

**39TH QUARTERLY REPORT TO
THE CONGRESS AND THE
TRADE POLICY COMMITTEE
ON TRADE BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND THE
NONMARKET ECONOMY
COUNTRIES DURING
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NOTE TO UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT RECIPIENTS OF THIS REPORT

U.S. Government officials are invited to inquire about the availability of statistics on U.S.-NME trade other than those presented herein. The Commission's East-West Trade Statistics Monitoring System contains the full detail of U.S. trade with all NME countries as issued by the Census Bureau. These data are maintained by the Commission on an annual, quarterly, and monthly basis, and are generally available within 6 weeks after the close of the monthly reporting period. More information on this service may be obtained from the Chief, Trade Reports Division, USITC, telephone: (202) 523-1995.

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), 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, the distribution channels, 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, for 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 might possibly affect a 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, p. 1, hereinafter 27th Quarterly Report . . .). 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 among nonaligned countries.

At present, China, Hungary, and Romania are the only NME countries that receive most-favored-nation (MFN) tariff treatment from the United States. In the early 1950's, the MFN status of most NME's was suspended in accordance with section 5 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, which established a policy of denying the benefits of trade agreement concessions to Communist countries. 1/ Poland's MFN status was restored in 1960, but was suspended indefinitely by the President in October 1982. The Trade Act of 1974 reiterated the policy of denying MFN treatment to imports from most NME's; 2/ but it authorized the restoration of MFN status to countries whose emigration policies met certain criteria. MFN status was restored to Romania in 1975, to Hungary in 1978, and to China in 1980 under the provisions of Title IV of the act.

In the TSUS, the MFN rates of duty are set forth in column 1. The rates applicable to products of designated Communist nations 3/ 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.

Except as otherwise noted, trade data presented in this report are compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Census Bureau. Imports are imports for consumption (the sum of directly entered imports plus withdrawals from customs warehouses) at customs value (generally equivalent to f.o.b. value at the foreign port of export). Exports are domestic exports (U.S.-produced goods) at f.a.s. value. Detailed analysis in the report is generally done on a seven-digit TSUS (imports) or Schedule B (exports) basis, which is the basis on which the data are collected. Analysis of aggregate trade levels and trends is generally presented in terms of Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 2 (SITC) categories. 4/ The TSUSA and Schedule B data are reclassified into SITC categories using concordances maintained by the Census Bureau.

1/ More specifically, the provision applied to imports from the Soviet Union and "any nation or area dominated or controlled by the foreign government or foreign organization controlling the world Communist movement." Presumably because Yugoslavia was not considered to be under Soviet domination, its MFN status was not suspended.

2/ This provision was not applicable to countries that had MFN status when the Trade Act was enacted, i.e., Poland and Yugoslavia.

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

4/ The SITC was developed by the United Nations Secretariat in 1950 as a common basis for the reporting of international trade data. In 1975, the U.N. Economic and Social Council recommended that member States begin reporting their trade statistics on the basis of Revision 2 of the SITC.

In this report, references to specific products (e.g., wheat) that are not identified by a numerical classification (e.g., SITC Group 041) are either 7-digit TSUSA items (U.S. imports) or 7-digit Schedule B items (U.S. exports). The TSUSA or Schedule B classification numbers of these items may be found in the tables in Appendix B of this report, which lists leading items in trade with the NME's as a group and with individual NME countries.

The U.S. International Trade Commission is an independent, factfinding agency. Thus, the views expressed in the quarterly reports on East-West trade do not necessarily reflect those of Executive branch agencies and should not be taken as an official statement of U.S. trade policy.

This particular report contains a summary of U.S. trade with the NME's during April-June 1984 and, where appropriate, during the first 6 months of the year. It examines U.S. exports, imports, and the balance of trade with these countries, as well as the commodity composition of this trade. The report also updates the findings of the Commission's automated import monitoring system, which is now in its third year. The system scans all manufactured imports from NME sources and selects any that meet specified criteria with respect to import penetration and rate of growth. The report does not, however, cover commercial developments between the United States and the NME's. This coverage will be resumed in the 40th Quarterly Report

SUMMARY

During the quarter under review, U.S. exports to the NME's totaled \$1.5 billion--53.5 percent higher than their value in April-June 1983. At \$1.2 billion, U.S. imports from the NME's were 38.0 percent higher in a similar comparison. Trade turnover was 46.3 percent higher in April-June 1984 compared with April-June 1983. Both exports and imports in April-June 1984 were slightly lower than their levels in January-March 1984, however. For the quarter under review, the United States had a surplus of \$305.9 million in merchandise trade with the NME's, representing an increase of \$191.1 million over that of April-June 1983.

In a 6-month comparison, U.S. exports increased by 22.1 percent to \$3.1 billion. Imports increased by 45.1 percent to \$2.4 billion over the same period, setting a record for a 6-month period. Thus, the U.S. merchandise trade surplus with the NME's shrank to \$668.1 million in January-June 1984, \$189.0 million less than in January-June 1983.

China was the most important source of imports from the NME's during the quarter under review and during January-June 1984. In both periods, it accounted for slightly over 60 percent of U.S. imports from these countries. Imports from China were \$419.3 million higher in January-June 1984 than in the corresponding period of 1983. Increased imports of Chinese apparel and other textile products were one of the main reasons for the increase in U.S. imports from the NME's. Higher shipments of crude petroleum and petroleum-derived naphthas from China also contributed significantly to the rise in imports from these countries. China ranked second in both periods as a market for U.S. exports. Primarily as a result of the increase in imports from China, U.S. trade with China registered a deficit of \$326.6 million during January-June 1984. This was the largest 6-month deficit since the United States resumed trading with China in 1971.

In contrast, U.S. trade with the Soviet Union registered a surplus of \$611.6 million during the quarter under review. The Soviet Union was the most important NME market for U.S. exports, accounting for 46.2 percent of U.S. exports to the NME's in January-June 1984. Soviet imports of corn were the main reason for the increase in U.S. exports to the NME's. In the first 6 months of 1984, corn sales recovered from the low levels of 1983. In comparison with January-June 1983, when the Soviet Union purchased 1.2 million metric tons (MMT) of corn valued at \$138.2 million, sales to the Soviet Union totaled 4.2 MMT during January-June 1984. These sales were valued at \$637.8 million. Soviet purchases of wheat, however, declined by \$104.5 million in a similar comparison. Together, corn and wheat accounted for 72.8 percent of Soviet purchases from the United States. Since late June, Soviet grain purchases have been extremely heavy, and large orders for both U.S. corn and wheat have dominated this buying. Imports from the Soviet Union, which ranked third as an NME supplier, increased by \$102.4 million between January-June 1983 and January-June 1984.

During the quarter under review, U.S. merchandise trade with Eastern Europe registered a deficit of \$113.6 million. The deficit for U.S. trade with the region as a whole was mainly due to a deficit of \$100.5 million in trade with Romania, but unfavorable U.S. balances with Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Hungary also offset favorable balances with Poland and Bulgaria. Increasing from \$13.9 million in January-June 1983 to \$211.5 million in January-June 1984, the U.S. deficit in trade with Eastern Europe set a new record for a 6-month period.

Imports from Eastern Europe were \$94.1 million higher in April-June 1984 than in the corresponding period of 1983. In a 6-month comparison, imports from the region were \$222.4 million higher in January-June 1984 than in January-June 1983. Romania, which was the second ranking NME supplier in both periods, accounted for a 16.3-percent share of imports from the NME's, 4 percentage points higher than its share in January-June 1983. Increased imports of Romanian petroleum products were among the major causes of the rise in U.S. imports from the NME's.

This report also presents the results of the third annual "run" of the import monitoring system. The system uses data on U.S. trade and domestic production to identify imports from NME sources that are growing rapidly and/or those that account for at least 1 percent of the U.S. market (as measured by apparent consumption).

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

Two-way merchandise trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) in April-June 1984 exceeded its value in the corresponding quarter of 1983 by 46.3 percent. At \$1.5 billion, exports were 53.5 percent above their level in April-June 1983; imports, which amounted to \$1.2 billion in the quarter under review, were 38.0 percent higher (table 1). Despite a slight decline in the value of both exports and imports from January-March 1984 to April-June 1984, the recovery that followed a steep downturn in U.S. exports to the NME's in 1983 was largely sustained in the second quarter.

U.S. exports to the NME's dropped sharply in April-June 1983, from \$1.6 billion in the previous quarter to only \$839 million. After a further decline to \$779 million in July-September 1983, the value of shipments to NME's increased to \$1.8 billion in the fourth quarter of 1983, owing in large part to the resumption of grain shipments to the Soviet Union and China. ^{1/} The value of exports to the NME's subsequently decreased in the first quarter and again in the second quarter of 1984 (fig. 1), but amounted to \$3.1 billion for the 6-month period January-June 1984, up \$0.6 billion, or 22.1 percent, from their value in the corresponding period of 1983.

Following an upward trend throughout 1983 (fig. 2), U.S. imports from the NME's reached an unprecedented quarterly high of \$1.2 billion in January-March 1984. With only a \$77.7-million decline from this level in the quarter under review, imports from the NME's totaled \$2.4 billion during January-June 1984--a new record level for a 6-month period.

The U.S. surplus in merchandise trade with the NME's was \$305.9 million in April-June 1984, compared with \$114.8 million in the second quarter of 1983. The United States registered a \$611.6-million surplus in trade with the Soviet Union for the quarter under review, but a \$198.4-million deficit in trade with China and a \$113.6-million deficit with Eastern Europe. The latter was mainly due to a deficit of \$100.5 million in trade with Romania, but unfavorable U.S. trade balances with Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Hungary also offset favorable quarterly balances with Poland and Bulgaria. Compared with U.S.-NME trade in April-June 1983, higher shipments of corn to the Soviet Union were the single factor most responsible for the rise in export revenues; increased purchases of apparel and other textile products from China, of petroleum products from Romania, and of crude petroleum from China all contributed substantially to the rise in expenditures for imports from the NME's.

^{1/} There were no U.S. grain shipments to either the Soviet Union or China during the third quarter of 1983. In October-December 1983, however, as the first year of the new 5-year (Oct. 1, 1983-Sept. 30, 1988) U.S.-U.S.S.R. grain agreement began, the United States shipped 556.8 million dollars' worth of wheat and corn to the Soviet Union. In addition, the United States resumed shipments of wheat to China, exporting 194.1 million dollars' worth on the basis of orders placed following the signing of a new U.S.-China textile agreement.

Table 1.--U.S. trade with the world and with the nonmarket economy countries (NME's),
by quarters, April 1983-June 1984

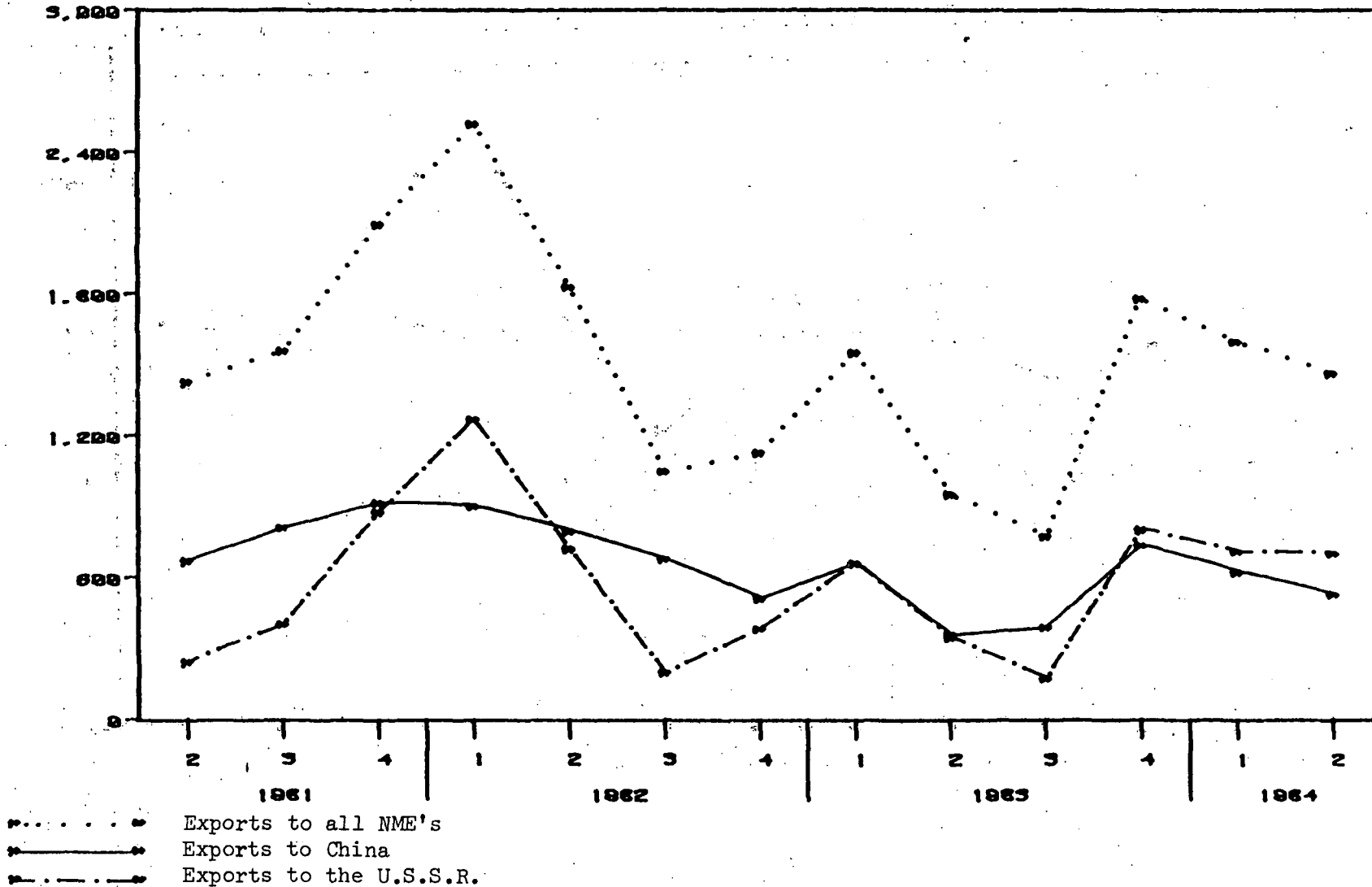
Item	1983			1984	
	April- June	July- September	October- December	January- March	April- June
U.S. world trade:					
Exports-----million dollars--	49,416	47,299	50,324	52,368	53,512
Imports-----do-----	63,113	66,215	69,678	78,627	78,759
Balance-----do-----	-13,697	-18,916	-19,355	-26,259	-25,248
Trade turnover (exports plus imports) million dollars--	112,529	113,514	120,002	130,995	132,271
U.S. trade with NME's:					
Exports-----million dollars--	954	779	1,781	1,598	1,464
Imports-----do-----	839	1,019	904	1,236	1,159
Balance-----do-----	115	-240	877	362	306
Trade turnover (exports plus imports) million dollars--	1,793	1,798	2,686	2,835	2,623
Share of total U.S. trade accounted for by trade with NME's:					
Exports-----percent--	1.93	1.65	3.54	3.05	2.74
Imports-----do-----	1.33	1.54	1.30	1.57	1.47

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 Census-basis imports for consumption at customs value. Exports are domestic exports only, including Defense Department military assistance shipments, and are valued on an f.a.s. basis.

Figure 1.--U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's).
China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 2nd quarter
of 1981 through the 2nd quarter of 1984

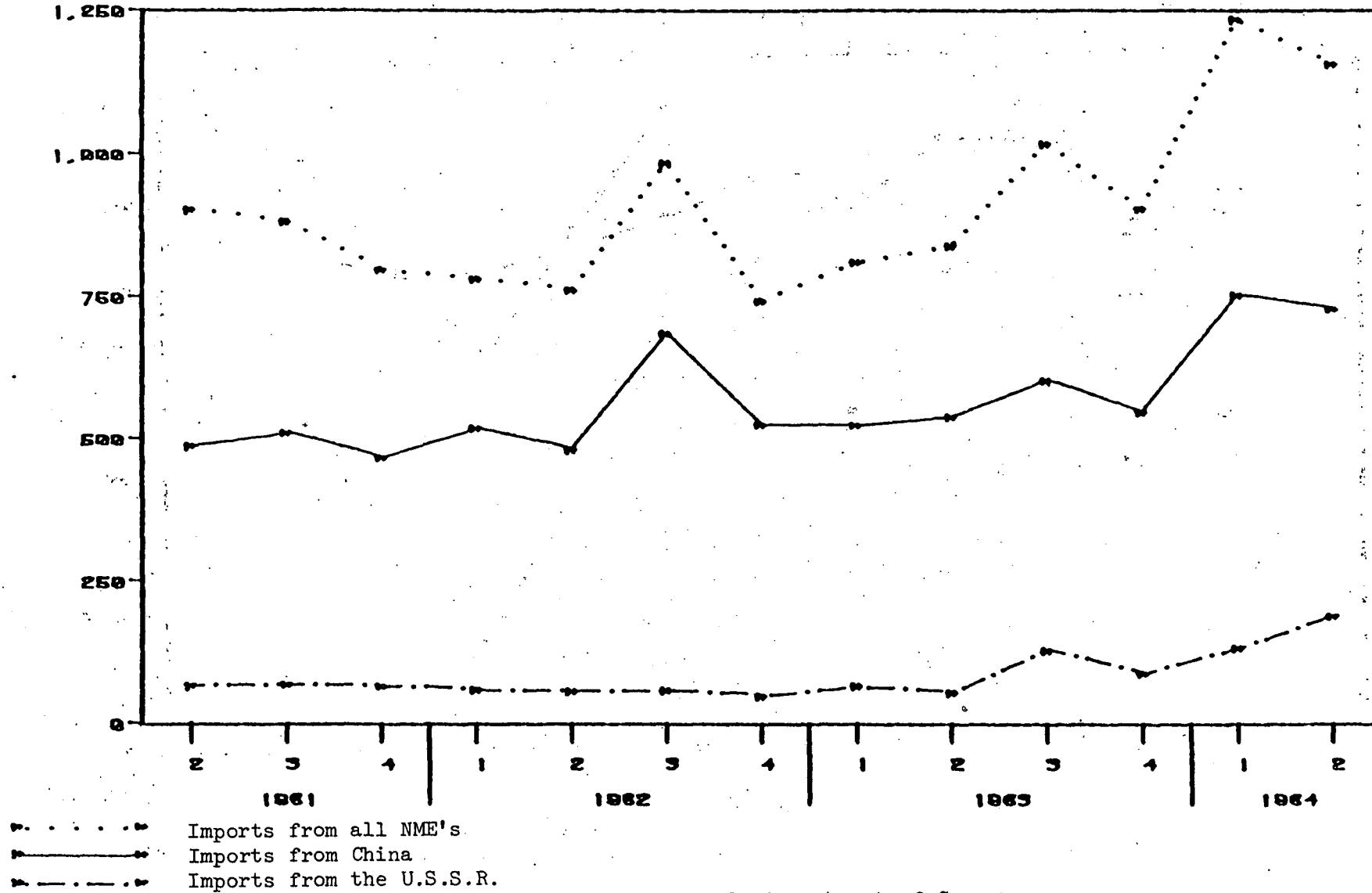
million
dollars



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

Figure 2.--U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1981 through the 2nd quarter of 1984

milled
dollars
1,250



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

The U.S. merchandise trade surplus with the NME's was \$668.1 million in January-June 1984, \$189.0 million smaller than the surplus with these countries in January-June 1983. The second-quarter surplus in trade with the Soviet Union followed a surplus of \$579.2 million in January-March 1984, but the U.S. deficits in trade with China and Eastern Europe were also larger in the second quarter. The deficit with China in April-June 1984 was the highest registered in any quarter since U.S. trade with China was resumed in 1971, and was preceded by a deficit of \$128.1 million in January-March 1984. The result was a record half-year deficit of \$326.6 million, compared with a bilateral deficit of \$36.8 million in January-June 1983. The United States also registered a new record 6-month deficit of \$211.5 million in trade with Eastern Europe in January-June 1984, compared with a \$13.9-million deficit in trade with these countries in the first half of 1983.

U.S. exports to the NME's accounted for 2.7 percent of total U.S. exports in April-June 1984, representing an increase of nearly 1 percentage point over their share in the corresponding period of 1983. The NME share of total U.S. imports was 1.5 percent in April-June 1984, compared with 1.3 percent in April-June 1983.

U.S. Exports

Led by a \$424.4-million increase in grain shipments to the Soviet Union in the quarter under review, the aggregate value of U.S. exports to the NME's increased by \$510.4 million from April-June 1983 to April-June 1984 and by \$555.1 million in January-June 1984 compared with January-June 1983 (table 2). With wheat and corn accounting for 72.8 percent of Soviet purchases from the United States, the U.S.S.R. was the leading NME market for U.S. exports in the first half of 1984. It accounted for 48.0 percent of the value of U.S. shipments to the NME's in the second quarter and for 46.2 percent of such exports in January-June 1984 (fig. 3). China ranked second with a 36.3-percent share in April-June and a 37.8-percent share in January-June. The relative shares of the U.S.S.R. and China were approximately equal in January-June 1983--40.5 percent and 41.0 percent, respectively. Poland, with a 5.5-percent share, was the third-ranking market for U.S. exports to the NME's in January-June 1984, but Romania, with a quarterly share of 6.1 percent, ranked third in April-June 1984.

Food and live animals accounted for 47.4 percent of U.S. exports to NME markets in January-June 1984, increasing by \$318 million compared with their value in the corresponding period of 1983 (table 3). This commodity group constituted 11.2 percent of total U.S. exports in January-June 1984, with exports to the NME's--which consisted almost entirely of wheat and corn--accounting for a 12.2-percent share of all such U.S. shipments. Of the three major NME markets for U.S. grain--the Soviet Union, China, and Eastern Europe--the Soviet Union alone accounted for the increase in U.S. shipments to these countries. Exports of food and live animals to China amounted to \$62.2 million less in January-June 1984 than those in the corresponding period of 1983 (table A-2), and such shipments to the East European countries declined by \$14.3 million from their level in January-June 1983 (table A-4).

