No.	Description	January-September	July-September--	
		1982	1982	1981
610.3920	Oil well casing, other than alloy steel, not advanced-----	\$5,034,013	\$503,283	\$1,842,410
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets-----	4,402,389	305,653	<u>1/</u> 10,555
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	3,731,042	1,276,898	883,397
700.2940	Welt work footwear, of leather, valued over \$6.80 per pair-----	2,702,741	705,123	1,053,060
700.3550	Men's footwear, of leather, n.e.s., cement soles-----	1,693,755	92,813	583,635
336.6241	Woven fabrics of wool, not over 10 ounces per square yard-----	1,422,523	491,792	-
546.6020	Glass tumblers, etc., valued over \$0.30 but not over \$3 each-----	1,321,044	587,973	459,149
335.9500	Woven fabrics, other, of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing : over 4 ounces per square yard-----	1,007,687	276,459	216,329
700.2960	Men's welt footwear, of leather, n.e.s., valued over \$6.80 per : pair-----	938,070	331,222	183,853
727.1500	Furniture and parts, of bentwood-----	821,169	247,260	183,151
186.1565	Downs, not meeting Federal standards-----	760,614	452,053	73,642
741.3000	Beads, bugles, and spangles, n.e.s-----	749,188	250,420	206,179
668.2100	Offset printing presses, weighing 3,500 pounds or more, : roll-fed type-----	697,462	369,281	357,442
437.3000	Antibiotics, natural and not artificially mixed-----	675,706	216,800	177,292
700.3527	Men's work footwear, of leather-----	649,280	476,514	479,293
741.3500	Imitation gemstones, except imitation gemstone beads-----	643,001	252,436	211,138
167.0515	Ale, porter, stout, and beer, glass containers, not : over 1 gallon-----	627,984	167,782	100,915
545.5700	Glass prisms for chandeliers, etc-----	596,860	115,761	114,949
692.3406	Agricultural tractors, power takeoff horsepower of 40 or more : but less than 80-----	590,461	194,013	26,864
186.1560	Feathers, not meeting Federal standards-----	535,334	470,888	321,465
	Total-----	29,600,323	7,784,424	7,484,718
	Total, U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia-----	46,142,137	14,129,182	14,577,885

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, this item was classified under the now-deleted item 192.2500.

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-September 1982, July-September 1982, and July-September 1981

Schedule B No.	Description	January-September--		
		1982	1982	1981
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	\$17,018,850	\$6,073,066	\$2,011,748
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500-----	3,870,948	1,537,962	466,976
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity-----	1,069,411	31,083	121,829
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity-----	69,507	51,107	58,863
256.7190	Paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape; and other articles of pulp, papier-mache, paper, or paperboard, n.s.p.f.-----	61,400	25,300	-
772.0400	Household articles n.s.p.f., of rubber or plastics-----	47,580	29,730	264,670
711.8710	Electrical (including electronic) chemical analysis equipment, and parts thereof-----	7,527	-	-
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity-----	5,134	5,134	61,496
818.4000	Used wearing apparel and other used articles, of textile materials, exported in bulk-----	4,000	4,000	-
709.1670	Electro-medical apparatus, n.s.p.f.-----	4,000	4,000	-
661.1500	Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof-----	2,413	2,413	-
442.6100	Corticosteroid preparations-----	2,336	-	-
676.0570	Non-automatic typewriters, not portable-----	1,833	-	-
547.6020	Laboratory glassware, whether or not graduated or calibrated thereof, not for industrial process-----	1,505	-	-
711.8038	Nonelectrical dial indicating pressure gauges, and parts thereof, not for industrial process-----	1,269	-	-
694.6507	Parts designed for use in civil aircraft, n.e.s.-----	1,000	-	-
709.1200	Basal metabolism and blood pressure apparatus, and parts thereof-----	702	-	-
	Total-----	22,169,415	7,763,795	2,985,582
	Total, U.S. exports to Vietnam-----	22,169,415	7,763,795	3,054,699