Table 2.--U.S. exports to the individual nonmarket economy countries and to the world, 1982, 1983, January-June 1983, January-June 1984, April-June 1983, and April-June 1984

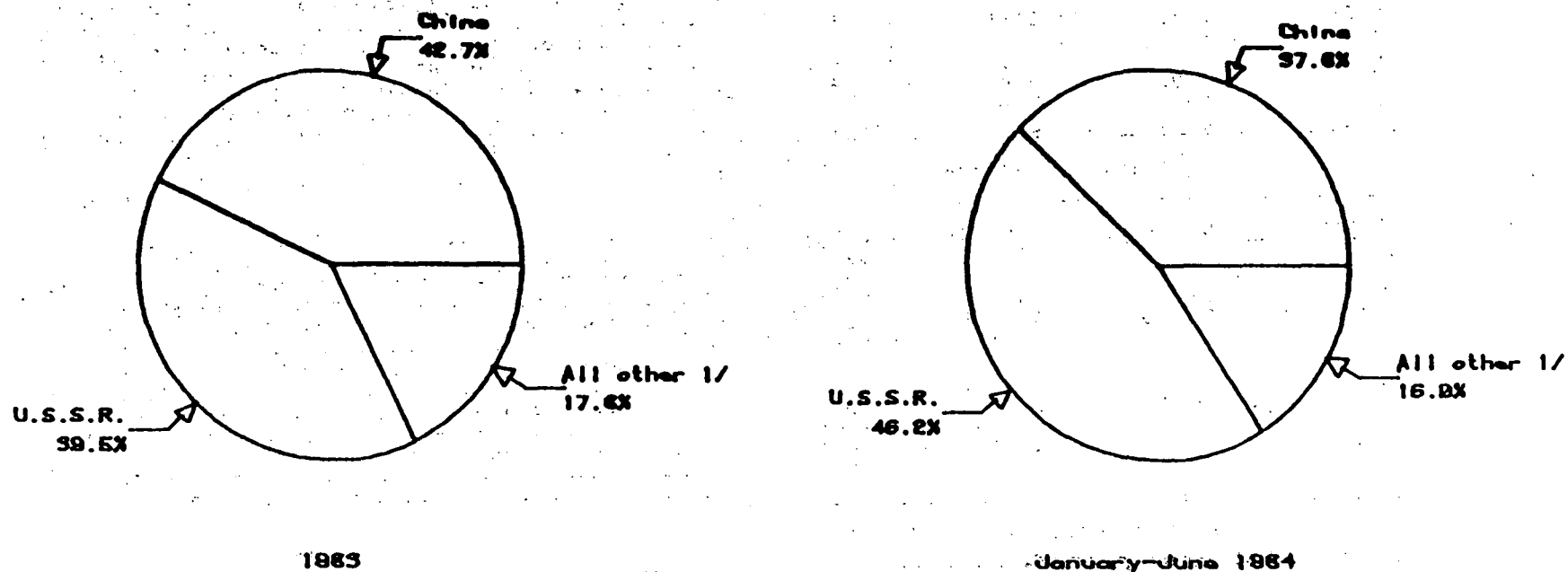
(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1982	1983	January-June--		April-June--	
			1983	1984	1983	1984
Albania-----	16,400	4,205	4,143	6,365	1,346	3,091
Bulgaria-----	106,453	65,389	21,069	20,200	5,403	13,006
China-----	2,904,535	2,163,219	1,028,329	1,157,825	364,385	531,864
Cuba-----	951	688	327	411	166	200
Czechoslovakia-----	83,598	57,079	22,358	22,514	9,485	12,895
East Germany-----	222,657	138,915	78,036	69,932	37,750	22,511
Hungary-----	67,842	109,781	55,094	32,684	33,700	10,139
Mongolia-----	344	123	40	47	29	22
North Korea-----	100	1	1	-	-	-
Poland-----	292,606	319,872	161,131	169,088	89,781	74,557
Romania-----	223,231	185,658	109,637	157,700	57,402	90,039
U.S.S.R-----	2,588,975	2,001,951	1,016,023	1,415,353	350,689	702,323
Vietnam-----	31,995	20,745	11,533	10,741	3,868	3,768
Total-----	6,539,686	5,067,626	2,507,722	3,062,861	954,004	1,464,415
Total, U.S. exports to the world-----	207,157,641	195,969,353	98,346,750	105,879,435	49,416,227	53,511,511

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

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

Figure 3.--Relative shares of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, 1983 and January-June 1984.



1/ Poland, Romania, East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, 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), ^{1/} by SITC Sections, January-June 1983 and January-June 1984

SITC Section	Total exports		Exports to the NME's	
	Jan.-June 1983	Jan.-June 1984	Jan.-June 1983	Jan.-June 1984
Value (million dollars)				
0. Food and live animals-----	11,692	11,885	1,135	1,453
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,266	1,251	10	5
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	9,291	10,985	408	526
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	4,989	4,413	22	31
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	736	1,055	16	37
5. Chemicals-----	10,863	12,510	303	384
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	7,641	7,917	90	84
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	41,035	43,488	360	380
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	7,381	7,581	132	125
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	3,454	4,796	33	38
Total-----	98,347	105,879	2,508	3,063
Percent of total				
0. Food and live animals-----	11.9	11.2	45.2	47.4
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1.3	1.2	.4	.2
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	9.4	10.4	16.3	17.2
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	5.1	4.2	.9	1.0
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	.7	1.0	.6	1.2
5. Chemicals-----	11.0	11.8	12.1	12.6
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	7.8	7.5	3.6	2.7
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	41.7	41.1	14.3	12.4
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	7.5	7.2	5.2	4.1
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	3.5	4.5	1.3	1.2
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{1/} Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R. (including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and Vietnam.

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

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

The value of crude-materials shipments, the second-ranking group of U.S. exports to the NME's, was 28.9 percent higher in January-June 1984 than in the first half of 1983. Exports of crude materials to China increased by \$66.2 million; to Eastern Europe, by \$44.6 million; and to the Soviet Union, by \$7.6 million. Exports of chemicals to the NME's were also substantially higher; the 27.0-percent increase in such shipments from January-June 1983 to January-June 1984 was mainly attributable to a rise in the value of exports to China.

During April-June 1984, exports of food and live animals to the U.S.S.R. accounted for 77.5 percent of the U.S. shipments to NME's in this commodity group and for 35.2 percent of all U.S. exports to the NME's (table 4). China was the leading NME customer for U.S. exports of crude materials, accounting for 29.9 percent of all such shipments to the NME's, followed by Romania and the Soviet Union, which accounted for 28.5 percent and 25.8 percent, respectively, of U.S. crude-materials exports to the NME's during the quarter under review. China was also the leading NME importer of U.S. chemicals, machinery and transport equipment, and miscellaneous manufactured articles. ^{1/} Exports to China accounted for 54.6 percent of the chemicals, 79.2 percent of the machinery and transport equipment, and 76.0 percent of the miscellaneous manufactured articles that the United States shipped to NME's in April-June 1984.

Food and live animals

U.S. exports to the NME's of food and live animals (SITC Section 0) increased from \$1.1 billion in January-June 1983 to \$1.5 billion in January-June 1984. The value of shipments in April-June 1984 was \$436 million higher than their value in April-June 1983, more than offsetting the \$118-million decline in such shipments in January-March 1984 compared with their value in the corresponding period of 1983. Exports of corn and wheat combined represented 94.0 percent of the total value of U.S. exports of food and live animals to NME markets in the first half of 1984, compared with 92.3 percent of the value of this commodity group in January-June 1983. Corn accounted for \$684.5 million of the value of such shipments in January-June 1984, up from \$363.2 million in the corresponding period of 1983, and wheat accounted for \$680.2 million, down slightly from \$683.7 million in January-June 1983. This decline in the value of shipments reflected, however, the lower average unit value of wheat in January-June 1984. The total quantity of U.S. wheat exported to the NME's in the first half of 1984 was 4.4 million metric tons, up from 4.3 million metric tons in January-June 1983. On the other hand, the higher value of corn exports to the NME's in part reflected their substantially higher unit value after dry weather in the summer of 1983 reduced the U.S. corn harvest to approximately one-half its initially projected volume. The quantity of U.S. corn shipped to NME markets increased from 3.1 million metric tons in January-June 1983 to 4.5 million metric tons in January-June 1984, or by 44.3 percent. The corresponding increase in the value of corn shipments was 88.5 percent.

^{1/} U.S. exports to China of miscellaneous manufactured articles consisted almost entirely of scientific instruments and equipment for controlling, checking, or analyzing the production of industrial goods.

Table 4.--U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, by SITC Sections, April-June 1984

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	Albania	Bulgaria	China	Cuba	Czecho- slovakia	East Germany	Hungary
0. Food and live animals-----	-	3	111,366	-	20	7,215	560
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	89	-	86	-	399
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	7,443	80,409	-	7,199	10,464	1,338
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	3,091	-	187	-	4	-	1
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	22	-	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	3,450	87,939	92	2,249	2,844	2,393
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	179	30,980	-	1,048	791	888
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	747	165,905	-	1,160	1,062	3,376
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	-	1,084	52,733	22	970	93	941
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	101	2,234	85	160	42	244
Total-----	3,091	13,006	531,864	200	12,895	22,511	10,139
	Mongolia	North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Vietnam	Total
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	30,196	95	515,128	36	664,619
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	1,512	766	79	-	2,930
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	-	15,853	76,589	69,453	58	268,805
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	28	8,481	3,599	-	15,391
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	6,059	-	8,023	-	14,104
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	940	430	60,689	6	161,033
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	2,071	285	6,416	-	42,656
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	21	-	6,038	2,380	28,657	6	209,351
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	-	-	3,023	856	9,683	3	69,409
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	1	-	8,838	159	595	3,659	16,117
Total-----	22	-	74,557	90,039	702,323	3,768	1,464,415

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

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

Shipments to the Soviet Union accounted for 93.2 percent (by value) of the U.S. corn exports to NME's in the first half of 1984, and shipments to East European countries accounted for the remaining 6.8 percent. The Soviet Union also imported 57.6 percent of the U.S. wheat shipped to the NME's; China imported 41.6 percent; and Eastern Europe, 0.8 percent. Other U.S. exports of food and live animals to the NME's in January-June 1984 consisted almost entirely of various items shipped to Eastern Europe. These items included soybean oilcake and meal, which accounted for 2.6 percent of the value of SITC Section 0 exports; grain sorghum, which accounted for 1.0 percent of such shipments; butter; barley; and wheat flour.

U.S.S.R.--After declining to only \$88.6 million, or 0.6 million metric tons, in April-June 1983, 1/ U.S. grain exports to the Soviet Union increased to \$513.0 million, or 3.4 million metric tons, in April-June 1984. The increase was largely due to higher shipments of corn, which amounted to \$356.8 million, or 2.4 million metric tons, compared with only \$24.5 million, or 0.2 million metric tons, in the corresponding period of 1983. Higher corn exports, moreover, accounted entirely for the growth in total grain shipments to the Soviet Union in the first half of 1984. Soviet imports of U.S. grain increased from \$634.7 million, or 4.2 million metric tons, in January-June 1983 to \$1.0 billion, or 6.7 million metric tons, in January-June 1984. Exports of corn increased from \$138.2 million, or 1.2 million metric tons, to \$637.8 million, or 4.2 million metric tons. However, exports of wheat decreased from \$496.5 million, or 3.0 million metric tons, to \$392.0 million, or 2.5 million metric tons. 2/

According to data compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), 3/ U.S. shipments accounted for 35.4 percent of the approximately 18.7 million metric tons of grain imported by the Soviet Union in January-June 1984. The U.S.S.R. also imported 2.5 million metric tons of grain from Canada, 1.5 million metric tons from Australia, 1.5 million metric tons from the European Community, and 5.1 million metric tons from Argentina. In January-June 1983, U.S. exports accounted for only a 22.2-percent share of the roughly 19.1 million tons of grain the Soviets imported.

Soviet imports of grain are expected to continue to be heavy, according to USDA analysts. Prospects for the 1984 grain harvest in the U.S.S.R. have deteriorated, and record or near-record supplies of livestock feed will be

1/ The U.S.S.R. met its seventh year (Oct. 1, 1982-Sept. 30, 1983) minimum-purchase commitment of 6 million metric tons of grain under the previous U.S.-U.S.S.R. grain agreement in early 1983, and placed no further orders for shipments during that agreement year. Deliveries based on Soviet orders for the agreement year were completed during the second quarter.

2/ In January-March 1984, U.S. wheat exports to the Soviet Union were \$196.6 million below their level in the corresponding quarter of 1983. Total U.S. grain shipments to the U.S.S.R. declined by \$29.3 million compared with those in January-March 1983. See 38th Quarterly Report . . ., p. 19.

3/ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, USSR Grain Situation and Outlook, SG-10-84, Aug. 13, 1984, p. 8.

required to attain meat production goals. Soviet grain purchases have been extremely heavy since late June, and large orders for both U.S. wheat and corn have dominated this recent buying. USDA analysts have increased their estimate of total Soviet grain imports during the July 1, 1984-June 30, 1985, marketing year to a near-record 43 million metric tons.

China.--U.S. exports to China of wheat in April-June 1984 exceeded the shipments to China of wheat and corn combined in the corresponding quarter of 1983. 1/ January-June 1984 grain shipments to China were, however, well below their level in January-June 1983, dropping to \$283.0 million, or 1.9 million metric tons, from \$341.7 million, or 2.6 million metric tons. China increased its imports of U.S. wheat by \$99.4 million, or 0.6 million metric tons, compared with their level in the first half of 1983, but bought no U.S. corn in January-June 1984. On the other hand, U.S. corn exports to China had amounted to \$158.1 million, or 1.4 million metric tons, in January-June 1983, almost double such shipments in the corresponding period of 1982.

High grain production in China was the primary reason for its limited import demand in the first half of 1984. China's output of grain increased by more than 9 percent in 1983, after growing 9 percent in 1982. 2/ Unlike the situation in 1983, when the Chinese stopped buying U.S. wheat for 7 months in a dispute over U.S. quotas on its textile products, there is no evidence that China has since then favored other grain suppliers. In January-June 1984, China sharply reduced its imports of wheat from both Canada and the European Community, and it bought no grain from Argentina.

The United States normally accounts for almost all of China's annual corn imports, but the harvest in its northeastern provinces was exceptionally large in 1983. The Chinese Government has shipped corn from this area to the major cities that usually consume imported supplies and has even exported some of the 1983 crop. The decision to transport corn internally to urban areas, rather than to import it, appears to have been based primarily on relative cost. China has imported no U.S. corn since its price increased sharply in the summer of 1983.

Eastern Europe.--U.S. corn shipments to Eastern Europe decreased from \$66.9 million, or 0.5 million metric tons, in January-June 1983 to \$46.8 million, or 0.3 million metric tons, in the corresponding period of 1984. The volume of wheat exports increased slightly, but East European countries buy an insignificant amount of U.S. wheat. 3/ U.S. corn exports to

1/ Early in 1983, China responded to the U.S. imposition of unilateral quotas on imports of Chinese textile products by halting its purchases of U.S. wheat and instead importing wheat from other major grain suppliers. U.S. grain exports fell sharply in April-June 1983, since the final shipments of orders placed earlier in the year were completed in that quarter. See 35th Quarterly Report . . . , pp. 16-17, and 37th Quarterly Report . . . , p. 51.

2/ Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates (WEFA), Centrally Planned Economies Current Analysis, vol. IV, Nos. 42-43, p. 1-3.

3/ U.S. wheat exports to Eastern Europe in January-June 1984 amounted to only \$5.3 million, or 31,065 metric tons, purchased by Poland.

Eastern Europe have declined steeply, however, since accounting for \$215.2 million in U.S. exports in January-June 1982. Lower corn shipments were the primary reason for a significant decline in total U.S. exports to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Romania in the first half of 1983, and only East Germany and Poland imported U.S. corn in January-June 1984, taking 28.6 million dollars' worth and 18.2 million dollars' worth, respectively. 1/ The decline in U.S. corn exports to this area in 1983 was primarily due to the unusually good grain harvests in most of these countries in 1982. For the region as a whole, grain production was lower in 1983, but grain imports were restrained by domestic policies to make maximum use of available resources and to improve animal feeding efficiency. 2/ Nonetheless, in January-June 1984, corn was the leading U.S. export to Eastern Europe in the food and live animals category.

U.S. exports to Eastern Europe of soybean oilcake and meal were \$37.8 million in January-June 1984, up slightly from \$35.1 million in the first half of 1983. Shipments to Poland amounted to \$28.9 million and those to Hungary, \$8.9 million. Grain sorghum was the third-ranking U.S. export to Eastern Europe in SITC Section 0. Shipments to East Germany amounted to \$15.1 million in the first half of 1984. The United States shipped none to any of these countries in January-June 1983.

Crude materials

U.S. exports to the NME's of crude materials (SITC Section 2) increased from \$408.3 million in January-June 1983 to \$526.2 million in January-June 1984. With shipments amounting to \$144.7 million in the first half of 1984 compared with \$147.6 million in the corresponding period of 1983, soybeans remained the leading export in this category. Exports of logs and cotton showed the largest increases in value, however, compared with such U.S. shipments to NME markets in January-June 1983.

Despite the small change in the total value of U.S. soybean exports to the NME's, there was a \$30.9-million increase in shipments to the East European countries, from \$99.7 million in January-June 1983 to \$130.6 million in January-June 1984. This was more than offset, on the other hand, by a decrease from \$47.8 million to \$14.0 million in shipments to the Soviet Union. 3/ Romania accounted for most of the rise in shipments to Eastern Europe, increasing its imports of U.S. soybeans to \$106.5 million, compared with \$66.3 million in the first half of 1983. The United States also exported small amounts to Bulgaria, East Germany, and Hungary--for a total value of \$10.5 million--after shipping none to these countries in January-June 1983. However, U.S. soybean shipments to Poland declined by \$19.9 million to only \$13.5 million in the first 6 months of 1984.

1/ These data on U.S. corn exports do not include corn seed (Schedule B No. 130.3440). In January-June 1984, U.S. exports of corn seed to Eastern Europe were \$0.9 million, of which shipments to Romania were \$0.8 million.

2/ WEFA, Centrally Planned Economies Outlook, vol. 5, No. 1 (April 1984), pp. 43-45.

3/ According to USDA, the decline in U.S. shipments was not due to Soviet imports of soybeans from alternative sources.

China lifted its embargo on imports of U.S. soybeans in September 1983, ^{1/} but has not resumed purchases. The high levels of output of both oilseeds and grain in China in recent years (the Chinese classify soybeans as a grain) indicate that the prospect for a revival of U.S. soybean exports to China is poor.

U.S. exports of logs to China were \$129.3 million in January-June 1984, compared with \$63.9 million in the corresponding period of 1983. This 102.5-percent increase reflected, however, an extremely low level of exports in the first half of 1983, lagging well behind log shipments in January-June 1982. Shipments climbed to a record level of \$164.0 million in the last half of 1983, and the annual growth of U.S. log exports to China is expected to continue. ^{2/} The Chinese Government is actively promoting a nationwide afforestation program, but China's demand for logs for railroad ties, buildings, bridge trestles, and other construction projects far exceeds the supply from accessible domestic resources.

China has been buying mainly softwood saw logs from U.S. suppliers. Shipments of Douglas-fir logs became the second-leading U.S. export to China (after wheat) in January-June 1984, increasing from \$50.9 million in January-June 1983 to \$98.7 million. Shipments of Western hemlock logs increased from \$11.7 million to \$27.2 million, and there were also small exports of spruce logs and some lumber in the first 6 months of 1984.

U.S. exports of cotton to the Soviet Union were \$101.5 million in January-June 1984, following \$65.1 million in shipments in the corresponding period of 1983 and another \$7.1 million in July-December. Prior to 1983, the Soviet Union was normally a major cotton exporter, importing only small amounts for blending with the domestic product. Its large import requirements in 1983 were due to an extremely poor 1982 harvest, amounting to about one-half the usual annual cotton output in the U.S.S.R. However, USDA analysts expected the Soviet harvest to be normal or above average in 1983, and have gathered very little information that would explain the even larger Soviet imports in the first half of 1984. ^{3/} The U.S. cotton ordered by the U.S.S.R. for delivery in January-June 1983 was actually exported to East European countries, to meet its annual cotton-supply commitments normally filled from domestic production. The orders for delivery in January-June 1984 have been shipped, however, to the Soviet Union.

^{1/} Following the signing of a new U.S.-Chinese textile agreement in August 1983, the Chinese Government announced that it was lifting an official ban on imports of U.S. soybeans, cotton, and manmade fibers. The embargo was imposed in January 1983 in response to the U.S. imposition of unilateral quotas on Chinese textile products. See 36th Quarterly Report . . . , p. 44.

^{2/} See, for example, China Trade Report, April 1984, pp. 12-13.

^{3/} The U.S.S.R. has recently released information indicating that Soviet authorities have taken action against provincial leaders discovered to have falsified their reports of cotton seed production. Since these provincial reports are used by USDA to estimate Soviet output levels, this suggests that the 1983 output of cotton was probably much smaller than calculated by USDA analysts.

China's imports of U.S. cotton were only \$3.2 million in the first half of 1984, and were probably bought for blending with domestic supplies. The Chinese Government reported that cotton output grew by 29 percent in 1983, reaching an alltime record annual level of 4.6 million metric tons. 1/

U.S. exports to the NME's of cattle hides increased by 44.8 percent, from \$36.5 million in January-June 1983 to \$52.8 million in the first 6 months of 1984. Shipments to Eastern Europe increased from \$27.4 million to \$42.8 million, and those to the Soviet Union, from \$5.9 million to \$9.7 million. These increases were partially offset by a \$2.6-million decline in the value of such exports to China, which fell to a negligible \$318,619. 2/

Chemicals

U.S. exports of chemicals (SITC Section 5) to the NME's increased from \$302.6 million in January-June 1983 to \$384.4 million in January-June 1984, owing almost entirely to a \$80.4-million rise, from \$184.4 million to \$264.8 million, in shipments to China. Shipments of U.S. chemicals to Eastern Europe increased from \$13.7 million to \$21.2 million, and such exports to the Soviet Union declined by a small amount, from \$104.2 million in the first half of 1983 to \$98.2 million in the corresponding period of 1984. Higher shipments of fertilizer, of chemicals for use in the production of polyester fibers, and of plastics resins accounted for most of the increase in exports to China.

U.S. suppliers increased their shipments of diammonium phosphate fertilizer to China from \$52.9 million in January-June 1983 to \$91.2 million in the first half of 1984. Exports to China of urea increased by \$14.7 million from those in the first 6 months of 1983, accounting for another \$28.2 million in U.S. fertilizer shipments in January-June 1984. China has steadily expanded its use of fertilizers since the late 1970's, and in more recent years, the application of phosphatic fertilizers has increased sharply. Chinese statistics show a 9-percent increase in the use of chemical fertilizers in 1983. 3/ The growth rate may slow, however, since China's application of chemical fertilizers has increased from 10.8 million metric tons in 1979 to 16.9 million metric tons last year.

1/ WEFA, Centrally Planned Economies Current Analysis, vol. IV, Nos. 42-43, pp. 2-3.

2/ The data also show a significant increase in U.S. exports of crude fertilizers and fertilizer materials to the NME's, with shipments to Eastern Europe rising from only \$32,081 in January-June 1983 to \$23.6 million in January-June 1984 (table B-7). However, this increase appears to have largely resulted from a transfer of the data on crude phosphate rock from Schedule B No. 480.4500 to Schedule B No. 480.9500. A comparison of exports to Eastern Europe in these two classifications indicates the year-to-year change in such shipments was not large.

3/ WEFA, op. cit., pp. 2-3.

China has sharply increased its imports of U.S. chemicals that are probably being used in the production of polyester fiber. U.S. suppliers exported 11.3 million dollars' worth of terephthalic acid dimethyl ester to China in January-June 1984; they exported none to China in the first 6 months of 1983. In a similar comparison, exports to China of polycarboxylic acids showed an increase to \$17.1 million from only \$32,830 in January-June 1983. The latter is a miscellaneous group of products that includes terephthalic acid.

U.S. exports to China of plastics resins revived somewhat after declining steeply in January-June 1983. Shipments of polypropylene resins increased to \$29.2 million in January-June 1984, almost double their value in the first 6 months of 1983. However, first-half 1984 shipments of polyethylene resins increased by only \$1.9 million, or to \$28.5 million. China turned to alternative sources of supply when U.S. prices increased in the first half of 1983, and the volume of U.S. exports will probably continue to depend on the relative price of the U.S. product and the availability of other supplies.

Machinery and transportation equipment

U.S. exports to NME's of machinery and transportation equipment (SITC Section 7) were \$380.1 million in January-June 1984, up 5.7 percent from \$359.6 million in such shipments in the corresponding period of 1983. Machinery and transportation equipment exports to China increased by 17.3 percent to \$283.5 million, but shipments to the U.S.S.R. decreased by 5.5 percent to \$64.7 million, and those to Eastern Europe decreased by 35.6 percent to \$31.8 million. Aircraft, motor vehicles, and railroad equipment were leading U.S. exports in this commodity group during January-June 1984, reflecting the emphasis that China has placed on the development of its transportation system under its current 5-year (1981-85) plan.

U.S. aircraft shipments to China totaled \$44.7 million in January-June 1984, down from \$80.2 million in the corresponding period of 1983. Their lower value this year was attributable, however, to the different types of aircraft shipped. In January-June 1983, the U.S. aircraft exported to China consisted of four Boeing 737-200 jetliners, which China's national airline had purchased for use on international passenger routes. During January-June 1984, the shipments consisted of three airplanes, for a total value of \$37.4 million, and four helicopters, valued at \$7.3 million. China's most immediate need for helicopters is to service offshore oil rigs, but it is also recognizing their usefulness for projects such as geophysical surveys in the interior and stringing power lines across rugged terrain. ^{1/}

Exports to China of special-purpose motor vehicles were \$20.7 million in the first half of 1984, up from \$1.3 million in January-June 1983. This represented a significant increase in the total exports of U.S. suppliers (table 5), giving China, the only NME market for this item, a 35.1-percent share of all such U.S. exports (table 6). In addition, General Electric Co. made its first shipment of locomotives produced for China's railway system in the second quarter of 1984. This shipment amounted to only \$1.4 million, but

^{1/} The China Business Review, May-June 1984. p. 56.

Table 5.--20 U.S. export items to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) which changed substantially, by Schedule B nos., January-June 1983 and January-June 1984 1/

Schedule B no.	Commodity	Major NME customer	Percentage change, Jan.-June 1984 from Jan.-June 1983		Value of exports to all NME's in January- June 1984
			All NME's	World	
			Percent		1,000 dollars
	Substantially increased:				
692.1680	Special-purpose motor vehicles, nonmilitary, n.s.p.f.	China	1,448.3	1.6	20,736
309.3270	Grouped filaments and strips (in continuous form), n.e.s.	do	543.0	.8	6,070
202.1660	Douglas-fir lumber, rough, in least dimension 5 inches and over	do	425.4	-7.0	2,709
676.2870	Automatic data processing machines and units thereof, other, n.s.p.f.	do	322.4	27.9	2,503
444.1610	Polyethylene resins, low and medium density	do	315.3	-12.0	16,738
710.2840	Nonelectrical geophysical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof	do	303.6	72.9	3,654
250.0284	Wood pulp, special alpha and dissolving grades	do	267.3	2.6	6,563
250.0267	Wood pulp, sulphate and soda, bleached, hardwood, n.e.s.	do	247.0	27.8	1,846
709.3000	Medical, dental, surgical, and veterinary instruments and apparatus, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	do	214.2	6.5	1,891
676.2820	Digital central processing units consisting of arithmetical, logical and control elements	do	209.1	38.7	12,070
	Substantially decreased:				
117.8200	American-type cheeses, except Cheddar	Poland	-83.7	3.2	52 ^a
110.4610	Herring, fresh, chilled or frozen, whole or eviscerated	China	-82.9	-30.6	684
480.7050	Concentrated superphosphates	Bulgaria	-82.8	-24.9	4,438
446.1521	Polychloroprene (neoprene) synthetic rubber	U.S.S.R.	-80.8	-25.2	919
683.9540	Parts of industrial and laboratory electric furnaces and ovens, and of electric induction and dielectric heating equipment	do	-71.0	12.7	536
660.3040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam turbines	do	-70.8	-24.8	2,150
674.3045	Metalworking machine tools, for cutting or hobbing gears, new, n.s.p.f.	do	-64.4	73.9	963
170.3340	Burley cigarette leaf filler tobacco, stemmed	Poland	-64.3	-21.7	1,267
694.4062	Nonmilitary airplanes, new, multiple engine, over 33,000 pounds empty weight, passenger transports, n.s.p.f.	China	-60.1	-49.7	32,000
694.6507	Parts designed for use in civil aircraft, n.e.s.	do	-58.3	8.3	3,698

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 500,000 dollars' worth of exports in both January-June 1983 and January-June 1984 are included in this table.

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

China also imported 33.3 million dollars' worth of parts for locomotives, accounting almost entirely for the 38.8-percent NME share of total U.S. exports of this item in January-June 1984 (table 6). Other machinery and transport equipment exported to China included tractors and trucks for use in agriculture. U.S. suppliers shipped 253 agricultural tractors, valued at \$9.3 million, to China in January-June 1984. They exported none in January-June 1983, but after placing little emphasis on the use of farm machinery until recently, China's leaders are now recognizing its contribution to the growth of agricultural output.

U.S. Imports

U.S. imports from the NME's increased by \$319.3 million from April-June 1983 to April-June 1984 and by \$744.1 million in January-June 1984 compared with January-June 1983 (table 7). Imports from China were \$190.2 million higher in the second quarter of 1984 than they were in April-June 1983 and \$419.3 million higher in January-June 1984 than in the corresponding period of 1983. In similar comparisons, imports from Eastern Europe were \$94.1 million higher in the second quarter of 1984 and \$222.4 million higher in January-June 1984, and those from the Soviet Union were \$35.3 million higher in April-June and \$102.4 million higher in the first half of 1984. China accounted for 63.0 percent of U.S. imports from the NME's in the second quarter of 1984 and for 62.0 percent in January-June 1984, the same as its share of imports from NME's in 1983 (fig. 4). Romania ranked second with a 16.3-percent share of imports from the NME's in January-June 1984, 2.0 percentage points higher than its share in 1983. The Soviet Union was third with a 9.4-percent share, which was comparable to its share in 1983.

Miscellaneous manufactured articles, which include apparel from China, accounted for one-third of the U.S. imports from NME's in the first half of 1984 (table 8). This commodity group constituted 12.1 percent of total U.S. imports in both January-June 1983 and January-June 1984, with imports from NME's accounting for a 3.9-percent share of all such U.S. imports in the first half of 1983 and for a 4.2-percent share in the first half of 1984. The increase in imports of miscellaneous manufactured articles from the NME's was \$226.2 million in January-June 1984, with imports from China accounting for \$222.3 million, or 98.2 percent, of the rise in such shipments (table A-2).

Mineral fuels and lubricants, consisting primarily of petroleum and petroleum products, accounted for 22.6 percent of the value of U.S. imports from the NME's in the first half of 1984, compared with a 17.7-percent share in the corresponding period of 1983. Such imports from Eastern Europe increased by \$144.2 million; from China, by \$64.7 million; and from the Soviet Union, by \$39.0 million. Manufactured goods classified by chief material accounted for another 18.6 percent of the value of U.S. imports from the NME's in January-June 1984, compared with a 17.8-percent share in the first half of 1983. Imports from NME's in this commodity group increased by \$152.6 million, with higher shipments from both China and Eastern Europe contributing substantially to the increase.

Table 6.--20 U.S. export items for which the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) collectively accounted for the largest market share in 1984, by Schedule B nos., January-June 1983 and January-June 1984 ^{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 January- June 1984
			Jan.-June 1983	Jan.-June 1984	
			Percent		1,000 dollars
176.2520	Linseed oil, crude	U.S.S.R.	.0	97.4	9,127
480.7025	Phosphoric acid, 65 percent or more available phosphorus pentoxide equivalents	do	90.6	88.4	87,674
475.4555	Insulating or transformer oils	do	59.1	55.2	8,832
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	Poland	52.5	51.1	26,631
404.2250	Terephthalic acid dimethyl ester (dimethyl terephthalate)	China	.0	48.9	11,311
690.1535	Passenger, baggage, mail, freight and other railway cars not self-propelled, used or rebuilt	do	.0	40.8	1,400
690.3310	Parts designed for locomotives, n.s.p.f., other than airbrake equipment	do	.1	38.8	33,393
480.3000	Urea	do	18.0	37.2	28,186
601.6100	Zinc ore	U.S.S.R.	30.8	36.8	2,235
116.0100	Butter	Poland	55.1	36.1	9,251
177.7390	Animal oils, fats, and greases, n.s.p.f.	do	.0	35.8	2,253
692.1680	Special-purpose motor vehicles, nonmilitary, n.s.p.f.	China	2.3	35.1	20,736
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing	U.S.S.R.	43.7	34.1	20,806
200.3510	Douglas-fir logs and timber, rough	China	22.8	33.7	98,685
338.2600	Woven fabrics of glass	U.S.S.R.	37.9	33.4	3,423
309.4245	Acrylic and modacrylic fibers (in noncontinuous form)	China	20.4	30.2	15,556
310.0010	Textured yarns, of polyester	do	21.5	29.9	11,786
421.0850	Dry hydroxide sodium compounds	do	35.2	29.7	2,171
309.4222	Fibers of rayon (in noncontinuous form)	U.S.S.R.	37.5	28.8	6,563
131.4030	Wheat flour, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	Poland	30.5	27.8	5,639

^{1/} Only items which accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of exports in January-June 1984 are included in this table.

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

Table 7.--U.S. imports from the individual nonmarket economy countries and from the world, 1982, 1983, January-June 1983, January-June 1984, April-June 1983, and April-June 1984

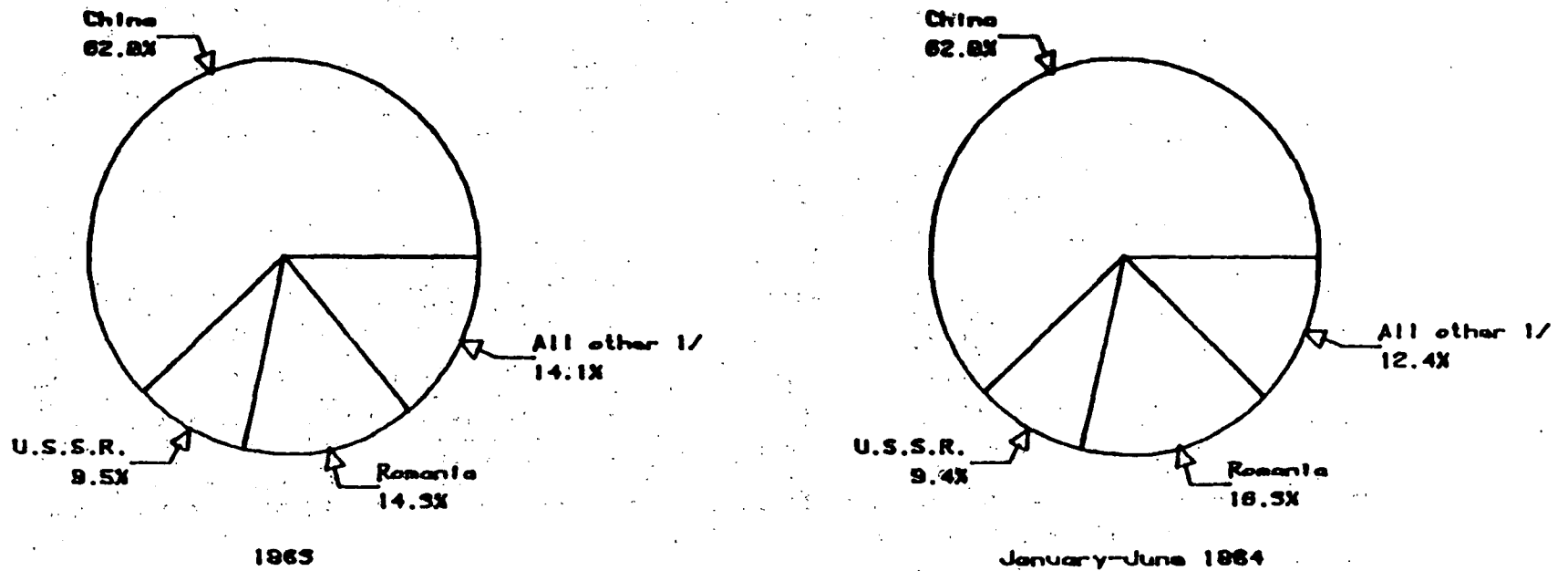
(In thousands of dollars)							
Source	1982	1983	January-June--		April-June--		
			1983	1984	1983	1984	
Albania-----	2,760	3,498	1,305	753	543	360	
Bulgaria-----	25,124	32,765	18,628	15,181	11,057	7,830	
China-----	2,215,856	2,217,526	1,065,093	1,484,389	540,119	730,302	
Cuba-----	1,621	1/	-	3	-	1	
Czechoslovakia-----	61,548	62,821	32,706	36,515	14,765	14,684	
East Germany-----	51,773	56,937	27,054	47,460	11,934	24,478	
Hungary-----	133,238	154,493	79,376	101,278	40,164	47,839	
Mongolia-----	3,628	1,483	806	1,263	429	246	
North Korea-----	8	-	-	14	-	14	
Poland-----	212,888	190,641	100,570	94,002	49,532	51,369	
Romania-----	339,121	512,821	202,862	389,199	115,235	190,554	
U.S.S.R-----	228,792	341,093	122,235	224,622	55,433	90,770	
Vietnam-----	-	-	-	62	-	62	
Total-----	3,276,356	3,574,079	1,650,634	2,394,741	839,211	1,158,508	
Total, U.S. imports from the world-----	242,339,988	256,679,524	120,786,700	157,386,402	63,112,790	78,759,258	

1/ Less than \$500.

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

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

Figure 4.--Relative shares of U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries, 1983 and January-June 1984



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

Source: Based on data in table 7.

Table 8.--U.S. imports from the world and from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), ^{1/} by SITC Sections, January-June 1983 and January-June 1984

SITC Section	Total imports		Imports from the NME's	
	Jan.-June 1983	Jan.-June 1984	Jan.-June 1983	Jan.-June 1984
Value (million dollars)				
0. Food and live animals-----	7,782	8,844	153	164
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,509	1,581	29	19
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	4,551	5,620	66	68
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	25,990	30,612	293	541
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	197	331	2/	2
5. Chemicals-----	5,348	6,644	165	243
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	16,497	22,320	294	446
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	40,386	57,648	70	96
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	14,604	19,112	574	801
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	3,922	4,675	7	16
Total-----	120,787	157,386	1,651	2,395
Percent of total				
0. Food and live animals-----	6.4	5.6	9.3	6.9
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1.2	1.0	1.8	.8
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	3.8	3.6	4.0	2.8
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	21.5	19.5	17.7	22.6
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	.2	.2	2/	.1
5. Chemicals-----	4.4	4.2	10.0	10.1
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	13.7	14.2	17.8	18.6
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	33.4	36.6	4.2	4.0
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	12.1	12.1	34.8	33.4
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	3.2	3.0	.4	.7
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{1/} Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R. (including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and Vietnam.
^{2/} 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 totals shown.

In the quarter under review, imports of miscellaneous manufactured articles from China accounted for 86.6 percent of the U.S. imports from NME's in this commodity group and for 26.7 percent of all U.S. imports from the NME's (table 9). Imports of mineral fuels and lubricants from China and Romania together accounted for 96.6 percent of such shipments from the NME's and for another 24.5 percent of total U.S. imports from NME sources. China was the leading NME supplier of manufactured goods classified by chief material, accounting for 54.1 percent of all such imports, and Romania was second with a 13.6-percent share. The Soviet Union accounted for 44.8 percent of the U.S. imports of chemicals from NME's, and China and Romania accounted for 30.4 percent and 16.4 percent, respectively.

Miscellaneous manufactured articles

U.S. imports from the NME's of miscellaneous manufactured articles (SITC Section 8) increased from \$574.4 million in January-June 1983 to \$800.6 million in January-June 1984. Articles of apparel and clothing accessories (SITC Division 84) from China accounted for 70.5 percent of the increase and was the major group of commodities within this category, accounting for 65.9 percent of all SITC Section 8 imports from the NME's in the first half of 1984. Other products from China accounted for 21.4 percent of all such imports.

Imports of Chinese apparel and clothing accessories were \$527.8 million in January-June 1984, increasing by 43.3 percent from \$368.3 million in the corresponding period of 1983. Of the seven SITC sub-categories covering these imports (SITC Groups 842-848), all contributed to the growth in shipments. In terms of the value of shipments, however, the largest increase was in women's, girls', and infants' outer garments other than knitted (SITC Group 843), which grew by 50.9 percent to \$228.5 million. The leading items in this group were manmade-fiber blouses and shirts and cotton corduroy trousers and slacks (table B-4). 1/ Other items such as women's wearing apparel of vegetable fibers not subject to restraint under the Multifiber Arrangement 2/ and women's manmade-fiber trousers and slacks had among the highest growth rates of all imports from the NME's during January-June 1984 (table 10).

1/ The numerous items within each SITC group are very narrowly defined. The 20 leading imports from China listed in table B-4 include both women's cotton corduroy trousers and slacks (TSUSA item 383.4753), which increased by 117 percent in January-June 1984 compared with such imports in January-June 1983, and women's 'other' cotton trousers and slacks (TSUSA item 383.4761), which decreased by 25 percent in a similar comparison.

2/ Items subject to restraint under the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA) are those which are or can be made subject to quantitative import limits under the U.S.-Chinese textile agreement. The MFA categories include only those items of apparel and accessories made of cotton, wool, or manmade fibers.

Table 9.--U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries, by SITC Sections, April-June 1984

(In thousands of dollars)							
SITC Section	Albania	Bulgaria	China	Cuba	Czecho- slovakia	East Germany	Hungary
0. Food and live animals-----	-	654	42,075	-	991	42	9,286
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	3,822	649	-	450	29	381
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	308	72	28,801	-	350	12	1,101
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	173,369	-	-	276	16
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	889	-	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	2,643	36,186	-	159	3,322	2,238
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	47	117,125	-	6,451	16,449	9,903
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	449	16,275	-	2,007	2,762	15,415
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	52	121	309,563	1	4,181	1,164	9,054
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	22	5,370	-	95	422	444
Total-----	360	7,830	730,302	1	14,684	24,478	47,839
	Mongolia	North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Vietnam	Total
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	20,926	2,914	540	-	77,428
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	685	96	2,129	-	8,240
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	246	-	289	602	1,617	-	33,398
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	1,896	110,560	7,932	-	294,049
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-	-	1	-	890
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	1,551	19,489	53,281	-	118,871
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	12,908	29,386	24,032	-	216,301
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	13	3,987	3,225	342	-	44,476
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	-	1/	8,818	24,089	372	62	357,477
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	309	192	524	-	7,378
Total-----	246	14	51,369	190,554	90,770	62	1,158,508

1/ Less than \$500.

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

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

Table 10.--20 U.S. import items from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) which changed substantially, by TSUSA items, January-June 1983 and January-June 1984 ^{1/}

TSUSA item no.	Commodity	Major NME supplier	Percentage change, Jan.-June 1984 from Jan.-June 1983		Value of imports from all NME's in January- June 1984
			All NME's	World	
			-----Percent-----		1,000 dollars
	Substantially increased:				
417.5000	Antimony oxide-----	China-----	1,204.9	125.6	7,109
383.5395	Women's, girls' or infants' wearing apparel, not orn. or knit, of veg. fibers, not sub. to cotton, wool, mm fibers restraints-----	do-----	2/ 935.1	2/ 394.1	2/ 20,930
383.9070	Women's trousers and slacks of man-made fibers, not knit-----	do-----	887.6	90.8	5,644
475.3500	Naphthas, derived from petroleum, etc., n.e.s-----	Romania-----	757.4	70.9	147,895
145.4400	Cashew nuts, shelled, etc-----	China-----	664.0	42.6	4,552
114.4545	Shrimp, shell on-----	do-----	662.7	7.9	5,001
608.1330	Sheets of iron or steel, valued over 10 cents per lb, zinc coated, other than a minimum 40,000 lbs psi-----	East Germany-----	615.1	97.5	3,750
383.6000	Women's, girls' or infants' wool, knit sweaters valued over \$18 per pound wholly of cashmere-----	China-----	613.0	101.1	4,371
765.0300	Paintings, pastels, drawings-----	do-----	511.6	23.6	2,266
320.1040	Sheeting, wholly of cotton, soft-filled, not fancy, figured, bleached nor colored (average yarn number 10)-----	do-----	501.4	36.2	5,144
	Substantially decreased:				
676.0510	Typewriters, electric, nonautomatic, portable-----	East Germany-----	-70.2	42.5	651
437.3250	Antibiotics, other-----	Hungary-----	-64.4	-2.6	556
383.4730	Women's, girls' or infants' shorts, of cotton, not knit-----	China-----	-63.9	23.5	3,089
680.3717	Ball bearings over 52-mm but not over 100-mm-----	Romania-----	-62.7	32.2	882
192.4500	Licorice extract-----	China-----	-61.1	-25.0	833
420.9800	Sodium compounds, chromate and dichromate-----	U.S.S.R-----	-59.8	-57.7	996
680.3938	Tapered roller bearings and parts, cone assemblies imported separately-----	Romania-----	-58.8	52.6	866
411.2400	Sulfamethazine-----	China-----	-58.3	41.6	775
379.9585	Men's and boys' shorts of man-made fibers, not knit-----	do-----	-57.9	.0	2,815
100.7500	Horses, valued over \$150 per head-----	Poland-----	-55.2	22.4	543

^{1/} Only items which accounted for at least 500,000 dollars' worth of imports in both January-June 1983 and January-June 1984 are included in this table.

^{2/} TSUSA item 383.5395 was divided into TSUSA item numbers 383.5394 and 383.5398 as of Apr. 1, 1984. During Apr.-Jun. 1984, trade amounting to \$7,552,606 was entered from all NME's under these items.

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

By January 1984, most items of women's, girls', and infants' apparel from China were already subject to import restraints under the U.S.-Chinese textile agreement. As a result of the large increase in these imports during the first 6 months of 1984, China was therefore rapidly nearing its quantitative limits for such items. Women's cotton dresses (MFA No. 336) was the only category completely filled as of June 30, 1984, but five other categories of women's, girls, and infants' apparel imported from China were more than 80 percent filled. ^{1/}

Among the other types of apparel and clothing accessories imported from China in the first half of 1984, men's and boys' outer garments other than knitted (SITC Group 842) increased by 10.3 percent to \$100.4 million; under garments other than knitted or crocheted (SITC Group 844), by 36.4 percent to \$42.3 million; knitted or crocheted outer garments (SITC Group 845), by 59.6 percent to \$55.3 million; knitted or crocheted under garments (SITC Group 846), by 79.1 percent to \$63.5 million; clothing accessories such as handkerchiefs, gloves and scarves (SITC Group 847), by 3.6 percent to \$10.6 million; and apparel and clothing accessories of nontextile materials such as fur or leather (SITC Group 848), by 87.9 percent to \$27.3 million. The significant differences in the import growth rates of these groups were in part attributable to product diversification. Shipments from China increased by relatively more in those product groups consisting of a large number of items not yet subject to restriction (such as SITC Groups 845 and 846) or consisting of items excluded from restriction (SITC Group 847) under the bilateral textile agreement.

Other miscellaneous manufactured articles imported from China in the first half of 1984 included antiques (\$15.8 million), metal commemorative coins (\$12.3 million), and stuffed dolls (\$9.9 million); all were imports that increased significantly compared with such shipments in January-June 1983. Imports of leather footwear--notably from Hungary, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and Poland--accounted for the highest value of shipments in this commodity group from other NME's.