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

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

TSUSA No.	Description	January-September 1982	July-September--	
			1982	1981
653.2200	Metal coins, n.e.s.	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-
	Total, U.S. imports from Vietnam	-	-	4,673

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-September 1982, July-September 1982, and July-September 1981

Schedule B No.	Description	January-September--	
		1982	1981
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal-----		
521.3120	Bituminous coal, n.e.s-----	\$7,488,756	\$4,432,019
309.3270	Grouped filaments and strips, continuous, n.e.s-----	1,903,390	-
688.1900	Insulated wire and cable, n.s.p.f-----	738,361	466,466
712.1520	Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations-----	94,527	63,018
438.1090	Blood and blood derivatives, except for passive immunization, n.e.s-----	16,943	16,943
661.3510	Household refrigerators and combination refrigerator-freezers, under 13.5 cubic feet-----	13,032	-
684.3035	Cooking stoves and ranges, household, not microwave ovens-----	625	-
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	520	-
	Total-----	10,256,674	4,978,446
	Total, U.S. exports to Albania-----	10,256,674	4,978,446
			215,278
			221,228

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

Table B-24.—Leading items imported from Albania, by TSUSA items, January-September 1982, July-September 1982, and July-September 1981

TSUSA No.	Description	January-September:		July-September--	
		1982	1982	1981	
161.9400	Sage, unground-----	\$1,438,730	\$659,877		\$336,971
601.1520	Chrome ore, chromium content not over 40 percent chromic oxide--	298,656	4,917		201,858
360.1515	Floor coverings of wool, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot-----	121,903	-		-
161.0300	Basil, crude-----	31,688	6,789		-
161.6700	Crude origanum-----	21,883	21,883		-
439.1090	Natural drugs, n.e.s., crude-----	17,995	1,258		1,713
653.2200	Metal coins, n.e.s-----	3,973	373		3,000
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	-		3,775
383.0390	Women's, girls' or infants' wearing apparel of cotton, knit, n.s.p.f.-----	673	673		1/
654.0535	Articles n.s.p.f. of aluminum, not enameled or glazed, not containing non-stick interior finish-----	576	-		-
	Total-----	1,944,141	695,770		547,317
	Total, U.S. imports from Albania-----	1,944,141	695,770		616,456

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, this item was classified under the now-deleted item 382.0037.

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

Table B-25.—Leading items exported to Cuba, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1982, July-September 1982, and July-September 1981

Schedule B No.	Description	January-September—		July-September—	
		1982	1982	1982	1981
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity	\$643,520	\$271,500		\$26,050
660.5445	Parts of compression-ignition piston-type engines, n.e.s.	77,152	-		-
694.6507	Parts designed for use in civil aircraft, n.e.s.	35,000	35,000		-
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	22,875	10,450		-
383.1220	Women's dresses, of cotton, not knit	17,100	17,100		-
683.6080	Engine electrical equipment other than ignition equipment and distributors	9,578	-		-
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity	7,700	7,700		-
683.6040	Starter (cranking) motors	7,661	-		-
442.8500	Drugs, packaged or measured for retail, n.e.s., for human use	3,000	-		-
441.9000	Artificial mixtures for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, with neither antibiotics nor vitamins, not packaged for retail	2,500	-		-
442.7900	Vitamin, nutrient, and hematonic preparations, for human use, n.e.s.	2,000	-		-
676.0570	Non-automatic typewriters, not portable	807	-		-
	Total	828,893	341,750		26,050
	Total, U.S. exports to Cuba	828,893	341,750		360,532

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

Table B-26.--Leading items imported from Cuba, by TSUSA items, January-September 1982, July-September 1982, and July-September 1981

TSUSA No.	Description	January-September--	
		1982	1981
851.1000	Photographic films, etc., for public institutions, etc-----	\$2,210	\$2,210
724.2520	Stereophonic, etc., records, 33-1/3 r.p.m-----	600	-
653.2200	Metal coins, n.e.s-----	490	490
	Total-----	3,300	2,700
	Total, U.S. imports from Cuba-----	3,300	2,700