Mineral fuels and lubricants

U.S. imports from the NME's of mineral fuels and lubricants (SITC Section 3) increased by 84.6 percent from \$292.9 million in January-June 1983 to \$540.8 million in the first half of 1984. Shipments from China of crude petroleum and petroleum products combined increased by 32.6 percent to \$262.9 million; shipments from Romania of petroleum products increased by 151.8 percent to \$236.3 million; and imports from the Soviet Union of petroleum products were \$39.1 million, after amounting to only \$54,092 in the first half of 1983. Imports in this commodity group during the first half of 1984 also included \$1.9 million worth of coal from Poland. This was the first time that Poland had shipped coal to the United States since 1981.

^{1/} These categories were women's, girls', and infants' cotton blouses other than knitted, cotton skirts, manmade-fiber blouses other than knitted, women's wool suits, and women's cotton trousers and slacks (a single import limit applies to both women's and men's trousers and slacks).

Imports from China of crude petroleum increased from \$10.1 million in January-June 1983 to \$62.5 million in January-June 1984. ^{1/} Since beginning in 1979, U.S. imports of crude petroleum from China have varied considerably from year to year, and the United States has normally purchased a much larger volume of refined petroleum products from China.

Shipments of refined petroleum products from China amounted to \$200.4 million in the first half of 1984, but increased by only \$12.2 million compared with such imports in the corresponding period of 1983. Imports of naphthas derived from petroleum increased from \$17.3 million to \$49.4 million, and the United States purchased \$6.8 million worth of motor fuels from China after importing none in January-June 1983. Imports from China of gasoline declined, however, from \$171.0 million to \$142.5 million.

The large increase in U.S. petroleum imports from Romania in the first half of 1984 resulted from shipments of products not imported in January-June 1983. These imports consisted of petroleum-derived naphthas, \$98.5 million; liquid mixtures of hydrocarbons derived from petroleum, \$55.4 million; and light fuel oils, \$13.4 million. Shipments of gasoline amounted to another \$69.0 million in such imports from Romania, but represented a decline of \$24.8 million in shipments of this product compared with their value in the first half of 1983. In recent years, gasoline has previously accounted for all or most of Romania's petroleum exports to the United States. The diversification of its shipments in January-June 1984 reflects the Romanian Government's promotion of an energy policy that will maximize the use of its large petroleum refining capacity, increase the exportation of petroleum products, and in turn increase the hard-currency earnings needed to meet its foreign debt obligations. ^{2/}

Fuel oil accounted for all of the \$39.1 million in petroleum products imported from the Soviet Union during the first half of 1984. Although such Soviet shipments to the United States were negligible in January-June 1983, they amounted to \$55.9 million in the last half of 1983.

Manufactured goods classified by chief material

Imports from NME's of manufactured goods classified by chief material (SITC Section 6) were \$446.3 million in January-June 1984, compared with \$293.7 million in the corresponding period of 1983. China remained the dominant NME source of such imports, increasing its shipments to the United States by 41.0 percent to \$267.0 million. Imports from Romania increased from \$19.5 million in January-June 1983 to \$48.2 million in the first half of 1984, and those from East Germany increased from \$9.9 million to \$26.3 million.

^{1/} In addition to the imports listed in table B-4 under TSUSA item 475.1010, China's shipments of crude petroleum to the United States in January-June 1984 also included 9.1 million dollars' worth classified under TSUSA item 475.0510. There were no imports from China under the latter classification in January-June 1983.

^{2/} See 38th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 29 and 35-36.

These two countries together accounted for approximately 60 percent of the U.S. imports from Eastern Europe in this commodity group and for 80 percent of the rise in such shipments from this area. Imports from the Soviet Union were also higher in this category, increasing from \$35.2 million to \$53.5 million.

Higher shipments of textile products accounted for most of the increase in SITC Section 6 imports from China. Imports of yarns and fabrics from China increased from \$50.2 million to \$87.1 million; floor coverings, from \$32.8 million to \$47.3 million; and other textile products for household use increased from \$33.2 million to \$46.0 million. The leading items accounting for the rise in imports were handknotted wool pile floor coverings, which increased by 48.1 percent to \$36.1 million, and cotton printcloth shirting, which increased by 68.2 percent to \$23.8 million (table B-4). Imports from China of cotton sheeting increased from \$4.2 million in January-June 1983 to \$11.7 million in the first half of 1984, and imports of cotton terry towels increased from \$6.1 million to \$9.4 million. Other significant imports of household furnishings of textiles from China included handmade-lace furnishings, machine-made tablecloths and napkins, and floor coverings made of unspun vegetable materials (table 11).

Processed metal products were the leading SITC Section 6 imports from Eastern Europe. These imports included aluminum sheets and strip (\$7.6 million) and oilwell casing (\$6.4 million) from Romania (table B-28); steel wire rods (\$5.9 million) and steel sheet (\$5.8 million) from East Germany (table B-18); and aluminum sheets and strip (\$5.2 million) from Hungary (table B-20). East European exports to the United States of these products were significantly higher in January-June 1984 than they were in the first half of 1983.

The increase in SITC Section 6 imports from the Soviet Union was almost entirely attributable to higher shipments of platinum group metals. U.S. imports of palladium from the Soviet Union increased from \$17.1 million in January-June 1983 to \$32.3 million in January-June 1984, and imports of palladium bars and plates increased from \$3.4 million to \$8.9 million. ^{1/}

Chemicals

U.S. imports of chemicals (SITC Section 5) from the NME's increased by 47.7 percent from \$164.5 million in January-June 1983 to \$243.0 million in January-June 1984. Imports from the Soviet Union increased by 63.4 percent to \$109.9 million, and shipments from Eastern Europe reached \$54.2 million, 87.9 percent higher than those in the first half of 1983. There was also a 15.5-percent increase, to \$79.0 million, in such imports from China.

This increase in imports from the NME's was largely attributable to relatively few items. Higher shipments of anhydrous ammonia and of urea accounted for the only significant increases in imports from the Soviet Union.

^{1/} Other platinum group metals imported from the Soviet Union included platinum bars and plates, which increased from \$1.7 million in January-June 1983 to \$3.2 million in January-June 1984; rhodium, which increased from \$1.7 million to \$2.0 million; and platinum sponge, which declined from \$1.1 million to \$962,841.

Table 11.--20 U.S. import items for which the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) collectively accounted for the largest market share in 1984, by TSUSA items, January-June 1983 and January-June 1984 ^{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 January- June 1984
			Jan.-June 1983	Jan.-June 1984	
			Percent		1,000 dollars
186.3000	Bristles, crude or processed	China	95.2	98.3	6,843
694.4143	Airplanes, single engine	Poland	.0	97.9	1,047
365.0000	Handmade-lace furnishings, of cotton, valued not over \$50 per pound	China	97.0	94.2	1,799
702.3785	Headwear, n.e.s., not sewed, etc., not bleached or colored	do	94.5	85.7	1,428
222.5700	Floor coverings of unspun vegetable materials, n.e.s.	do	86.6	84.6	2,297
533.6200	Articles made of nonbone chinaware or of subporcelain in specified sets	do	84.5	82.1	7,465
306.6200	Cashmere goat hair, sorted, etc.	do	95.4	81.1	1,203
124.1045	Sable furskins, whole, undressed	U.S.S.R.	82.0	79.9	4,208
306.4293	Camel hair, sorted, etc.	China	100.0	78.8	1,436
383.9220	Women's dresses not knit, man-made fibers with two or more colors in the warp	do	78.9	71.7	2,949
222.4100	Baskets and bags of unspun fibrous vegetable materials, whether lined or not lined of willow	do	60.8	71.6	5,921
755.1500	Fireworks	do	71.2	70.0	18,890
632.0200	Antimony, unwrought, and waste and scrap	do	70.5	69.4	2,639
365.8670	Tablecloths and napkins, of man-made fibers, made on a lace, net, or knitting machine	do	78.0	67.5	4,486
379.6964	Men's and boys' suit-type coats and jackets, not knit, subject to man-made fiber restraints	do	73.8	67.5	1,954
222.4000	Baskets and bags of bamboo	do	67.1	67.3	8,970
452.1800	Citronella oil	do	44.1	67.0	1,244
320.2032	Printcloth shirting, wholly of cotton, n.e.s. (average yarn number 20)	do	76.2	66.2	23,804
452.1200	Cassia oil	do	66.1	65.5	2,481
546.6640	Glass tableware (other than tumblers and stemware), kitchen and cookware valued over \$3 but not over \$5	Romania	42.2	64.7	3,779

^{1/} Only items which accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of imports in January-June 1984 are included in this table.

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

Acting in accordance with arrangements made with the Occidental Petroleum Co., ^{1/} the Soviets shipped 66.0 million dollars' worth of anhydrous ammonia and 33.6 million dollars' worth of urea in January-June 1984, compared with \$40.1 million and \$20.7 million in January-June 1983. The United States also substantially increased its imports of urea from Romania, from \$6.1 million to \$17.4 million. In addition, Romanian shipments of ammonium nitrate and nitrogen solutions together accounted for \$8.1 million of the increase in U.S. chemicals imports from Eastern Europe; the United States imported neither of these products from this area in January-June 1983.

Fireworks remained the leading chemicals import from China, with shipments amounting to \$18.9 million and accounting for 70.0 percent of total U.S. imports of this item in January-June 1984 (table 11). An increase from \$5.4 million to \$7.1 million in imports of antimony oxide, a flame retardant, accounted for most of the rise in chemical imports from China.

^{1/} These shipments were made in accordance with a countertrade arrangement under which the Soviet Union exchanges anhydrous ammonia, urea, and potash for superphosphoric acid. The Occidental Petroleum Co. exported 87.7 million dollars' worth of superphosphoric acid (Schedule B No. 480.7025) to the Soviet Union in January-June 1984 (table B-5) and 89.4 million dollars' worth in January-June 1983. For more information about this long-term arrangement, see 37th Quarterly Report . . ., p. 75, and 33d Quarterly Report . . ., p. 72.

THE EAST-WEST TRADE STATISTICS MONITORING SYSTEM:
THIRD ANNUAL ANALYSIS OF MANUFACTURED IMPORTS FROM THE NME's AND THE WORLD

Background

Section 410 of the Trade Act of 1974 required the U. S. International Trade Commission to establish an East-West Trade Monitoring System in order to monitor imports from NME countries and to provide data on "the effects of such imports, if any, on the production of like, or directly competitive, articles in the United States and on employment within the industry which produces like, or directly competitive, articles in the United States." 1/

At the same time, Congress enacted section 406 of the Trade Act to provide U.S. industries with a remedy against import surges from Communist countries. 2/ Relief in the form of tariffs or quotas could be made available in the event of a Commission finding that imports from a Communist country or countries were disrupting a U.S. market. Market disruption was defined as occurring when imports from a Communist country were found to be "increasing rapidly, either absolutely or relatively, so as to be a significant cause of material injury, or threat thereof, to such domestic industry." 3/ Congress was concerned that a communist country, "through control of the distribution process and the price at which articles are sold," could direct exports "so as to flood domestic markets within a shorter time period than could occur under free market condition[s]." 4/

The Commission has analyzed and published U.S.-NME trade data since the first quarter of 1975. To address the second part of the requirement of section 410, the Commission developed an automated trade monitoring system in 1982 to correlate trade data and data on domestic production. The East-West Trade Monitoring model uses two tests to identify product groups for further analysis. The first test is for rapid import growth; the second is for high levels of imports relative to the size of the U.S. market (import penetration). The import growth test uses U.S. import data; the import penetration test requires data on U.S. imports, exports, and domestic production. Since these series are not collected on the basis of a common nomenclature (numbering system), the analysis also requires concordances (systems for correlating data collected according to one system to another) to convert the data to a common basis. Some of the items identified by the system will be the subject of a special section of the 40th Quarterly Report. . . . This report presents the results obtained from the third annual "run" of the system. 5/ A more detailed description of the model and the data sources may be found at the end of this section.

1/ 19 U.S.C. 2440.

2/ 19 U.S.C. 2436.

3/ Sec. 406(e)(2), 19 U.S.C. 2436(e)(2).

4/ Trade Reform Act of 1974: Report of the Committee on Finance, S. Rept. No. 93-1298, 93d Cong., 2d Sess. (1974), at 210.

5/ The findings of the first two runs of the system were published in the 31st Quarterly Report. . . ., pp. 43-63 [USITC Publication 1294] and 35th Quarterly Report. . . ., pp. 43-59 [USITC Publication 1433].

Findings

For the last year for which import penetration ratios could be calculated (1982), there were 23 instances in which NME imports met the import penetration criteria (see table 12). There were only 22 separate MSIC product categories represented, however, since imports of floor coverings of textile or vegetable materials (MSIC 2279) qualified from two NME sources--China and Romania. Thirteen of the products on the list are textiles and apparel. 1/ Of the product categories identified by the system, textile floor coverings from China had the highest NME-source import penetration ratio--16.8 percent. The import penetration ratio for the next highest ranking product (gloves, except leather or fur, from China) was considerably lower--7.9 percent. Two other products had import penetration ratios of 5 percent or more. For 11 categories, the import penetration ratio was 2 percent or less. China led NME suppliers, accounting for all but four of the cases. The only other NME's identified were Poland (twice) and Romania and the Soviet Union, with one instance apiece.

Last year, the system also identified 23 cases meeting the import penetration test (1981 data). 2/ Four of the items that met the test for 1981 were not repeated this year: fabricated metal products (China); sausage casings (China); smelter and refined nonferrous metals (U.S.S.R.); and sewing machines and parts (Poland). An equal number of items appeared on this list for the first time--men's or boy's suits and coats; men's or boy's slacks and trousers; corsets and allied garments; and dolls and stuffed toy animals. All of them are Chinese products with import penetration ratios of less than 2 percent by that source.

Table 13 shows the MSIC-product categories that met the import growth criteria of the system (increases of at least 15 percent in terms of value between 1982 and 1983 and between January-June 1983 and January-June 1984). This year 66 import categories met these criteria. In the previous run of the system (incorporating data for 1981 and 1982 and January-June 1982 and January-June 1983), only 40 categories met the criteria. The increase probably reflects both efforts by NME's, particularly China, to increase exports to the United States, and the U.S. economic recovery. In all but a handful of the cases identified, NME suppliers managed to increase their share of U.S. imports. As expected, China was the source of the majority of the items on this list. 3/

1/ Textiles and apparel are defined as MSIC categories beginning with 22 or 23. The count excludes MSIC 3962, down filled outerwear, which is classified as a miscellaneous manufacture, but might also be considered apparel.

2/ This represents an increase of 10 over the instances identified by the first run of the system. Due to the change in import valuation and import penetration equation, the results cannot be directly compared, however.

3/ Interestingly enough, the results of the third run are not significantly different from those of the first run, which identified 64 product categories.

Table 12.--U.S. imports from NME's and the world in which there was import penetration of greater than 1 percent from an NME source and greater than 10 percent from all sources, 1982

MSIC code	Description	NME source	Imports from		Apparent consumption	Penetration of imports from	
			NME source	World		NME source	World
			Million dollars			Percent	
2279	Textile floor coverings, n.e.s.:	China	52.20	187.41	310.42	16.8	60.4
2381	Gloves exc. leather or fur	do	39.19	165.39	495.38	7.9	33.4
3962	Down filled outerwear	do	31.01	185.06	408.74	7.6	45.3
3262	China tableware	do	30.02	215.72	404.51	7.4	53.3
2292	Lace goods, n.e.s.	do	4.08	46.02	90.29	4.5	51.0
2873	Nitrogenous fertilizers	U.S.S.R.	112.22	641.75	3596.42	3.1	17.8
3171	Women's handbags and purses	China	31.41	515.38	1024.53	3.1	50.3
3151	Gloves, leather	do	5.50	62.58	191.91	2.9	32.6
3021	Footwear, rubber or plastic	do	28.21	508.84	1149.50	2.5	44.3
2211	Cotton broad woven fabrics	do	85.81	557.18	3678.89	2.3	15.1
2337	Female coats, suits & skirts	do	103.70	1017.79	4682.18	2.2	21.7
2369	Textile outerwear, n.e.s.	do	220.97	2815.05	10627.42	2.1	26.5
2311	Men's or boys' suits & coats	do	69.40	805.01	3656.05	1.9	22.0
2299	Textile mill products, n.e.s.	Poland	11.18	287.45	597.67	1.9	48.1
2321	Male shirts, nightwear and	China	140.01	2309.23	8061.77	1.7	28.6
2385	Rainwear	Poland	9.36	198.04	582.77	1.6	34.0
2352	Headwear	China	9.18	142.98	632.25	1.5	22.6
2499	Wood products, n.e.s.	do	74.37	578.78	5246.33	1.4	11.0
3914	Silverware, plated ware, and	do	7.82	161.82	594.58	1.3	27.2
2328	Male slacks, trousers, shorts	do	76.46	672.65	5892.88	1.3	11.4
2279	Textile floor coverings, n.e.s.:	Romania	3.89	187.41	310.42	1.3	60.4
2342	Corsets and allied garments	China	8.65	212.29	785.98	1.1	27.0
3942	Dolls and stuffed toy animals	do	9.33	381.93	891.60	1.0	42.8

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

Table 13.--U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in terms of value between 1982 and 1983 and January-June 1983 and January-June 1984, by MSIC items and by sources

MSIC item	Description	Source	Imports in 1983	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports	
				1982-1983	Jan.-June 1983-1984	1982-1983	Jan.-June 1983-1984
			Million dollars				
2911	Petroleum refinery products-----	U.S.S.R-----	59.52	430.1	77098.7	378.1	54025.6
2369	Outerwear, n.e.s., of textile materials-----	Hungary-----	5.45	307.1	47.0	236.5	-4.1
3353	Rolled or drawn aluminum sheet, plate, and-----	do-----	6.75	266.1	165.3	189.9	45.1
2033	Fruits & vegetables, exc dried-----	do-----	2.80	253.2	42.6	264.7	2.1
2911	Petroleum refinery products-----	Romania-----	298.41	208.5	151.1	178.2	76.0
3641	Electric filament, discharge, arc, and-----	Poland-----	2.75	189.8	130.8	159.3	65.0
2337	Women's, girls', and infants' coats, suit-----	do-----	2.68	167.2	212.5	133.9	142.9
3679	Electronic components & accessories, n.e.s-----	China-----	1.84	145.5	38.6	79.5	-27.6
3356	Rolled, drawn and extruded nonferrous met-----	U.S.S.R-----	8.23	133.3	143.4	166.7	107.6
2435	Hardwood plywood and veneer-----	do-----	5.41	117.9	50.2	59.2	16.3
2023	Concentrated milk-----	Poland-----	3.83	117.3	21.7	160.1	30.5
2337	Women's, girls', and infants' coats, suit-----	Hungary-----	6.61	117.0	222.9	90.0	150.9
2328	Men's or boys' slacks, trousers, shorts,-----	Romania-----	3.15	113.5	298.9	77.0	224.4
3873	Watches, clocks, clockwork operated devic-----	China-----	2.14	98.6	156.1	85.6	149.6
3263	Earthenware tableware-----	do-----	6.12	97.7	64.7	55.9	42.2
2076	Vegetable oils and byproducts-----	do-----	1.11	88.5	553.3	57.6	298.3
3151	Gloves, leather-----	do-----	10.27	86.7	134.0	61.3	62.3
2824	Man-made fibers, noncellulosic-----	Romania-----	1.05	82.4	388.5	4.8	182.2
2816	Inorganic pigments-----	Hungary-----	1.63	82.1	83.3	66.8	45.4
2341	Women's, girls', and infants' underwear-----	China-----	15.79	80.0	20.2	47.5	-15.0
3851	Ophthalmic goods and parts, n.e.s-----	Hungary-----	0.96	75.2	111.0	33.1	71.5
2331	Women's, girls', and infants' dresses-----	China-----	147.11	74.7	96.9	39.9	44.7
2384	Robes and dressing gowns of textiles-----	do-----	11.52	63.7	71.9	23.9	15.7
3651	Radio and TV receiving sets, phonographs-----	do-----	8.37	56.9	298.2	28.9	160.7
2082	Malt liquors and brewing byproducts-----	do-----	3.42	55.3	64.2	41.3	51.1
3229	Glass and glass articles, n.e.s-----	Romania-----	27.03	55.1	56.2	28.2	20.5
3991	Brooms and brushes-----	China-----	5.54	54.7	76.5	21.7	43.7
3161	Luggage of leather, textile, or plastic-----	do-----	9.13	51.0	94.6	26.4	8.4
3714	Parts of motor vehicles-----	Hungary-----	21.51	50.5	125.2	6.4	44.0
3961	Costume jewelry and costume novelties, ex-----	Czech'a-----	3.02	50.1	47.5	38.9	-13.4
2085	Liquors, exc brandy-----	Poland-----	0.78	49.8	123.0	46.0	112.2
3536	Hoists, winches and overhead traveling-----	China-----	0.78	48.1	1466.5	147.1	819.9
3999	Manufactured products, n.e.s-----	do-----	15.17	46.0	52.5	54.9	43.1
3079	Miscellaneous plastics products-----	do-----	5.71	43.9	61.3	16.4	20.4
2292	Lace goods, n.e.s-----	do-----	5.78	41.5	73.4	10.0	8.9
3339	Smelter & refined nonferrous metals, n.e.s-----	U.S.S.R-----	72.73	41.3	26.3	8.4	18.2
3942	Dolls and stuffed toy animals-----	China-----	13.04	39.7	819.5	20.8	323.5
3171	Women's handbags and purses-----	do-----	43.60	38.8	86.1	21.1	39.7
2371	Fur wearing apparel, & fur articles, n.e.s-----	do-----	3.76	37.8	65.0	-9.9	4.7
2084	Wines, brandy, and brandy spirits-----	Bulgaria-----	2.29	37.4	21.9	27.4	12.6
2082	Malt liquors and brewing byproducts-----	Czech'a-----	1.67	34.5	41.3	22.4	29.9
3545	Machine tool accessories, and parts, n.e.s-----	China-----	5.18	33.6	26.1	23.0	27.5
2299	Textile mill products, n.e.s-----	do-----	4.10	33.6	102.3	20.0	31.5

Table 13.--U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in terms of value between 1982 and 1983 and January-June 1983 and January-June 1984, by MSIC items and by sources--Continued

MSIC item	Description	Source	Imports in 1983	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports	
				1982-1983	Jan.-June 1983-1984	1982-1983	Jan.-June 1983-1984
			Million dollars				
2869	Industrial organic chemicals, n.e.s.	China	26.59	33.2	34.3	10.7	3.5
3648	Lighting equipment, nes, and parts, n.e.s.	do	1.56	33.2	32.5	-7.8	-16.3
3949	Sporting and athletic goods and parts n.e.s.	do	5.61	32.7	127.1	11.0	69.3
2386	Leather wearing apparel, n.e.s.	do	1.22	31.8	179.3	21.3	73.9
2399	Fabricated textile articles, n.e.s.	do	15.54	30.7	109.8	23.3	48.8
3421	Cutlery	do	2.02	28.8	78.7	18.3	41.1
3262	China tableware	do	38.15	27.1	32.3	7.7	5.8
3499	Fabricated metal products, n.e.s.	do	6.03	25.2	62.2	9.0	17.6
2873	Nitrogenous fertilizers	U.S.S.R.	140.36	25.1	70.9	4.5	21.2
2352	Headwear	China	11.48	25.1	90.1	16.0	36.4
2499	Wood products, n.e.s.	Poland	2.35	22.7	28.6	4.6	-3.6
3555	Printing presses, bookbinding machinery	Germany, E	9.73	22.1	28.0	17.3	-16.6
3281	Cut stone and stone products	China	0.78	21.8	30.4	6.8	20.8
2321	Male shirts, nightwear and underwear, and	do	169.23	20.9	62.5	8.9	22.8
3832	Optical instruments and lenses, and parts	Germany, E	1.21	20.1	90.5	10.9	34.2
3144	Women's footwear, except athletic	China	4.39	19.7	99.2	-13.2	56.7
3639	Household appliances, n.e.s, & parts, n.e.s.	do	0.66	18.9	157.9	-11.6	83.7
2599	Furniture and fixtures, n.e.s.	do	34.14	18.5	24.4	-10.3	-12.3
2279	Floor coverings, n.e.s, of textile or veget-	do	61.67	18.1	42.1	5.1	12.2
3999	Manufactured products, n.e.s.	Czech's	1.68	17.9	79.0	25.1	68.0
2098	Macaroni, noodles, and other	China	3.96	17.0	24.7	4.8	7.5
2231	Wool broad woven fabrics and wool blankets	do	6.66	16.0	31.5	7.0	-10.4
2819	Industrial inorganic chemicals, n.e.s.	Poland	1.01	15.5	65.2	4.6	32.6

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

The import growth and import penetration analysis are combined in table 14, which lists MSIC categories meeting both sets of criteria. From 1981 to 1982, the number of import categories meeting all the criteria increased from six to nine. Imports, U.S. production, and import penetration for the nine 1982 product categories are shown at the end of this section. The origin of the items varied only slightly: in 1981 all of the items were from China, and in 1982 all but one of the items were from China. The exception was nitrogenous fertilizers (e.g., anhydrous ammonia and urea) from the Soviet Union.

Similarly, the commodity composition varied only slightly. Four items (lace goods, n.e.s.; male shirts, nightwear, and underwear and female and infants' knit shirts; leather gloves; and women's handbags and purses) were included in both years. ^{1/} Import penetration ratios for these items increased slightly. Two items from the 1981 list (female coats, suits, and skirts; and outerwear of textile, n.e.s.) were not repeated. The import penetration ratios of both product categories were slightly higher for 1982 than they were in 1981, but both items failed the growth test. Four of the new items (textile floor coverings from China, headwear, nitrogenous fertilizers, and China tableware) met the import penetration criteria the last time the system was run, but failed the import growth test. (This year the import penetration ratio for Chinese textile floor coverings was actually slightly lower.) The remaining new item, dolls and stuffed toy animals, although classified as a miscellaneous manufacture, includes toys made of cloth and can be viewed as related to textiles.

At the more detailed level of analysis, import growth appears more dramatic. This year's run of the system yielded 120 7-digit TSUSA items that met both the value and volume criteria (see table 15), while last year's run yielded only 28 items. The fourfold increase reflects NME export drives and the U.S. economic recovery, but a caution is in order. For some products, the increases do not reflect significant absolute increases so much as the result of measuring percentage increases from a relatively low base. Again, China was the source of the majority of items meeting the growth criteria, but the list also includes products from Romania, Hungary, Poland, the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, and East Germany. Table 16 shows products that met only the value test. Those that met only the volume test are shown in table 17. Tables 18 through 26 show data on U.S. imports, production, and apparent consumption for the nine product categories that met both the import penetration and import growth criteria.

Methodology

In the model, the test for "rapid" growth is an increase of more than 15 percent over each of two periods of time--between 1982 and 1983 and between January-June 1983 and January-June 1984. The selection of 15 percent as the threshold was purely arbitrary; it simply results in a convenient number of cases for further analysis. Imports valued at less than \$500,000 in 1982 are excluded from the analysis to minimize errors caused by changes in import categories. Reclassification is common, particularly at the detailed 7-digit TSUSA level at which part of the analysis is conducted. From the trade data:

^{1/} These items were analyzed in the 36th Quarterly Report, pp. 53-88 [USITC Publication 1468].

Table 14.--U.S. imports from NME's, by MSIC code, in which there was penetration of greater than 1 percent from NME sources and greater than 10 percent from the world in 1982, and growth greater than 15 percent in the periods 1982-83 and January-June 1983 to January-June 1984

MSIC code	Description	NME source	Penetration of imports from—		Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports	
			NME source	World	1982-83	Jan.-June 1983-84	1982-83	Jan.-June 1983-84
-----Percent-----								
2279	Textile floor coverings, n.e.s—	China—	16.8	60.4	18.1	42.1	5.1	12.2
2292	Lace goods, n.e.s-----	do-----	4.5	51.0	41.5	73.4	10.0	8.9
2321	Male shirts, nightwear and-----	do-----	1.7	28.6	20.9	62.5	8.9	22.8
2352	Headwear-----	do-----	1.5	22.6	25.1	90.1	16.0	36.4
2873	Nitrogenous fertilizers-----	U.S.S.R—	3.1	17.8	25.1	70.9	4.5	21.2
3151	Gloves, leather-----	China—	2.9	32.6	86.7	134.0	61.3	62.3
3171	Women's handbags and purses-----	do-----	3.1	50.3	38.8	86.1	21.1	39.7
3262	China tableware-----	do-----	7.4	53.3	27.1	32.3	7.7	5.8
3942	Dolls and stuffed toy animals—	do-----	1.0	42.8	39.7	819.5	20.8	323.5
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

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

Table 15.--U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in terms of value and quantity between 1982 and 1983 and January-June 1983 and January-June 1984, by TSUSA items and by sources

TSUSA item number	Description	Source	Imports in 1983	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports	
				1982-1983	Jan.-June 1983-1984	1982-1983	Jan.-June 1983-1984
			Million dollars				
383.7772	Women's, girls', infants' sweaters-----	China-----	6.33	760.7	89.1	310.0	-38.2
383.2305	Women's dresses, ornamented-----	do-----	4.95	537.5	309.2	186.9	198.9
114.3000	Crabs, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	U.S.S.R-----	12.92	501.6	277.3	484.5	34.0
383.6000	Women's and girls' cashmere sweaters-----	China-----	2.67	400.6	611.1	299.5	255.8
383.8045	Women's other knit shirts-----	do-----	9.94	375.8	323.7	269.3	305.2
379.8311	Men's wool suit-type coats-----	do-----	4.22	370.8	139.3	273.5	37.6
383.7540	Women's, girls', or infants' wool skirts-----	do-----	3.25	361.0	5450.5	194.5	3910.1
383.8004	Women's other knit blouses-----	do-----	4.35	360.4	184.5	289.4	118.6
165.1500	Apple or pear juice not mixed-----	Hungary-----	2.43	355.3	37.5	271.2	41.9
383.7868	Women's, girls', infants', silk dresses-----	China-----	3.72	313.4	332.7	209.2	210.2
646.3040	Iron or steel brads, tacks, etc-----	do-----	2.41	295.1	44.6	126.2	-5.1
480.3000	Urea, n.s.p.f-----	U.S.S.R-----	43.70	279.9	77.5	174.1	49.8
320.1040	Unbleached, uncolored cotton sheeting-----	China-----	5.44	271.6	497.0	193.2	336.6
737.3000	Stuffed toy animals, valued over 10¢/in-----	do-----	6.80	271.2	615.1	175.6	176.5
706.2930	Handbags of unspun vegetable materials-----	do-----	1.83	213.4	39.6	23.4	2.8
383.9245	Women's manmade fiber skirts-----	do-----	2.97	173.5	588.2	30.7	252.8
335.9500	Other woven fabric of vegetable fibers-----	do-----	1.52	164.5	300.3	163.0	61.9
379.3190	Men's and boys' trousers-----	do-----	2.05	164.2	115.8	108.9	82.6
383.7864	Females' silk blouses and shirts-----	do-----	6.81	161.8	418.1	94.7	234.3
379.6992	Men's or boys' apparel, other-----	do-----	3.20	159.5	155.7	54.6	60.9
686.9030	Lamps, n.e.s., inc. standard household-----	Poland-----	2.27	158.4	78.2	121.6	1.4
605.0750	Palladium bars, plates, etc-----	U.S.S.R-----	4.36	157.2	162.5	6.5	22.9
533.3000	Mugs and other steins-----	China-----	2.33	154.8	49.3	102.8	0.7
320.1038	Sheeting, wholly of cotton, carded-----	do-----	16.00	154.0	178.2	99.3	53.9
383.7882	Women's, girls', infants', other silk-----	do-----	3.49	153.2	1169.4	114.1	492.7
685.2411	Digital clock radios, solid state-----	do-----	3.26	150.8	163.8	81.8	50.5
706.4106	Other cotton handbags, n.s.p.f-----	do-----	1.61	134.3	429.1	-10.4	210.6
480.5000	Potassium chloride or muriate of potash-----	Germany, E.:-----	9.97	133.4	41.4	150.9	18.0
546.6640	Glass table kitchen cookware not cutlery-----	Romania-----	3.37	132.3	430.3	50.0	94.2
646.2644	Nails etc iron or steel galv exc smooth-----	China-----	7.88	127.6	43.6	35.1	-15.4
379.6240	Men's other trousers and slacks-----	do-----	13.01	123.4	58.8	61.4	-4.1
700.9515	Footwear n.s.p.f., for men-----	do-----	2.04	122.4	29.2	59.2	53.2
493.1200	Casein-----	Poland-----	3.83	117.3	21.7	176.7	30.1
437.6400	Menthol-----	China-----	6.74	113.0	84.5	22.3	16.8
383.9225	Women's dresses, other of manmade fibers-----	do-----	5.01	108.3	451.1	-3.7	353.8
632.1800	Chromium-----	do-----	1.45	107.6	302.5	52.3	125.7
452.5200	Patchouli oil-----	do-----	3.01	105.4	20.4	85.2	10.3
383.8047	Females' or infants' wearing apparel-----	do-----	2.34	104.2	119.7	47.6	36.8
700.6100	Footwear with rubber sole affix uppers-----	do-----	2.60	101.9	119.4	64.0	57.9
706.4140	Handbags, of textile materials-----	do-----	8.04	99.0	98.0	65.9	105.2
413.0800	Musk, artificial-----	do-----	1.78	97.3	75.1	-29.1	-0.3
605.0710	Platinum bars, plates, etc-----	U.S.S.R-----	2.36	96.4	91.6	128.1	234.4
706.0700	Handbags or pocketbooks, leather-----	China-----	12.61	88.5	75.1	48.3	21.7
706.3640	Handbags of vegetable fibers-----	do-----	4.00	84.9	35.7	-10.0	23.9

Table 15.--U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in terms of value and quantity between 1982 and 1983 and January-June 1983 and January-June 1984, by TSUSA items and by sources--Continued

TSUSA item number	Description	Source	Imports in 1983	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports	
				1982-1983	Jan.-June 1983-1984	1982-1983	Jan.-June 1983-1984
			Million dollars				
379.4920	Males' cotton dressing gowns, not knit	China	5.03	81.2	104.6	2.1	-0.4
245.1000	Hardboard, not face finished	U.S.S.R.	1.46	79.7	230.6	0.6	-20.9
649.3716	Vises, n.s.p.f., except parts	China	1.62	77.3	132.9	34.1	108.5
186.1550	Feathers n.s.p.f., crude, sorted	do	1.20	75.4	194.9	34.7	45.4
750.6500	Paint brushes, except artists' brushes	do	4.46	73.6	78.1	11.5	52.8
383.9015	Women's manmade fiber blouses	do	36.11	73.5	157.5	20.4	81.1
222.4100	Baskets and bags of willow	do	10.71	70.5	79.1	13.5	22.8
383.5035	Womens's cotton coveralls	do	1.14	68.7	1013.4	-2.7	335.1
646.5600	Nuts of iron or steel	do	2.19	68.3	114.5	81.3	33.5
240.1440	Plywood, birch, not faced finished	U.S.S.R.	4.13	66.4	45.8	37.9	23.1
383.5395	Other females', infants' wearing apparel	China	4.36	65.0	485.4	-8.8	105.1
365.0000	Handmade lace furnishings	do	3.58	65.0	66.1	-0.6	-2.7
379.5520	Men's cotton dress shirts	do	7.17	62.4	44.0	20.9	-19.6
706.6225	Handbags of plastics	do	12.09	61.2	110.6	24.2	53.0
338.5069	Other manmade fiber, woven	do	1.84	60.3	102.2	10.5	-26.3
755.2500	Candles and tapers	do	9.17	59.3	55.3	35.8	32.5
389.6100	Artificial flowers manmade	do	5.95	58.5	298.7	56.0	167.0
383.2320	Women's, girls', infants' dressing gowns	do	2.03	57.9	125.2	-9.4	-2.5
379.4670	Other men's or boys' wearing apparel	Poland	1.13	56.9	161.8	27.8	130.2
167.0515	Ale, porter, stout, beer in glass cont.	China	3.42	55.7	64.2	42.5	52.1
366.6500	Cotton terry cloth furnishing	do	1.60	55.6	335.0	3.4	180.9
546.6460	Glassware, cut or engraved	Romania	0.84	54.9	80.5	30.4	39.6
245.2020	Hardboard, not face finished	Poland	0.95	53.5	69.4	12.7	17.8
706.2100	Other luggage and handbags	China	1.62	52.6	36.8	-13.3	9.8
320.2032	Greige cotton printcloth	do	31.89	51.9	66.8	1.3	-13.3
546.6020	Tumblers, goblets, and other stemware	Romania	8.17	49.3	57.2	38.0	36.8
383.2731	Other girls' and infants' cotton	China	2.57	48.6	79.1	50.8	-4.8
379.9030	Other men's or boys' shirts and sweaters	Romania	1.78	46.4	181.5	42.4	100.3
664.1044	Hoists	China	0.75	43.6	7890.4	198.1	6472.3
366.1820	Cotton dish towels, terry	do	0.98	41.6	407.4	39.4	34.9
383.5049	Women's, girls' other cotton playsuits	do	0.90	39.8	494.3	-37.2	45.6
379.3130	Men's or boys' dress shirts	do	0.92	39.1	79.6	134.4	16.7
702.4060	Other headwear other than caps	do	1.13	39.1	269.5	9.7	62.5
748.4565	Women's, girls', infants' other coats	do	7.50	38.4	214.1	6.0	440.9
336.6247	Other woven fabric of wool, n.s.p.f.	do	1.56	37.0	322.1	-5.0	33.2
692.3406	Tractors, 40-PTO horsepower or more	Czech'a	1.34	37.0	6245.0	-33.5	6337.3
379.9030	Men's and boys' shirts manmade	China	7.34	36.0	185.5	32.4	103.2
411.8000	Sulfathiazole and sulfathiazole sodium	do	1.25	35.9	37.6	156.8	8.5
379.0240	Men's and boys' cotton knit	do	0.68	35.8	618.3	38.0	421.3
706.4400	Handbags or pocketbooks, of	do	0.75	33.7	229.8	-15.7	32.3
157.1020	Candy, not containing cocoa or chocolate	do	0.69	33.5	54.8	14.7	42.9
533.3900	Articles of fine grained	do	0.89	32.5	213.5	-4.1	150.0
383.8073	Women's and girls' sweaters knit	Romania	4.68	32.4	91.1	13.4	52.0
379.9510	Men's suit-type sports coats	do	2.10	32.4	243.8	6.5	72.0

Table 15.—U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in terms of value and quantity between 1982 and 1983 and January-June 1983 and January-June 1984, by TSUSA items and by sources—Continued

TSUSA item number	Description	Source	Imports in 1983	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports	
				1982-1983	Jan.-June 1983-1984	1982-1983	Jan.-June 1983-1984
			Million dollars				
704.4504	Gloves, jersey type, brushed or naped	China	1.68	31.6	24.6	17.3	-17.9
748.4553	Other men's and boys' downfilled coats	do	5.82	31.2	46.4	32.5	2.7
379.5210	Men's cotton not knit pajamas	do	0.88	30.8	39.4	62.5	8.8
705.3510	Gloves, horsehide or cowhide	do	4.08	30.2	244.9	24.8	63.2
533.6200	Chinaware, nonbone	do	18.94	29.5	58.2	17.0	-1.3
439.1090	Other natural drugs, crude, n.s.p.f.	do	3.11	28.6	69.7	15.6	33.2
245.2020	Hardboard, not face finished	Romania	2.83	27.9	22.0	-6.1	-15.1
360.1515	Wool floor coverings of pile over 66-2/34	China	51.37	27.6	47.9	12.6	15.8
379.9010	Men's and boys' sweat shirts	do	6.48	27.5	46.2	-15.4	-5.9
338.5029	Polyester woven fabric mixed with rayon	do	0.86	27.0	534.3	25.6	-16.8
546.6860	Glassware, n.s.p.f., not cut or engraved	do	0.80	26.4	58.8	17.9	-3.4
383.2325	Women's, girls', or infants' nightwear	do	2.57	25.4	96.5	-22.3	6.9
320.2058	Twill, n.s.p.f., wholly cotton not fancy	do	1.42	24.2	92.5	-1.4	14.8
425.8600	Oxalic acid	do	2.97	23.2	25.2	12.0	-23.8
702.1200	Headwear of cotton, flax or both	do	3.87	22.3	182.3	24.0	-2.3
706.3900	Flat goods of textile material	do	1.16	21.6	69.8	-16.1	10.2
704.3240	Gloves, lace or net and other than wool	do	1.55	19.7	39.7	21.7	32.3
365.8670	Tablecloths and napkins, net or lace	do	12.29	19.4	26.8	0.6	-13.9
383.9070	Women's manmade fibers trousers	do	7.66	19.3	884.4	7.0	409.0
360.1520	Floor coverings pile not hand insert etc.	do	3.08	19.0	116.9	6.6	38.7
379.4030	Men's and boys' cotton knit sweatshirts	Romania	1.19	18.5	27.1	-11.0	-34.7
379.8311	Men's wool suit-type coats and jackets	do	1.95	18.3	281.7	-6.1	119.5
705.8520	Gloves, rubber or plastic, textile	China	4.11	17.8	80.6	27.4	79.3
546.6860	Glassware, n.s.p.f., not cut or engraved	Germany, E.	0.71	16.7	115.5	8.9	31.1
337.2040	Woven fabrics, wholly of silk, other	China	1.66	16.0	23.4	14.7	33.3
320.1058	Twill n.s.p.f. wholly cotton, not fancy	do	1.20	15.9	210.5	2.5	73.0
337.2050	Silk fabric, degummed, bleached, etc.	do	10.80	15.7	45.1	10.0	0.7
379.9540	Men's & boys' manmade fiber apparel, work	do	11.87	15.5	45.8	29.8	-3.8

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

Table 16.--U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in terms of value between 1982 and 1983 and January-June 1983 and January-June 1984, by TSUSA items and by sources

TSUSA item number	Description	Source	Imports in 1983	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports	
				1982-1983	Jan.-June 1983-1984	1982-1983	Jan.-June 1983-1984
			Million dollars				
653.2200	Metal coins, n.s.p.f.	China	8.88	476.2	115.1	618.5	54.9
383.8650	Infants' sets up to & incl age 24 months	do	2.10	318.1	79.1	135.2	-0.9
646.2626	Nails, etc. iron or steel, small shank	Poland	3.76	249.8	18.1	123.0	-23.7
666.0075	Parts of agricultural machinery, other	China	1.49	158.0	67.0	129.2	16.6
706.0500	Leather flat goods, except	do	1.65	153.0	363.4	93.0	315.4
383.4711	Girls' & infants' cotton wearing apparel	do	1.51	107.0	42.2	58.9	-7.5
379.4050	Men's shirts, n.e.s., cotton knit	do	23.80	104.6	48.0	58.9	8.0
533.2000	Hotel or restaurant ware, not household	do	2.23	84.8	39.7	16.5	17.5
320.0036	Osnaburg sheet wholly cotton, not fancy	do	0.93	79.8	15.3	55.0	-35.9
735.0920	Basketballs	do	1.23	74.1	44.3	22.7	-21.1
605.0260	Palladium, palladium	U.S.S.R.	42.07	68.1	88.8	9.4	-15.2
207.0080	Articles of wood, n.s.p.f.	China	1.56	54.7	40.2	13.2	-13.5
999.9500	Under 251 formal & informal entries est.	do	3.65	54.1	37.5	16.8	6.7
692.3288	Parts, n.s.p.f., of motor vehicles	Hungary	21.32	49.9	125.1	19.3	24.3
670.7430	Parts, power-driven weaving machines	Czech'a	0.99	49.2	121.2	28.7	82.4
708.7600	Compound optical microscopes	Germany, E.	0.78	46.0	214.1	65.2	135.1
668.5060	Parts of printing presses	do	1.63	45.4	101.5	38.4	57.9
653.5250	Parts of stoves, heaters, etc	China	1.87	42.8	19.8	76.5	-10.8
383.8073	Women's and girls' sweaters knit	Poland	2.29	41.9	26.0	21.5	0.2
748.5540	Feathers processed, feather	China	1.06	41.9	77.3	71.9	45.8
222.5000	Blinds, shutters, curtains, etc	do	0.96	40.9	24.7	99.2	-9.5
772.9700	Religious articles of rubber	do	3.41	40.8	92.9	39.8	48.0
741.3500	Imitation gemstones, except	Czech'a	1.42	40.7	22.4	3.9	-20.6
383.1807	Women's knit blouses, manmade	China	1.04	34.8	551.3	2.9	538.3
167.0515	Ale, porter, stout, beer, in glass cont.	Czech'a	1.67	34.5	41.3	23.1	30.9
791.1540	Other wearing apparel, n.s.p.f., of fur	China	3.44	33.8	68.4	3.9	5.0
741.0600	Cultured pearls and parts	do	0.82	31.3	359.1	-24.2	218.6
383.2205	Women's manmade fiber blouses	do	17.23	31.2	134.6	25.0	60.4
710.6500	Calipers and micrometers, and parts	do	1.08	30.3	67.8	57.1	22.3
800.0035	United States goods returned, other	do	6.08	29.5	180.6	28.3	151.5
383.2730	Other women's shirts of cotton	do	8.30	28.2	15.8	5.5	-3.1
648.9719	Adjustable wrenches	do	1.11	28.0	17.1	12.6	-3.3
700.9525	Footwear, n.s.p.f., for women	do	0.94	26.0	99.7	-37.2	157.2
206.6700	Wood blinds, shutters, screens	do	2.51	23.6	39.8	-12.7	17.3
546.6240	Table, kitchen ware and cooking ware	Romania	1.44	22.0	28.4	33.9	-16.0
376.2430	Brassieres, manmade fiber	China	3.76	21.6	126.6	3.8	82.5
106.7520	Rabbit, except game, fresh	do	1.35	21.0	53.4	2.7	-1.4
741.3000	Beads, bugles and spangles, n.e.s.	Czech'a	1.63	19.4	79.8	-14.7	-21.3
222.4200	Baskets and bags, of rattan	China	4.53	19.1	71.8	13.5	34.4
320.3032	Greige cotton printcloth	do	5.71	18.7	20.0	-22.5	-36.8
182.3500	Macaroni, etc, not containing egg	do	3.92	17.3	25.3	5.0	8.6
207.0020	Wood carving, n.s.p.f.	do	0.89	16.3	18.5	5.6	-8.8
533.7900	Nonbone china tableware n.s.p.f.	do	10.79	15.5	26.6	7.9	8.6

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

Table 17.--U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in terms of quantity between 1982 and 1983 and January-June 1983 and January-June 1984, by TSUSA items and by sources