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

Table B-27.--Leading items exported to Mongolia, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1982, July-September 1982, and July-September 1981

Schedule B No.	Description	January-September 1982	July-September--	
			1982	1981
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	\$175,000	-	-
711.8710	Electrical (including electronic) chemical analysis equipment, : and parts thereof-----	82,187	-	-
660.9470	Turbine pumps-----	28,900	-	-
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	13,609	1,340	4,816
274.4000	Postage and revenue stamps and government stamped envelopes : and postal cards-----	10,000	-	-
661.6504	Solar energy collectors, and parts thereof-----	8,595	-	1/
686.9060	Electric filament lamps, n.e.s., designed for operating at 100 : volts or more-----	4,629	-	-
547.6020	Laboratory glassware, whether or not graduated or calibrated-----	3,870	-	11,501
760.4440	Pen point holders, pencil clips, pencil point protectors, and : parts of pens and pencils n.s.p.f-----	2,500	2,500	-
687.6055	Photo-sensitive solar cells-----	2,495	-	-
709.3000	Medical, dental, surgical, and veterinary instruments and : apparatus, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	2,039	-	-
711.8741	Nonelectrical electrochemical instruments for chemical : analysis, n.e.s-----	2,017	2,017	2/
711.8750	Electrical (including electronic) physical analysis equipment, : n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	1,519	-	949
653.4680	Heating apparatus of base metal, not electrically operated, : n.s.p.f-----	1,500	-	-
676.0570	Non-automatic typewriters, not portable-----	833	-	-
	Total-----	339,693	5,857	17,266
	Total, U.S. exports to Mongolia-----	339,693	5,857	35,345

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

2/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1982, this item was classified under the now-deleted and more comprehensive item 711.8740.

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

Table B-28.--Leading items imported from Mongolia, by TSUSA items, January-September 1982, July-September 1982, and July-September 1981

TSUSA No.	Description	January-September--		July-September--	
		1982	1982	1982	1981
306.4293	Camel hair, sorted, etc	\$1,407,914	\$58,869	\$433,736	-
306.6100	Cashmere goat hair, not sorted, etc	708,217	-	228,150	-
306.6200	Cashmere goat hair, sorted, etc	634,241	14,938	162,810	-
306.4192	Camel hair, not sorted, etc	501,843	-	-	-
100.9580	Live animals, nspf	10,000	10,000	-	-
307.0200	Waste of wool or hair, burr and card, not advanced	9,700	-	-	-
124.1060	Furskins, n.e.s., not whole	6,608	-	-	-
	Total	3,278,523	83,807	824,696	-
	Total, U.S. imports from Mongolia	3,278,523	83,807	830,525	-

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

Table B-29.—Leading items exported to North Korea, by Schedule B Nos., January–September 1982, July–September 1982, and July–September 1981

Schedule B No.	Description	January–September	July–September—	
		1982	1982	1981
120.1765	Hides and skins, bovine, not whole, n.e.s.	\$69,425	-	-
709.1665	Electro-medical complete patient monitoring systems	23,048	-	-
682.4525	Single phase AC motors, 1-20 horsepower	7,300	7,300	-
	Total	99,773	7,300	-
	Total, U.S. exports to North Korea	99,773	7,300	-

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-September 1982, July-September 1982, and July-September 1981

TSUSA No.	Description	January-September:	July-September--	
		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	-	-

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

GLOSSARY

Abbreviation	Full wording
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
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LTFV	Less than fair value
MFA	Multifiber Arrangement
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
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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Each Quarterly Report to the Congress and the Trade Policy Committee on Trade between the United States and the Nonmarket Economy Countries contains:

- (1) summary of developments in U.S.-NME trade for that calendar quarter, with the summary of the fourth quarter as an annual review;
- (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.

Other subjects covered periodically or on an irregular basis are listed below. All page numbers refer to the official USITC publication, with the exception of Report No. 4. Page numbers for that report refer to the copy published by the U.S. Government Printing Office.

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