TSUSA item number	Description	Source	Percentage of total imports in 1983	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports	
				1982-1983	Jan.-June 1983-1984	1982-1983	Jan.-June 1983-1984
				:	:	:	:
772.5136	: Pneumatic tires, new, other-----	: Hungary--	1.4 :	109.1 :	5.6 :	87.0 :	-35.0
365.7817	: Cotton towels and washcloths-----	: China----	80.6 :	55.3 :	11.4 :	-14.5 :	4.0
706.3650	: Other luggage, of cotton-----	: --do-----	52.2 :	111.5 :	14.1 :	7.9 :	-26.3
405.0000	: P-aminobenzoic acid, amines-----	: --do-----	16.5 :	49.2 :	7.3 :	-19.5 :	-13.7
700.5646	: Women's footwear, vinyl uppers-----	: --do-----	1.0 :	7.5 :	34.3 :	4.7 :	6.2
705.3560	: Gloves, in part horsehide or cowhide-----	: --do-----	27.7 :	3.0 :	156.8 :	-12.9 :	64.8
365.8660	: Curtain & drapes of manmade fibers-----	: --do-----	42.2 :	1.0 :	54.6 :	-25.3 :	13.1
651.2100	: Hammers, etc. with heads not over 3.35 lb-----	: --do-----	7.0 :	0.6 :	86.8 :	-17.2 :	39.6
452.1200	: Cassia oil-----	: --do-----	63.3 :	19.6 :	13.7 :	32.2 :	-0.9
705.3550	: Gloves, horsehide or cowhide-----	: --do-----	40.2 :	11.4 :	62.9 :	21.9 :	45.4
383.4753	: Women's cotton trousers-----	: --do-----	24.9 :	7.1 :	116.8 :	-10.0 :	39.6

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

Table 18.--Floor coverings, n.e.s., of textile or vegetable materials (MSIC 2279): U.S. imports, total and from China, U.S. production, and apparent consumption, 1980-83, January-June 1983, and January-June 1984

Item	1980	1981	1982	1983	January-June--	
					1983	1984
Total U.S. imports-----million dollars--:	211.26	232.58	187.41	210.74	109.15	138.19
U.S. imports from China-----do-----:	55.27	67.34	52.20	61.67	32.00	45.45
U.S. production-----do-----:	126.90	140.90	155.86	-	-	-
U.S. apparent consumption-----do-----:	310.28	337.22	310.42	-	-	-
Ratio of--						
Imports from China to total imports-----percent--:	26.16	28.95	27.85	29.26	29.32	32.89
Total imports to apparent consumption-----do-----:	68.09	68.97	60.37	-	-	-
Imports from China to apparent consumption-----do-----:	17.81	19.97	16.82	-	-	-

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

Table 19.--Lace goods, n.e.s. (MSIC 2292): U.S. imports, total and from China, U.S. production, and apparent consumption, 1980-83, January-June 1983, and January-June 1984

Item	1980	1981	1982	1983	January-June--	
					1983	1984
Total U.S. imports-----million dollars--:	35.45	42.46	46.02	59.18	27.92	44.45
U.S. imports from China-----do-----:	1.80	3.25	4.08	5.78	2.17	3.76
U.S. production-----do-----:	54.70	68.60	67.55	-	-	-
U.S. apparent consumption-----do-----:	72.84	88.57	90.29	-	-	-
Ratio of--						
Imports from China to total imports-----percent--:	5.08	7.65	8.87	9.76	7.77	8.47
Total imports to apparent consumption-----do-----:	48.66	47.94	50.97	-	-	-
Imports from China to apparent consumption-----do-----:	2.47	3.67	4.52	-	-	-

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

Table 20.--Male shirts, nightwear and underwear; and female and infants' knit shirts (MSIC 2321): U.S. imports, total and from China, U.S. production, and apparent consumption, 1980-83, January-June 1983, and January-June 1984

Item	1980	1981	1982	1983	January-June--	
					1983	1984
Total U.S. imports-----million dollars--	1,877.23	2,025.45	2,309.23	2,562.65	1,236.28	1,636.20
U.S. imports from China-----do-----	57.11	95.99	140.01	169.23	72.86	118.38
U.S. production-----do-----	5,452.30	5,531.20	5,891.67	-	-	-
U.S. apparent consumption-----do-----	7,093.87	7,329.26	8,061.77	-	-	-
Ratio of--						
Imports from China to total imports-----percent--	3.04	4.74	6.06	6.60	5.89	7.24
Total imports to apparent consumption-----do-----	26.46	27.64	28.64	-	-	-
Imports from China to apparent consumption-----do-----	0.81	1.31	1.74	-	-	-

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

Table 21.--Headwear (MSIC 2352): U.S. imports, total and from China, U.S. production, and apparent consumption, 1980-83, January-June 1983, and January-June 1984

Item	1980	1981	1982	1983	January-June--	
					1983	1984
Total U.S. imports-----million dollars--	136.17	166.12	142.98	154.13	69.67	97.06
U.S. imports from China-----do-----	14.58	18.95	9.18	11.48	5.27	10.01
U.S. production-----do-----	665.30	720.30	503.24	-	-	-
U.S. apparent consumption-----do-----	787.28	871.43	632.25	-	-	-
Ratio of--						
Imports from China to total imports-----percent--	10.71	11.41	6.42	7.45	7.56	10.32
Total imports to apparent consumption-----do-----	17.30	19.06	22.62	-	-	-
Imports from China to apparent consumption-----do-----	1.85	2.18	1.45	-	-	-

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

Table 22.--Nitrogenous fertilizers (MSIC 2873): U.S. imports, total and from USSR, U.S. production, and apparent consumption, 1980-83, January-June 1983, and January-June 1984

Item	1980	1981	1982	1983	January-June--	
					1983	1984
Total U.S. imports-----million dollars--	579.66	581.16	641.75	767.77	389.00	548.57
U.S. imports from USSR-----do-----	117.93	97.33	112.22	140.36	67.41	115.22
U.S. production-----do-----	3,800.00	4,036.00	3,398.60	-	-	-
U.S. apparent consumption-----do-----	3,773.89	4,107.97	3,596.42	-	-	-
Ratio of--						
Imports from USSR to total imports-----percent--	20.34	16.75	17.49	18.28	17.33	21.00
Total imports to apparent consumption-----do-----	15.36	14.15	17.84	-	-	-
Imports from USSR to apparent consumption-----do-----	3.12	2.37	3.12	-	-	-

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

Table 23.--Gloves, leather (MSIC 3151): U.S. imports, total and from China, U.S. production, and apparent consumption, 1980-83, January-June 1983, and January-June 1984

Item	1980	1981	1982	1983	January-June--	
					1983	1984
Total U.S. imports-----million dollars--	68.23	59.29	62.58	72.44	24.94	35.96
U.S. imports from China-----do-----	1.70	2.61	5.50	10.27	3.53	8.26
U.S. production-----do-----	146.70	157.80	138.69	-	-	-
U.S. apparent consumption-----do-----	203.58	208.94	191.91	-	-	-
Ratio of--						
Imports from China to total imports-----percent--	2.48	4.40	8.79	14.17	14.16	22.97
Total imports to apparent consumption-----do-----	33.51	28.38	32.61	-	-	-
Imports from China to apparent consumption-----do-----	0.83	1.25	2.87	-	-	-

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

Table 24.--Women's handbags and purses (MSIC 3171): U.S. imports, total and from China, U.S. production, and apparent consumption, 1980-83, January-June 1983, and January-June 1984

Item	1980	1981	1982	1983	January-June--	
					1983	1984
Total U.S. imports-----million dollars--	439.85	513.26	515.38	590.69	254.38	338.90
U.S. imports from China-----do-----	3.94	23.05	31.41	43.60	18.82	35.02
U.S. production-----do-----	501.00	542.00	524.18	-	-	-
U.S. apparent consumption-----do-----	925.37	1,035.24	1,024.53	-	-	-
Ratio of--						
Imports from China to total imports-----percent--	0.90	4.49	6.09	7.38	7.40	10.33
Total imports to apparent consumption-----do-----	47.53	49.58	50.30	-	-	-
Imports from China to apparent consumption-----do-----	0.43	2.23	3.07	-	-	-

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

Table 25.--China tableware (MSIC 3262): U.S. imports, total and from China, U.S. production, and apparent consumption, 1980-83, January-June 1983, and January-June 1984

Item	1980	1981	1982	1983	January-June--	
					1983	1984
Total U.S. imports-----million dollars--	193.44	218.28	215.72	254.44	110.38	138.05
U.S. imports from China-----do-----	11.94	24.12	30.02	38.15	15.32	20.28
U.S. production-----do-----	218.20	227.70	204.75	-	-	-
U.S. apparent consumption-----do-----	399.33	432.65	404.51	-	-	-
Ratio of--						
Imports from China to total imports-----percent--	6.17	11.05	13.92	14.99	13.88	14.69
Total imports to apparent consumption-----do-----	48.44	50.45	53.33	-	-	-
Imports from China to apparent consumption-----do-----	2.99	5.57	7.42	-	-	-

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

Table 26.--Dolls and stuffed toy animals (MSIC 3942): U.S. imports, total and from China, U.S. production, and apparent consumption, 1980-83, January-June 1983, and January-June 1984

Item	1980	1981	1982	1983	January-June--	
					1983	1984
Total U.S. imports-----million dollars--:	261.26	301.08	381.93	441.60	144.55	313.86
U.S. imports from China-----do-----:	0.83	3.16	9.33	13.04	2.31	21.23
U.S. production-----do-----:	381.90	425.50	522.74	-	-	-
U.S. apparent consumption-----do-----:	629.66	709.31	891.60	-	-	-
Ratio of--						
Imports from China to total imports-----percent--:	0.32	1.05	2.44	2.95	1.60	6.76
Total imports to apparent consumption-----do-----:	41.49	42.45	42.84	-	-	-
Imports from China to apparent consumption-----do-----:	0.13	0.45	1.05	-	-	-

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

alone, it is impossible to tell whether there were no imports of a commodity in a particular time period or whether the category was obsolete in that period. The exclusion also addresses another problem in analyzing trade data. When trade levels are very low, large percentage increases can occur, but the increase may not be significant in absolute terms.

Imports are valued on a c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight) basis instead of the customs value (approximately the same as f.o.b. foreign port) basis used in the first run of the system. Calculated duties are then added to the c.i.f. values to approximate the landed, duty-paid value of the imports. This change was introduced to bring import values as close as possible to the price at which they compete with domestic products on the U.S. market. Using this valuation does, however, have the effect of increasing the import penetration ratio. For products with high transportation costs or high duties, the difference may be significant. This is particularly the case in this analysis since imports from many NME's are dutiable at non-MFN rates. 1/

The analysis of trade trends is fairly sensitive to the level of aggregation chosen. For this and other reasons, import growth rates are calculated at two levels of aggregation--one as detailed as permitted by the U.S. import statistics system and the other more aggregated. The relatively aggregated measure is the import-based version of the Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) at the 4-digit "industry" level. 2/ To calculate import penetration ratios, import data must be converted to this basis. Analysis at this level of detail may obscure import trends that would be visible at a more disaggregated level. Moreover, it is a fairly blunt analytic tool, not permitting fine comparisons between imports and domestic production. Second, the production data needed to calculate import penetration do not cover agriculture and mining so these sectors must be omitted from the analysis. Nonetheless, this is the only feasible way of comparing imports with domestic production in an automated system. 3/ Conducting the analysis at a fairly aggregated level does have the advantage of minimizing problems caused by the reclassification of imports from year to year.

The other basis used for import trend analysis is the 7-digit TSUSA classification scheme, the form in which import data are originally collected by Customs and reported by Census. This basis maximizes the chances of achieving comparability, but also the risk of making errors in concurring the data. Since increases in value are not necessarily accompanied by increases in quantity, the growth test is also applied to volume data (7-digit TSUSA basis only).

1/ As it turned out, the inclusion of duties probably did not bias the results significantly. Among the major importers to the United States are China and Romania, which have MFN status.

2/ See below for details on data and data sources.

3/ The alternative method, detailed analysis of production and trade in specific products, can be used only if a limited number of products are involved. Since product-specific analysis offers insights that the automated system cannot, the most important "industry" classes identified by the system will be analyzed in detail in the upcoming quarterly report.

Import penetration can be calculated in one of two ways. 1/ One way, which was used for the first run of this system, is to compare imports from the source of interest to new supply (domestic production plus imports). The other, which was used in this and the previous run of the system, is to compare imports with apparent consumption (domestic production plus imports less exports). Substituting product shipments for domestic production, the equations are as follows: 2/

$$\begin{aligned} \text{New supply} &= M + S \\ \text{Import penetration} &= M / (M + S) \\ &\text{or} \\ \text{Apparent consumption} &= M + S - X \\ \text{Import penetration} &= M / (M + S - X) \\ &\text{where, } M = \text{U.S. imports} \\ &\quad S = \text{U.S. product shipments} \\ &\quad X = \text{U.S. exports } \underline{3/} \end{aligned}$$

To the extent that there are U.S. exports of a given commodity, the second or apparent consumption equation will result in a higher import penetration ratio. The greater the exports, the greater the effect. Since the focus is the effect of imports on the domestic market, the model was changed last year to incorporate export data needed to use the apparent consumption concept of import penetration. The change was considered worthwhile even though it necessitated another concordance for the exports and, hence, created more opportunities for mismatches and errors. In practice, the usefulness of either measure is most severely limited by the availability of data on product shipments. The most convenient and comprehensive data on product shipments are provided by the Bureau of the Census, but they are published with a lag of a year and a half. Thus, the most recent year for which import penetration ratios could be calculated was 1982.

The system identifies cases in which import penetration from an NME source was 1 percent or more and import penetration from the world was greater than 10 percent. Since the NME's account for such a small share of total U.S. trade, there are few cases in which a single NME source will account for a large share of the domestic market at the level of aggregation used in the import penetration analysis. Therefore, a very low level of import penetration from an NME source was used in order to capture significant trends which might show up at a lower level of aggregation. To assure that the system identified industries that might be significantly affected by even a low level of NME imports, the 10 percent criteria for import penetration from the world was added. This threshold was selected arbitrarily.

1/ The ideal import penetration ratio would have domestic consumption as a denominator. Because no product-specific measure of consumption exists, however, apparent consumption or new supply must be used as a proxy.

2/ The difference between domestic production and product shipments, manufacturers' inventories, is assumed to be negligible for the purpose of this report.

3/ Data on U.S. exports are reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census on a 7-digit Schedule B basis.

Data Sources and Concordances

In this type of analysis, obtaining and concording data are the biggest problem areas. Import, export, and product shipments data are collected on the basis of three different classification systems, each of which is designed to fulfill a different purpose. Data on product shipments are collected on the basis of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), which classifies establishments by the type of activity in which they are engaged. In this analysis, this classification is referred to as OSIC, for output-based SIC. The data are reported annually at several levels of aggregation, including the 4-digit "industry" and the 5-digit "product class" levels. In most years, Census estimates the data through sampling techniques (the Annual Survey of Manufactures or ASM), but every fifth year it contacts all manufacturers (the Census of Manufactures) to obtain actual data on production, employment, and other variables. This analysis uses preliminary data from the 1982 census of manufacturers. For the 1982 census, the Census made some changes in the classification system at the product class (5-digit) level. Since the model used in this analysis converts trade and production data to the earlier 1977 basis, it was necessary to convert the 1982 product classes to the 1977 basis, using a concordance supplied by Census.

The two trade schedules used in this analysis--the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA) for imports and Statistical Classification of Domestic and Foreign Commodities Exported from the United States (Schedule B) for exports--are commodity oriented, and their classifications may cross industry lines. For both imports and exports, data are collected and reported at the 7-digit level. Trade data are reported monthly on a relatively current basis by the Bureau of the Census--usually 4 weeks after the end of the month covered by the data.

The classification scheme used to concord these three types of data is derived from the import-based SIC system (MSIC). The Bureau of the Census maintains a concordance between the TSUSA and MSIC systems, and between the Schedule B system and an export-based SIC system (XSIC). Each 7-digit TSUSA number or Schedule B number is assigned entirely to one 5-digit MSIC or XSIC category. In cases where the TSUSA or Schedule B number contains items which would be included under two or more output-based codes, the assignment is made to that code that accounts for the principal share. However, if it appears that such an assignment will significantly distort the value of that code, the affected SIC codes are combined to form a more comprehensive code. These combinations did not always occur for the same items within the import and export schemes, nor did they occur with the same frequency. The result is that the three series--MSIC, XSIC, and OSIC--cannot be compared with each other directly.

Hence, a further concordance is performed. The three series are collapsed into a new series, at the 4-digit level. The 5-digit MSIC and XSIC codes were assigned to the 4-digit series and adjustments made where codes have been combined. The 5-digit OSIC product codes were assigned to the new 4-digit series primarily on the basis of a concordance developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for their import penetration data base with some adjustments.

The resulting series most closely resembles the Census 4-digit MSIC series, and so the results presented here use the designation MSIC to identify the industry categories shown. However, the reader should keep in mind that this version of the MSIC differs slightly from the TSUSA-SIC concordance maintained by Census.

APPENDIX A

**U.S. TRADE WITH THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES BY SITC
SECTIONS, 1983, JANUARY-JUNE 1983, AND JANUARY-JUNE 1984**

Table A-1.--U.S. trade with all nonmarket economy countries, ^{1/} by SITC Sections, 1983,
January-June 1983, and January-June 1984

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1983	January-June 1983	January-June 1984
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	2,057,131	1,134,560	1,452,512
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	23,117	9,800	5,329
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	817,602	408,267	526,202
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	42,730	21,777	31,050
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	34,990	16,068	36,526
5. Chemicals-----	661,371	302,604	384,423
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	271,657	90,414	83,792
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	817,551	359,567	380,081
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	268,648	131,594	124,796
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	72,828	33,071	38,151
Total-----	5,067,626	2,507,722	3,062,861
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	287,051	152,821	164,326
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	50,551	29,205	18,746
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	121,165	65,666	67,762
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	757,400	292,861	540,766
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	1,552	251	1,759
5. Chemicals-----	330,848	164,510	243,043
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	638,285	293,728	446,301
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	153,443	69,812	95,775
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	1,216,717	574,357	800,586
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	17,066	7,423	15,679
Total-----	3,574,079	1,650,634	2,394,741

^{1/} Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R. (including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and Vietnam.

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

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

Table A-2.--U.S. trade with China, by SITC Sections, 1983,
January-June 1983, and January-June 1984

(In thousands of dollars)			
SITC Section	1983	January-June 1983	January-June 1984
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	540,730	346,158	283,928
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	418	209	115
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	297,773	106,923	173,142
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	496	265	338
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	1	-	23
5. Chemicals-----	354,176	184,409	264,842
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	216,841	64,670	60,268
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	582,928	241,609	283,511
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	164,357	81,530	87,411
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	5,498	2,557	4,247
Total-----	2,163,219	1,028,329	1,157,825
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	107,071	55,668	76,756
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	3,856	1,413	1,801
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	96,610	51,431	54,355
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	419,644	198,330	262,994
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	1,552	251	1,758
5. Chemicals-----	133,105	68,402	78,980
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	394,693	189,326	266,961
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	42,141	18,165	28,953
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	1,008,436	477,089	699,354
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	10,418	5,017	12,476
Total-----	2,217,526	1,065,093	1,484,389

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

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

Table A-3.--U.S. trade with the U.S.S.R., ^{1/} by SITC Sections, 1983,
January-June 1983, and January-June 1984

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1983	January-June 1983	January-June 1984
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	1,194,996	637,840	1,032,085
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	874	152	79
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	264,583	132,921	140,546
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	22,571	12,858	13,793
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	21,507	8,798	29,006
5. Chemicals-----	239,398	104,238	98,222
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	29,729	14,033	10,428
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	149,452	68,471	64,723
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	76,422	36,016	25,397
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	2,419	696	1,073
Total-----	2,001,951	1,016,023	1,415,353
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	17,488	2,454	6,724
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	11,744	6,378	3,633
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	11,481	6,487	7,119
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	55,968	54	39,096
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	1	-	1
5. Chemicals-----	144,417	67,259	109,893
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	88,031	35,210	53,452
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	3,382	1,557	1,064
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	6,259	1,669	2,699
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	2,322	1,167	942
Total-----	341,093	122,235	224,622

^{1/} Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

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

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

Table A-4.--U.S. trade with Eastern Europe, 1/ by SITC Sections, 1983,
January-June 1983, and January-June 1984

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1983	January-June 1983	January-June 1984
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	321,173	150,468	136,159
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	21,763	9,438	5,135
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	254,519	167,695	212,326
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	16,201	5,190	10,644
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	13,482	7,270	7,497
5. Chemicals-----	67,351	13,722	21,175
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	25,080	11,709	13,094
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	84,964	49,391	31,805
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	27,638	13,900	11,836
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	44,525	18,542	22,447
Total-----	876,695	447,326	472,118
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	162,492	94,698	80,845
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	34,951	21,415	13,304
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	9,584	5,671	4,335
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	281,786	94,477	238,676
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	53,305	28,828	54,170
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	154,109	69,182	125,887
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	107,919	50,090	65,744
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	202,014	95,595	98,413
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	4,318	1,239	2,261
Total-----	1,010,479	461,195	683,635

1/ Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania.

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

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

Table A-5.--U.S. trade with Albania, by SITC Sections, 1983,
January-June 1983, and January-June 1984

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1983	January-June 1983	January-June 1984
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	62	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	588	588	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	3,463	3,463	6,276
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	1	1	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	86	85	1
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	5	5	89
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-
Total-----	4,205	4,143	6,365
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	8
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	2,018	1,271	690
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	2	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	21	21	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	1,451	9	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	6	4	55
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-
Total-----	3,498	1,305	753

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

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

Table A-6.--U.S. trade with Bulgaria, by SITC Sections, 1983,
January-June 1983, and January-June 1984

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1983	January-June 1983	January-June 1984
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	22,889	4,486	40
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	13,435	5,521	62
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	4,801	3,922	9,868
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	2	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	13,344	2,041	5,217
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	604	187	293
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	5,777	2,209	3,111
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	4,470	2,668	1,447
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	66	35	163
Total-----	65,389	21,069	20,200
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	2,362	976	882
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	27,264	16,255	9,682
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	80	31	316
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	1,184	611	2,841
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	141	26	47
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	366	342	672
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	1,033	355	636
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	335	32	105
Total-----	32,765	18,628	15,181

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

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

Table A-7.--U.S. trade with Cuba, by SITC Sections, 1983,
January-June 1983, and January-June 1984

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1983	January-June 1983	January-June 1984
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	2	2	3
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	435	233	177
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	5	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	38	-	3
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	122	61	33
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	84	30	196
Total-----	688	327	411
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	1/	-	2
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	1/
Total-----	1/	-	3

1/ Less than \$500.

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

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

Table A-8.--U.S. trade with Czechoslovakia, by SITC Sections, 1983,
January-June 1983, and January-June 1984

(In thousands of dollars)			
SITC Section	1983	January-June 1983	January-June 1984
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	7,107	7,075	106
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	42	28	98
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	14,292	6,753	12,841
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	5	3	4
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	17,749	1,463	2,966
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	3,372	1,336	1,827
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	9,793	3,603	2,613
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	4,061	1,721	1,728
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	659	377	331
Total-----	57,079	22,358	22,514
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	5,491	5,070	6,905
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,206	501	712
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	1,060	522	413
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	3,022	2,550	501
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	24,205	11,445	13,660
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	7,861	2,963	5,737
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	19,267	9,435	8,307
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	709	219	279
Total-----	62,821	32,706	36,515

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

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

Table A-9.--U.S. trade with East Germany, by SITC Sections, 1983,
January-June 1983, and January-June 1984

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1983	January-June 1983	January-June 1984
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	111,147	57,487	50,858
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	957	348	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	5,105	4,633	10,684
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	9	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	235	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	1,516	852	2,992
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	1,282	768	3,867
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	16,160	12,663	1,239
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	2,206	1,107	213
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	299	178	79
Total-----	138,915	78,036	69,932
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	986	331	439
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	374	148	62
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	976	873	249
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	1,308	639	478
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	9,772	6,175	10,184
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	21,732	9,938	26,275
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	16,503	6,874	6,981
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	5,098	1,971	2,317
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	190	104	475
Total-----	56,937	27,054	47,460

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

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

Table A-10.--U.S. trade with Hungary, by SITC Sections, 1983,
January-June 1983, and January-June 1984

(In thousands of dollars)			
SITC Section	1983	January-June 1983	January-June 1984
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	51,585	24,851	9,745
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,121	457	399
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	4,791	2,251	3,871
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	28	14	1
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	3	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	10,768	3,540	4,279
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	8,068	4,293	1,867
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	27,607	16,594	10,531
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	4,615	2,336	1,425
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	1,194	759	565
Total-----	109,781	55,094	32,684
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	37,262	21,988	20,671
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	2,122	1,381	1,116
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	3,602	1,997	1,648
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	40
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	10,683	6,730	5,394
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	19,390	10,627	15,698
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	40,655	19,560	35,012
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	39,993	16,941	21,135
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	785	152	565
Total-----	154,493	79,376	101,278

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

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

Table A-11.--U.S. trade with North Korea, by SITC Sections, 1983,
January-June 1983, and January-June 1984

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1983	January-June 1983	January-June 1984
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	1	1	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	-	-	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-
Total-----	1	1	-
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	13
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	-	-	1/
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-
Total-----	-	-	14

1/ Less than \$500.

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

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

Table A-12.--U.S. trade with Mongolia, by SITC Sections, 1983,
January-June 1983, and January-June 1984

(In thousands of dollars)			
SITC Section	1983	January-June 1983	January-June 1984
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	1	1	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	2	2	2
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	82	11	33
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	28	20	8
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	9	6	4
Total-----	123	40	47
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	1,472	806	1,263
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	1	1/	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	1	-	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	9	-	-
Total-----	1,483	806	1,263

1/ Less than \$500.

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

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

Table A-13.--U.S. trade with Poland, by SITC Sections, 1983,
January-June 1983, and January-June 1984

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1983	January-June 1983	January-June 1984
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	127,717	55,852	74,382
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	3,405	1,848	3,115
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	88,102	57,320	41,376
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	9	3	31
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	13,244	7,270	7,497
5. Chemicals-----	10,086	2,968	2,190
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	7,573	3,520	4,691
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	18,372	10,800	9,676
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	9,267	4,470	5,126
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	42,097	17,080	21,004
Total-----	319,872	161,131	169,088
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	100,680	57,647	41,109
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,616	1,261	1,328
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	1,413	1,021	446
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	1,896
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	6,015	2,779	3,098
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	36,046	17,671	21,966
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	14,358	6,242	8,419
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	29,201	13,388	15,264
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	1,312	560	475
Total-----	190,641	100,570	94,002

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

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

Table A-14.--U.S. trade with Romania, by SITC Sections, 1983,
January-June 1983, and January-June 1984

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1983	January-June 1983	January-June 1984
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	727	717	1,027
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	2,803	1,237	1,461
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	137,428	92,816	133,687
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	16,148	5,170	10,607
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	13,888	2,858	3,532
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	4,180	1,605	548
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	7,255	3,522	4,634
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	3,019	1,599	1,897
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	211	113	306
Total-----	185,658	109,637	157,700
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	15,711	8,686	10,839
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	2,369	1,869	404
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	2,454	1,227	1,264
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	280,478	93,838	236,262
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	22,629	9,983	32,151
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	52,595	19,474	48,241
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	28,177	14,108	8,923
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	107,423	53,505	50,753
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	987	172	363
Total-----	512,821	202,862	389,199

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

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

Table A-15.--U.S. trade with Vietnam, by SITC Sections, 1983,
January-June 1983, and January-June 1984

(In thousands of dollars)			
SITC Section	1983	January-June 1983	January-June 1984
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	232	95	340
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	137	137	184
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	9	-	7
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	1
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	1	-	6
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	75	61	21
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	20,293	11,240	10,183
Total-----	20,745	11,533	10,741
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	-	-	62
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-
Total-----	-	-	62

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

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

APPENDIX B

LEADING ITEMS TRADED WITH THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES, 1983,
JANUARY-JUNE 1983, AND JANUARY-JUNE 1984

Table B-1.--Leading items exported to nonmarket economy countries (NME's), ^{1/} by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1984, April-June 1983, and April-June 1984

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1984	April-June--	
			1983	1984
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	\$684,535	\$98,635	\$368,144
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity-----	680,243	92,685	269,252
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	144,659	106,355	70,329
300.1060	Cotton, not carded, not combed, staple length 1 to 1-1/8 inches--	104,745	56,487	59,285
200.3510	Douglas-fir logs and timber, rough-----	98,685	24,757	46,112
480.8005	Diammonium phosphate fertilizer-----	91,195	8,954	25,983
480.7025	Phosphoric acid, 65 percent or more available phosphorus pentoxide equivalents-----	87,674	49,151	54,893
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	52,808	10,336	27,085
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal-----	37,763	12,255	4,157
690.3310	Parts designed for locomotives, n.s.p.f., other than airbrake equipment-----	33,393	-	32,820
694.4062	Nonmilitary airplanes, new, multiple engine, over 33,000 pounds empty weight, passenger transports, n.s.p.f-----	32,000	41,000	-
444.1700	Polypropylene resins, excluding amorphous or atactic polymers and copolymers-----	29,177	7,861	4,779
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines-----	29,166	11,694	20,177
480.3000	Urea-----	28,186	8,029	10,454
200.3514	Western hemlock logs and timber, rough-----	27,193	7,025	11,167
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	26,631	11,954	10,369
480.9500	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials, n.s.p.f-----	23,597	32	14,103
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing-----	20,806	15,089	7,468
692.1680	Special-purpose motor vehicles, nonmilitary, n.s.p.f-----	20,736	655	13,104
710.2820	Electrical (inc'uding electronic) geophysical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof-----	20,389	4,978	13,958
	Total-----	2,273,584	567,932	1,063,639
	Total, U.S. exports to NME's-----	3,062,861	954,004	1,464,415

^{1/} Cuba, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, U.S.S.R., Albania, Romania, Bulgaria, Vietnam, China, Mongolia, and North Korea.

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 B-2.--Leading items imported from nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/ by TSUSA items, January-June 1984, April-June 1983, and April-June 1984

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1984	April-June--	
			1983	1984
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
475.2520	Gasoline-----	\$211,482	\$152,503	\$104,503
475.3500	Naphthas, derived from petroleum, etc., n.e.s-----	147,895	17,250	88,345
480.6540	Anhydrous ammonia-----	66,031	13,877	32,705
475.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f, in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas-----	55,350	-	31,750
475.1010	Crude petroleum, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more-----	53,327	2,090	37,062
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s-----	53,198	11,616	24,955
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--	52,488	54	15,749
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	48,944	32,571	24,840
360.1515	Floor coverings of wool, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot-----	38,318	12,563	14,877
605.0260	Palladium-----	32,541	11,461	13,974
320.2032	Printcloth shirting, wholly of cotton, n.e.s. (average yarn number 20)-----	23,804	6,404	11,172
383.9015	Women's blouses and shirts, n.e.s., man-made fibers, not knit---	20,442	4,970	5,918
692.3288	Parts for motor vehicles, n.e.s-----	19,070	4,934	9,213
755.1500	Fireworks-----	18,890	11,336	8,861
383.4753	Women's corduroy trousers and slacks, cotton-----	18,238	8,065	15,898
379.4050	Men's shirts, n.e.s., knit, cotton-----	16,508	4,863	7,369
766.2560	Antiques, n.s.p.f-----	16,227	2,277	3,497
379.9575	Men's trousers and slacks of man-made fibers, not knit-----	15,939	5,972	7,221
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude-----	13,792	1,682	7,203
472.1000	Natural barium sulfate, crude-----	13,774	7,504	6,750
	Total-----	936,257	311,989	471,860
	Total, U.S. imports from NME's-----	2,394,741	839,211	1,158,508

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

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 B-3.--Leading items exported to China, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1984, April-June 1983, and April-June 1984

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1984	April-June--	
			1983	1984
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity-----	\$282,963	\$24,960	\$110,517
200.3510	Douglas-fir logs and timber, rough-----	98,685	24,757	46,112
480.8005	Diammonium phosphate fertilizer-----	91,195	8,954	25,983
690.3310	Parts designed for locomotives, n.s.p.f., other than airbrake equipment-----	33,266	-	32,820
694.4062	Nonmilitary airplanes, new, multiple engine, over 33,000 pounds empty weight, passenger transports, n.s.p.f-----	32,000	41,000	-
444.1700	Polypropylene resins, excluding amorphous or atactic polymers and copolymers-----	29,177	7,861	4,779
480.3000	Urea-----	28,186	8,029	10,454
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines-----	27,621	11,459	19,422
200.3514	Western hemlock logs and timber, rough-----	27,193	7,025	11,167
692.1680	Special-purpose motor vehicles, nonmilitary, n.s.p.f-----	20,736	655	13,104
710.2820	Electrical (including electronic) geophysical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof-----	20,047	4,488	13,828
252.7810	Unbleached kraft linerboard-----	19,993	9,621	13,474
404.2280	Polycarboxylic acids, anhydrides, and their derivatives, n.s.p.f-----	17,110	32	6,308
444.1610	Polyethylene resins, low and medium density-----	16,728	819	6,354
309.4245	Acrylic and modacrylic fibers (in noncontinuous form)-----	13,857	3,274	5,538
676.2820	Digital central processing units consisting of arithmetical, logical and control elements-----	12,039	1,910	9,984
310.0010	Textured yarns, of polyester-----	11,786	5,020	5,418
444.1620	Polyethylene resins, high density-----	11,754	11,668	4,612
404.2250	Terephthalic acid dimethyl ester (dimethyl terephthalate)-----	11,311	-	5,317
692.3345	Tractors, wheel type, new, n.s.p.f., suitable for agricultural use, at least 140 but less than 160 horsepower-----	9,313	-	9,313
	Total-----	814,960	171,533	354,506
	Total, U.S. exports to China-----	1,157,825	364,385	531,864

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 B-4.--Leading items imported from China, by TSUSA items, January-June 1984, April-June 1983, and April-June 1984

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1984	April-June--	
			1983	1984
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
475.2520	Gasoline-----	\$142,454	\$100,601	\$78,479
475.1010	Crude petroleum, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more-----	53,327	2,090	37,062
475.3500	Naphthas, derived from petroleum, etc., n.e.s.-----	49,405	17,250	43,376
360.1515	Floor coverings of wool, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot-----	36,147	10,821	13,780
320.2032	Printcloth shirting, wholly of cotton, n.e.s. (average yarn number 20)-----	23,804	6,404	11,172
383.9015	Women's blouses and shirts, n.e.s., man-made fibers, not knit---	20,420	4,970	5,898
755.1500	Fireworks-----	18,890	11,336	8,861
383.4753	Women's corduroy trousers and slacks, cotton-----	18,233	8,065	15,892
144.2053	Mushroom otherwise prepared or preserved in containers each holding more than 9 ounces, other than whole or sliced---	17,568	1/ 5,440	10,705
766.2560	Antiques, n.s.p.f-----	15,789	1,626	3,350
379.9575	Men's trousers and slacks of man-made fibers, not knit-----	15,606	5,972	7,196
379.4050	Men's shirts, n.e.s., knit, cotton-----	14,347	4,150	6,287
472.1000	Barytes ore, crude-----	13,774	7,504	6,750
383.4761	Women's trousers and slacks of cotton, other than denim, corduroy and velveteen-----	13,172	8,059	2,814
379.6240	Men's trousers and slacks other than denim, including brushed denim and corduroy-----	12,575	3,123	5,775
653.2200	Metal coins, n.e.s-----	12,332	2,023	4,221
320.1038	Sheeting, wholly of cotton, carded (average yarn number 10)-----	11,686	1,854	5,198
383.5395	Women's, girls' or infants' wearing apparel, not orn. or knit, of veg. fibers, not sub. to cotton, wool, mm fibers restraints:	10,319	399	2/ 6,807
737.2300	Dolls, (with or without clothing) stuffed-----	9,894	26	4,885
379.6230	Men's trousers and slacks of corduroy-----	9,808	3,859	7,340
	Total-----	519,546	205,570	285,848
	Total, U.S. imports from China-----	1,484,389	540,119	730,302

1/ Includes imports entered under TSUSA item 922.5653 as well as those entered under TSUSA item 144.2053. Item 922.5653 was created Apr. 9, 1982, as a temporary tariff provision modification for selected items which formerly entered under item 144.2053. For comparability throughout the time periods presented, the numbers in the table represent aggregated data for imports entering under the two numbers. During Apr.-Jun. 1983, \$865,517 entered under item 144.2053 and \$4,574,793 entered under item 922.5653.

2/ TSUSA item number 383.5395 was divided into TSUSA item numbers 383.5394 and 383.5398 as of Apr. 1, 1984. During Apr.-Jun. 1984, trade amounting to \$128,450 entered under TSUSA item number 383.5394 and imports totalling \$6,678,054 were reported under TSUSA item number 383.5398. The Apr.-Jun. 1984 total was adjusted to reflect these imports.

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 B-5.--Leading items exported to the U.S.S.R., 1/ by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1984, April-June 1983, and April-June 1984

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1984	April-June--	
			1983	1984
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	\$637,776	\$24,539	\$356,774
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity-----	392,030	64,093	156,242
300.1060	Cotton, not carded, not combed, staple length 1 to 1-1/8 inches--	101,488	56,263	58,162
480.7025	Phosphoric acid, 65 percent or more available phosphorus pentoxide equivalents-----	87,674	49,151	54,893
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing-----	20,273	14,346	7,264
177.5640	Tallow, inedible-----	19,879	-	8,023
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	14,039	47,806	-
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	9,660	2,941	3,058
176.2520	Linseed oil, crude-----	9,127	-	-
475.4555	Insulating or transformer oils-----	8,832	3,189	3,589
692.3820	Parts of tracklaying tractors-----	8,461	5,183	5,861
664.0586	Parts, n.e.s., of boring and drilling machines-----	7,994	4,860	559
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors-----	7,570	5,439	4,956
309.4222	Fibers of rayon (in noncontinuous form)-----	6,563	6,176	4,896
446.1561	Synthetic rubber, not containing fillers, pigments, or rubber- processing chemicals, n.s.p.f-----	5,678	3,627	2,545
517.5120	Petroleum coke, calcined-----	4,950	1,400	-
660.5460	Parts of industrial gas turbines-----	4,731	5,377	1,876
660.5440	Parts of tractor engines-----	3,485	984	3,081
338.2600	Woven fabrics of glass-----	3,220	1,568	1,617
664.0591	Parts, n.e.s., of levelling, boring, and extracting machinery, n.s.p.f-----	2,867	42	194
	Total-----	1,356,299	296,983	673,590
	Total, U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R-----	1,415,353	350,689	702,323

1/ Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

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 B-6.--Leading items imported from the U.S.S.R., ^{1/} by TSUSA items, January-June 1984, April-June 1983, and April-June 1984

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1984	April-June--	
			1983	1984
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
480.6540	Anhydrous ammonia-----	\$66,031	\$13,877	\$32,705
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--	39,096	54	7,932
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s-----	33,569	5,470	14,340
605.0260	Palladium-----	32,319	11,461	13,889
605.0750	Palladium bars, plates, etc-----	8,860	2,798	2,977
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude-----	6,642	-	4,297
114.3000	Crabs, n.e.s-----	5,644	-	-
124.1045	Sable furskins, whole, undressed-----	4,117	610	546
605.0710	Platinum bars, plates, etc-----	3,219	1,462	1,901
169.3800	Vodka, in containers holding not over 1 gallon, valued over			
	\$7.75 per gallon-----	2,888	2,970	1,679
605.0270	Rhodium-----	2,034	1,117	1,851
765.0300	Paintings, pastels, drawings, and sketches, executed by hand----	1,953	33	50
240.1440	Plywood, with face ply of birch, not face finished-----	1,578	562	1,454
245.2020	Hardboard valued over \$96.66-2/3 per short ton, n.s.p.f-----	1,392	157	840
606.3546	Ferrosilicon, containing over 30% but not over 60% by weight of			
	silicon, except, over 2% by wt. of magnesium-----	1,319	671	-
480.0500	Limestone, crude, broken or crushed when imported to be used in			
	the manufacture of fertilizer-----	1,205	2,210	-
618.1000	Aluminum waste and scrap-----	1,093	-	671
605.0220	Platinum sponge-----	963	458	540
401.7415	Ortho-xylene-----	889	-	-
169.3700	Vodka, not over 1 gallon, valued not over \$7.75 per gallon-----	581	308	354
	Total-----	215,391	44,217	86,025
	Total, U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R-----	224,622	55,433	90,770

^{1/} Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

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 B-7.--Leading items exported to Eastern Europe, 1/ by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1984, April-June 1983, and April-June 1984

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1984	April-June--	
			1983	1984
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	\$130,620	\$58,549	\$70,329
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	46,759	32,672	11,369
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	42,830	6,972	23,920
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal-----	37,763	12,255	4,157
480.9500	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials, n.s.p.f-----	23,597	32	14,103
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	17,790	9,019	7,116
130.4040	Grain sorghum, other than seed for planting purposes-----	15,135	-	-
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal-----	10,575	5,169	8,464
116.0100	Butter-----	9,251	6,729	9,251
130.1040	Barley, other than for malting purposes-----	7,045	-	-
175.5140	Sunflower seed, other than confectionery-----	6,511	2/	6,511
131.4030	Wheat flour, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	5,639	1,979	4,931
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity-----	5,251	3,631	2,493
176.5260	Soybean oil, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	5,110	2,776	5,110
480.7050	Concentrated superphosphates-----	4,438	-	4,438
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors-----	3,969	1,370	1,660
664.0588	Parts, n.e.s., of excavating machinery, n.e.s-----	3,485	1,129	2,590
818.8000	Shipments valued \$10,000 and under, not identified by kind-----	3,245	3/	1,720
170.6500	Cigarettes-----	3,017	1,729	1,926
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f-----	2,937	1,341	1,393
	Total-----	384,966	145,351	181,481
	Total, U.S. exports to Eastern Europe-----	472,118	233,521	223,148

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

2/ Schedule B No. 175.5140 was created along with No. 175.5120 from former No. 175.5100 on Jan. 1, 1984.

3/ Schedule B No. 818.8000 did not exist prior to Jan. 1, 1984. Shipments valued \$10,000 and under, not identified by kind, were previously evaluated and assigned to appropriate numbers within the first 7 schedules.

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 B-8.--Leading items imported from Eastern Europe, 1/ by TSUSA items, January-June 1984, April-June 1983, and April-June 1984

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1984	April-June--	
			1983	1984
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
475.3500	Naphthas, derived from petroleum, etc., n.e.s-----	\$98,491	-	\$44,969
475.2520	Gasoline-----	69,028	51,902	26,024
475.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f, in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas-----	55,350	-	31,750
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	48,944	32,571	24,840
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s-----	19,629	6,145	10,614
692.3288	Parts for motor vehicles, n.e.s-----	19,049	4,568	9,213
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--	13,392	-	7,817
618.2563	Sheets and strip, not clad, other than alloyed aluminum in coils, unpainted, over .008 but not .017 inch in thickness--	12,879	2/	8,321
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, oriental or turkish type, not over 8.5 inches-----	8,792	9,644	3,293
607.1700	Wire rods, of iron or steel, not tempered or treated, valued over 4 cents per pound-----	7,557	2,356	5,850
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household-----	7,465	2,569	3,437
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets-----	7,404	126	682
607.8360	Sheets, not clad, pickled or cold rolled, not annealed and having a minimum yield point of 40,000 psi-----	7,228	204	6,191
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude-----	7,149	1,682	2,906
700.4540	Women's footwear, of leather, cement soles, valued over \$2.50 per pair-----	6,540	3,520	2,861
379.9565	Men's suits, n.e.s., man-made fibers-----	6,458	1,512	2,225
610.4225	Oil well casing, other than alloy steel, seamless-----	6,449	3/	4,758
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard-----	6,335	1,164	2,918
130.3000	Seed corn or maize, certified-----	5,700	-	-
692.3460	Parts for agricultural tractors-----	4,858	376	1,406
	Total-----	418,697	118,341	200,075
	Total, U.S. imports from Eastern Europe-----	683,635	242,687	336,754

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

2/ TSUSA item 618.2563 was created Jan. 1, 1984 from the more comprehensive item 618.2565.

3/ Trade less than \$500.

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 B-9.--Leading items exported to Albania, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1984, April-June 1983, and April-June 1984

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1984	April-June--	
			1983	1984
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal-----	\$6,276	\$1,339	\$3,091
710.2820	Electrical (including electronic) geophysical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof-----	89	-	-
685.2007	Television receivers, monochrome-----	1	-	-
	Total-----	6,365	1,339	3,091
	Total, U.S. exports to Albania-----	6,365	1,346	3,091

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 B-10.--Leading items imported from Albania, by TSUSA items, January-June 1984, April-June 1983, and April-June 1984

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1984	April-June--	
			1983	1984
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
161.9400	Sage, unground-----	\$690	\$350	\$308
653.2200	Metal coins, n.e.s-----	55	2	52
167.3015	White wine not over 14 percent alcohol, valued not over \$4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon-----	8	-	-
	Total-----	753	352	360
	Total, U.S. imports from Albania--	753	543	360

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 B-11.--Leading items exported to Bulgaria, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1984, April-June 1983, and April-June 1984

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1984	April-June--	
			1983	1984
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	\$6,939	-	\$6,939
480.7050	Concentrated superphosphates-----	3,187	-	3,187
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	2,799	-	389
678.5065	Machines n.s.p.f. for production and assembly of semiconductor devices, diodes, transistors, and circuits, and parts-----	774	-	-
404.0560	Styrene (monomer)-----	604	-	-
486.8900	Herbicide preparations, n.e.s-----	572	-	-
661.9880	Parts, n.s.p.f., of filtering and purifying machinery and apparatus for liquids or gases-----	532	63	215
674.2005	Hot rolling mills, except tube rolling, for nonferrous metals, and parts thereof-----	470	-	-
273.4000	Plans and drawings for industrial, architectural, engineering, commercial or similar purposes; manuscripts and copies of data-----	460	-	460
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s-----	400	-	-
711.8750	Electrical (including electronic) physical analysis equipment, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	396	192	275
687.6047	Mos (metal oxide silicon) monolithic integrated circuits, other than linear, n.s.p.f-----	315	120	191
678.3560	Parts of machines used for molding or otherwise forming rubber or plastics articles, other than tire-building machines-----	165	22	3
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500-----	127	6	67
446.1521	Polychloroprene (neoprene) synthetic rubber-----	111	-	111
435.8500	Anticonvulsants, hypnotics, and sedatives-----	108	60	108
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f-----	93	46	55
711.8736	Nonelectrical chromatographs, other than gas or liquid chromatographs-----	93	-	93
711.8710	Electrical (including electronic) chemical analysis equipment, and parts thereof-----	90	5	48
531.2730	Refractory and heat-insulating clay bricks n.s.p.f., including clay fire brick and shapes, and plastic fire brick-----	83	-	-
	Total-----	18,317	512	12,141
	Total, U.S. exports to Bulgaria-----	20,200	5,403	13,006

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 B-12.--Leading items imported from Bulgaria, by TSUSA items, January-June 1984, April-June 1983, and April-June 1984

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1984	April-June--	
			1983	1984
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, oriental or turkish type, not over 8.5 inches-----	\$8,792	\$9,644	\$3,293
401.1000	Benzene-----	1,574	-	1,574
401.7200	Toluene-----	1,008	-	1,008
117.6700	Pecorino cheese, not for grating-----	796	289	586
167.3005	Red wine not over 14 percent alcohol, valued not over \$4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon-----	414	172	242
676.0530	Typewriters, nonelectric, nonautomatic, portable-----	389	-	220
167.3015	White wine not over 14 percent alcohol, valued not over \$4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon-----	356	138	203
700.3550	Men's footwear, of leather, n.e.s., cement soles-----	180	-	24
124.1025	Mink furskins, except "Japanese mink," undressed-----	174	-	14
676.0560	Typewriters, nonelectric, nonautomatic-----	141	-	141
452.6000	Rose oil or attar of roses-----	114	224	-
379.8355	Men's wool suits, not knit, not ornamented-----	109	44	-
309.6625	Waste, and advanced waste, of man-made fibers, not advanced, of nylon-----	109	-	55
676.5000	Typewriter parts-----	109	-	84
379.6964	Men's and boys' suit-type coats and jackets, not knit, subject to man-made fiber restraints-----	85	-	85
439.1090	Natural drugs, n.e.s., crude-----	84	14	34
379.8318	Men's and boys' other separate coats of wool, not knit, valued \$4 per pound-----	83	-	1/
167.3045	Still wine produced from grapes, not over 14% alcohol, in one gallon containers valued over \$4 per gallon, white-----	68	34	43
383.7205	Women's, girls' or infants' coats, 3/4 length or longer, of wool, not knit, valued over \$4 per pound-----	58	-	1/
379.4640	Men's sportcoats and jackets, n.e.s., cotton-----	57	-	-
	Total-----	14,701	10,559	7,607
	Total, U.S. imports from Bulgaria-----	15,181	11,057	7,830

1/ Trade less than \$500.

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 B-13.--Leading items exported to Cuba, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1984, April-June 1983, and April-June 1984

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1984	April-June--	
			1983	1984
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity-----	\$177	\$100	\$92
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	150	17	53
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity-----	33	46	22
818.8000	Shipments valued \$10,000 and under, not identified by kind-----	24	1/	21
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500-----	22	-	11
818.4000	Used wearing apparel and other used articles, of textile materials, exported in bulk-----	3	2	-
660.5252	Parts of aircraft engines designed for use in civil aircraft-----	3	-	-
	Total-----	411	166	200
	Total, U.S. exports to Cuba-----	411	166	200

1/ Schedule B No. 818.8000 did not exist prior to Jan. 1, 1984. Shipments valued \$10,000 and under, not identified by kind, were previously evaluated and assigned to appropriate numbers within the first 7 schedules.

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 B-14.--Leading items imported from Cuba, by TSUSA items, January-June 1984, April-June 1983, and April-June 1984

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1984	April-June--	
			1983	1984
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
653.2200	Metal coins, n.e.s.	\$2	-	\$1
800.0035	Products of the United States, returned after being exported, n.e.s.	1/	-	-
	Total	3	-	1
	Total, U.S. imports from Cuba	3	-	1

1/ Trade less than \$500.

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 B-15.--Leading items exported to Czechoslovakia, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1984, April-June 1983, and April-June 1984

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1984	April-June--	
			1983	1984
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	\$12,147	\$3,988	\$6,666
480.7050	Concentrated superphosphates-----	1,251	-	1,251
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s-----	898	532	618
207.0035	Wooden pencil slats-----	875	289	486
124.1527	Muskrat furskins, whole, undressed-----	544	40	415
674.3045	Metalworking machine tools, for cutting or hobbing gears, new, n.s.p.f-----	443	-	-
660.9490	Parts and attachments, n.s.p.f., for pumps for liquids-----	417	2	1
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing-----	390	722	154
309.0170	Monofilaments (in continuous form), n.e.s-----	355	46	209
540.4200	Glass rods, tubes, and tubing-----	303	102	110
273.4000	Plans and drawings for industrial, architectural, engineering, commercial or similar purposes; manuscripts and copies of data:			
338.2600	Woven fabrics of glass-----	271	-	271
682.9520	Primary cells and primary batteries-----	195	-	195
678.5090	Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	181	74	87
404.1870	Alcohols, phenols, and their derivatives, n.s.p.f-----	177	66	173
664.0586	Parts, n.e.s., of boring and drilling machines-----	139	1/	67
687.6047	Mos (metal oxide silicon) monolithic integrated circuits, other than linear, n.s.p.f-----	136	1	104
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500-----	135	119	96
307.2000	Waste and advanced waste of wool or hair, and nonspinnable waste of wool or hair, including flock, scrap fibers, and cut fibers:	132	65	48
712.5040	Instruments n.e.s. for measuring or testing electrical characteristics, and parts thereof-----	114	34	85
	Total-----	108	1	5
	Total, U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia-----	19,211	6,081	11,040
		22,514	9,485	12,895

1/ Schedule B No. 404.1870 was created along with No. 404.1850 from former Nos. 404.1840 and 404.1860 on Jan. 1, 1984.

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 B-16.--Leading items imported from Czechoslovakia, by TSUSA items, January-June 1984, April-June 1983, and April-June 1984

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1984	April-June--	
			1983	1984
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets-----	\$6,108	\$126	\$407
700.2940	Welt work footwear, of leather, valued over \$6.80 per pair-----	2,812	1,187	1,570
692.3406	Agricultural tractors, power takeoff horsepower of 40 or more but less than 80-----	2,022	-	237
607.1700	Wire rods, of iron or steel, not tempered or treated, valued over 4 cents per pound-----	1,675	299	611
772.5138	Truck and bus tires, other than radial-----	1,313	892	690
772.5112	Passenger car tires other than radial-----	972	163	543
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard-----	946	309	398
741.3000	Beads, bugles, and spangles, n.e.s-----	893	201	524
772.5129	Tires for light trucks, other than radials-----	828	316	530
700.2960	Men's welt footwear, of leather, n.e.s., valued over \$6.80 per pair-----	781	141	271
741.3500	Imitation gemstones, except imitation gemstone beads-----	690	219	209
167.0515	Ale, porter, stout, and beer, glass containers, not over 1 gallon-----	666	249	413
772.5109	Passenger car tires, radial-----	647	526	248
772.5136	Truck and bus tires, radial-----	627	342	302
546.6020	Glass tumblers, etc., valued over \$0.30 but not over \$3 each----	525	484	192
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	508	308	441
727.1500	Furniture and parts, of bentwood-----	444	216	166
700.3550	Men's footwear, of leather, n.e.s., cement soles-----	443	319	282
684.6210	Telephone switching and switchboard equipment and parts and components thereof-----	439	-	439
607.6625	Plates not pickled and not cold rolled other than alloy iron or steel over 6 inches in thickness-----	408	1/	408
	Total-----	23,746	6,297	8,880
	Total, U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia-----	36,515	14,765	14,684

1/ TSUSA item 607.6625 was created Jan. 1, 1984 from the more comprehensive item 607.6615.

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 B-17.--Leading items exported to East Germany, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1984, April-June 1983, and April-June 1984

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1984	April-June--	
			1983	1984
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	\$28,577	\$22,303	\$7,155
130.4040	Grain sorghum, other than seed for planting purposes-----	15,135	-	-
130.1040	Barley, other than for malting purposes-----	7,045	-	-
175.5140	Sunflower seed, other than confectionery-----	6,509	1/	6,509
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	3,607	-	3,607
433.1035	Compound catalyst preparations, other than of nickel-----	2,730	-	2,730
605.5660	Platinum products n.s.p.f., not rolled, including alloys of : platinum and gold- or silver-plated platinum-----	2,208	-	-
355.0740	Textile webs, batting, and non-woven fabrics, of manmade : fibers, n.e.s-----	603	116	447
540.4200	Glass rods, tubes, and tubing-----	595	-	319
544.1000	Flat glass (including cast, rolled, drawn, or blown glass, and : float glass) n.e.s., subjected to cutting or processing-----	354	-	-
692.3135	Tracklaying tractors, new, with a net engine horsepower rating : of at least 125 horsepower, but less than 160 horsepower-----	307	-	307
300.3021	Cotton linters, n.e.s-----	224	141	186
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines-----	197	-	197
668.2047	Printing presses, n.s.p.f-----	163	-	163
472.5000	Titanium dioxide pigments-----	128	-	-
668.5060	Parts, n.s.p.f., for printing presses-----	119	-	-
692.3140	Tracklaying tractors, new, with a net engine horsepower rating : of at least 160 horsepower, but less than 260 horsepower-----	101	-	101
660.4137	Diesel engines, n.s.p.f., over 1,000 but not over 1,500 : horsepower-----	88	-	88
274.3000	Calendars of paper (including calendar blocks)-----	84	-	-
309.3255	Grouped filaments and strips (in continuous form), of acrylic : and modacrylic fibers, 10,000 denier and over-----	81	54	40
	Total-----	68,856	22,614	21,848
	Total, U.S. exports to East Germany-----	69,932	37,750	22,511

1/ Schedule B No. 175.5140 was created along with No. 175.5120 from former No. 175.5100 on Jan. 1, 1984.

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 B-18.--Leading items imported from East Germany, by TSUSA items, January-June 1984, April-June 1983, and April-June 1984

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1984	April-June--	
			1983	1984
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude-----	\$7,149	\$1,682	\$2,906
607.1700	Wire rods, of iron or steel, not tempered or treated, valued over 4 cents per pound-----	5,883	-	5,239
607.8360	Sheets, not clad, pickled or cold rolled, not annealed and having a minimum yield point of 40,000 psi-----	5,786	90	4,996
772.5109	Passenger car tires, radial-----	2,780	1,368	1,360
607.6625	Plates not pickled and not cold rolled other than alloy iron or steel over 6 inches in thickness-----	2,281	1/	1,507
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s-----	2,271	-	-
608.1330	Sheets of iron or steel, valued over 10 cents per lb, zinc coated, other than a minimum 40,000 lbs psi-----	2,132	-	150
668.2345	Printing presses, not letter or offset-----	1,467	31	1,041
772.5112	Passenger car tires other than radial-----	1,098	826	569
668.5060	Parts of printing presses-----	968	290	591
668.2100	Offset printing presses, weighing 3,500 pounds or more, sheet-fed type-----	736	289	-
121.5000	Pig and hog leather-----	685	241	286
676.0510	Typewriters, electric, nonautomatic, portable-----	633	625	165
772.5136	Truck and bus tires, radial-----	601	786	178
772.5127	Radial tires for light trucks-----	571	39	351
772.5129	Tires for light trucks, other than radials-----	494	195	190
494.2000	Montan wax-----	478	275	276
662.1040	Machines for packaging pipe tobacco and wrapping cigarette packages-----	388	-	-
708.7600	Compound optical microscopes, other-----	386	55	321
546.6860	Glass tumblers, stemware, tableware, kitchen and cook ware, valued over \$5 each, n.s.p.f-----	351	74	199
	Total-----	37,138	6,869	20,324
	Total, U.S. imports from East Germany-----	47,460	11,934	24,478

1/ TSUSA item 607.6625 was created Jan. 1, 1984 from the more comprehensive item 607.6615.

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 B-19.--Leading items exported to Hungary, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1984, April-June 1983, and April-June 1984

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1984	April-June--	
			1983	1984
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal-----	\$8,855	\$12,255	-
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors-----	3,428	1,282	1,298
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	2,483	1,148	1,276
435.3300	Corticosteroids, n.s.p.f. (bulk)-----	1,460	424	469
660.4872	Gasoline engines, not aircraft, automobile, or marine, under 6 brake horsepower-----	975	-	319
666.0059	Agricultural and horticultural machinery and implements, n.s.p.f.-----	951	-	-
674.3598	Other new (including container making) metal-forming machine tools valued at least \$2,500 each, n.e.s-----	877	-	-
540.4200	Glass rods, tubes, and tubing-----	841	615	409
431.0800	Hydrocarbon derivatives, other than halogenated hydrocarbons-----	626	-	524
692.2985	Parts, n.s.p.f., of motor vehicles-----	476	145	192
100.0220	Chickens, breeder stock, live-----	472	461	472
124.1527	Muskrat furskins, whole, undressed-----	441	-	30
692.2903	Axles for motor vehicles other than truck trailers-----	419	50	-
170.3320	Flue-cured cigarette leaf filler tobacco, stemmed-----	394	-	394
660.9430	Centrifugal pumps, single-stage-single-suction, close-coupled, with discharge outlet under 2 inches in diameter-----	357	-	84
423.1090	Inorganic chemical compounds, n.s.p.f-----	356	-	143
300.1060	Cotton, not carded, not combed, staple length 1 to 1-1/8 inches-----	323	-	-
274.4000	Postage and revenue stamps and government stamped envelopes and postal cards-----	255	22	255
666.0068	Parts, n.s.p.f., for haying machines-----	250	26	27
459.1800	Vanillin and ethyl vanillin-----	240	-	240
	Total-----	24,477	16,427	6,133
	Total, U.S. exports to Hungary-----	32,684	33,700	10,139

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 B-20.--Leading items imported from Hungary, by TSUSA items, January-June 1984, April-June 1983, and April-June 1984

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1984	April-June--	
			1983	1984
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
692.3288	Parts for motor vehicles, n.e.s.	\$18,844	\$4,484	\$9,035
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	12,852	8,213	6,535
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household	6,166	2,264	2,721
618.2563	Sheets and strip, not clad, other than alloyed aluminum in coils, unpainted, over .008 but not .017 inch in thickness	5,247	1/	3,420
692.3460	Parts for agricultural tractors	4,447	175	1,373
700.4540	Women's footwear, of leather, cement soles, valued over \$2.50 per pair	4,074	2,001	1,156
165.1500	Apple and pear juice, not containing over 1 percent alcohol	2,256	875	670
765.0300	Paintings, pastels, drawings, and sketches, executed by hand	1,973	53	1,923
107.3040	Bacon, not boned and cooked	1,711	824	831
772.5136	Truck and bus tires, radial	1,436	401	1,162
379.9565	Men's suits, n.e.s., man-made fibers	1,285	471	410
692.0440	Motor buses, n.s.p.f., (including diesel)	1,162	1,533	400
439.5030	Anti-infective agents	1,049	293	288
661.9500	Centrifuges, filtering and purifying machinery, except cast iron parts	913	400	397
379.8735	Men's wearing apparel, n.e.s., silk, not knit	879	841	2/ 206
130.3000	Seed corn or maize, certified	871	-	-
644.1200	Aluminum foil, not backed or cut to shape, over .00035 inch in thickness valued over 55 cents per pound	867	346	577
379.8355	Men's wool suits, not knit, not ornamented	857	583	265
612.3982	Brass strips under 1/16 inch in thickness	857	676	357
186.1560	Feathers, not meeting Federal standards	856	439	600
	Total	68,602	24,873	32,326
	Total, U.S. imports from Hungary	101,278	40,164	47,839

1/ TSUSA item 618.2563 was created Jan. 1, 1984 from the more comprehensive item 618.2565.

2/ TSUSA item 379.8735 was divided into TSUSA item numbers 379.8740 and 379.8780 as of Apr. 1, 1984. During Apr.-Jun. 1984, \$206,206 of trade entered under TSUSA item number 379.8780 and no entries were reported for 379.8740. The Apr.-Jun. 1984 total was adjusted to reflect imports under 379.8780.

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 B-21.--Leading items exported to Mongolia, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1984, April-June 1983, and April-June 1984

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1984	April-June--	
			1983	1984
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
674.5460	Parts, n.s.p.f., of machine tools n.s.p.f-----	\$21	-	\$21
661.7640	Parts of centrifuges-----	7	-	-
274.9540	Printed matter, n.s.p.f-----	6	-	-
709.1690	Parts of electro-medical apparatus-----	6	-	-
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500-----	3	-	1
709.3000	Medical, dental, surgical, and veterinary instruments and apparatus, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	2	-	-
774.5020	Articles n.s.p.f., of rubber or plastics-----	1	-	-
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	1	4	-
649.2800	Saw blades n.s.p.f. for mechanical or non-mechanical saws-----	1	-	-
	Total-----	47	4	22
	Total, U.S. exports to Mongolia-----	47	29	22

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 B-22.--Leading items imported from Mongolia, by TSUSA items, January-June 1984, April-June 1983, and April-June 1984

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1984	April-June--	
			1983	1984
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
306.4293	Camel hair, sorted, etc-----	\$617	\$275	\$122
306.6200	Cashmere goat hair, sorted, etc-----	325	-	123
306.4192	Camel hair, not sorted, etc-----	321	153	-
	Total-----	1,263	428	246
	Total, U.S. imports from Mongolia-----	1,263	429	246

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 B-23.--Leading items exported to North Korea, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1984, April-June 1983, and April-June 1984

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1984	April-June--	
			1983	1984
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
	Total-----	-	-	-
	Total, U.S. exports to North Korea-----	-	-	-

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 B-24.--Leading items imported from North Korea, by TSUSA items, January-June 1984, April-June 1983, and April-June 1984

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1984	April-June--	
			1983	1984
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
535.1435	Ceramic insulators used in sparks plugs for internal combustion engines, n.s.p.f-----	\$13	-	\$13
706.0700	Handbags of leather valued not over \$20 each-----	1/	-	1/
	Total-----	14	-	14
	Total, U.S. imports from North Korea-----	14	-	14

1/ Trade less than \$500.

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 B-25.--Leading items exported to Poland, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1984, April-June 1983, and April-June 1984

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1984	April-June--	
			1983	1984
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal-----	\$28,909	-	\$4,157
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	18,182	10,369	4,215
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	17,790	9,016	7,116
480.9500	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials, n.s.p.f.-----	15,101	-	8,052
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	13,539	19,742	-
116.0100	Butter-----	9,251	6,729	9,251
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	7,188	1,837	5,233
131.4030	Wheat flour, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	5,639	1,979	4,931
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity-----	5,251	3,631	2,493
176.5260	Soybean oil, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	5,110	2,776	5,110
664.0588	Parts, n.e.s., of excavating machinery, n.e.s.-----	3,408	1,128	2,516
115.5020	Nonfat dry milk, donated for relief or charity-----	2,820	2,944	2,712
818.8000	Shipments valued \$10,000 and under, not identified by kind-----	2,816	1/	1,554
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity-----	2,712	2,334	2,042
177.7390	Animal oils, fats, and greases, n.s.p.f.-----	2,253	-	949
309.4245	Acrylic and modacrylic fibers (in noncontinuous form)-----	1,699	-	1,052
131.3010	Rice, donated for relief or charity-----	1,682	1,817	1,265
818.4000	Used wearing apparel and other used articles, of textile materials, exported in bulk-----	1,621	829	536
170.6500	Cigarettes-----	1,542	906	1,147
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity-----	1,316	866	138
	Total-----	147,828	66,902	64,469
	Total, U.S. exports to Poland-----	169,088	89,781	74,557

1/ Schedule B No. 818.8000 did not exist prior to Jan. 1, 1984. Shipments valued \$10,000 and under, not identified by kind, were previously evaluated and assigned to appropriate numbers within the first 7 schedules.

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 B-26.--Leading items imported from Poland, by TSUSA items, January-June 1984, April-June 1983, and April-June 1984

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1984	April-June--	
			1983	1984
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	\$33,544	\$22,397	\$17,023
609.8041	Channels, other than alloy iron or steel, maximum cross-sectional dimension of 3 inches or more-----	3,109	491	2,599
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard-----	2,930	562	1,482
646.2622	Brads, nails, etc., of iron or steel, smooth shank, 1 inch or more in length, uncoated-----	1,999	1,119	910
646.2626	Brads, nails, etc., of iron or steel, smooth shank, 1 inch or more in length, coated-----	1,971	699	1,025
521.3180	Coal, n.e.s., including lignite, but not including peat-----	1,896	-	1,896
379.8355	Men's wool suits, not knit, not ornamented-----	1,853	627	1,030
493.1200	Casein-----	1,842	702	856
727.1500	Furniture and parts, of bentwood-----	1,583	705	911
383.3415	Women's cotton raincoats, n.e.s., 3/4 length or longer-----	1,480	529	647
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets-----	1,296	-	275
383.7550	Women's suits, n.e.s., not knit, wool-----	1,218	414	906
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household-----	1,193	305	662
336.6249	Worsteds, valued over \$2 but not over \$9 per pound-----	1,158	313	541
692.1090	Automobile trucks, valued under \$1,000-----	1,121	239	651
694.4143	Airplanes, single engine-----	1,047	-	95
700.2960	Men's welt footwear, of leather, n.e.s., valued over \$6.80 per pair-----	955	398	633
110.4710	Cod blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds-----	929	775	866
146.7630	Strawberries in containers holding more than 40 ounces-----	886	1,040	571
660.7300	Parts of internal combustion engines, if certified for use in civil aircraft-----	880	24	521
	Total-----	62,890	31,341	34,099
	Total, U.S. imports from Poland-----	94,002	49,532	51,369

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 B-27.--Leading items exported to Romania, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1984, April-June 1983, and April-June 1984

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1984	April-June--	
			1983	1984
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	\$106,533	\$38,807	\$59,780
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	18,213	-	10,356
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal-----	10,575	5,169	8,464
480.9500	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials, n.s.p.f-----	8,496	-	6,051
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f-----	-	-	1,203
404.0580	Hydrocarbons, except derivatives, n.e.s-----	2,618	932	-
170.6500	Cigarettes-----	1,822	657	-
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity-----	1,458	822	763
431.1070	Methyl alcohol-----	782	-	-
459.6000	Aromatic and odoriferous substances, mixed, n.s.p.f-----	611	-	-
273.4000	Plans and drawings for industrial, architectural, engineering, commercial or similar purposes; manuscripts and copies of data-----	500	-	249
250.0284	Wood pulp, special alpha and dissolving grades-----	374	-	141
688.4030	Electrical parts of capacitors, n.s.p.f-----	370	-	370
745.7300	Slide fasteners-----	344	-	344
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity-----	326	72	128
660.4824	Piston-type internal combustion engines, n.s.p.f., designed for use in nonmilitary aircraft, new, under 500 horsepower-----	243	-	93
674.5430	Parts, n.e.s., of metal-cutting machine tools n.s.p.f-----	210	-	210
688.4020	Electrical particle accelerators, and parts thereof-----	207	-	-
710.1012	Automatic pilots designed for use in civil aircraft, and parts thereof-----	201	-	-
346.4600	Cotton pile (including tufted) fabrics, other than corduroys or terry fabrics-----	164	-	91
	Total-----	159	-	-
	Total, U.S. exports to Romania-----	154,207	46,458	88,242
		157,700	57,402	90,039

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 B-28.--Leading items imported from Romania, by TSUSA items, January-June 1984, April-June 1983, and April-June 1984

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1984	April-June--	
			1983	1984
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
475.3500	Naphthas, derived from petroleum, etc., n.e.s-----	\$98,491	-	\$44,969
475.2520	Gasoline-----	69,028	51,902	26,024
475.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f, in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas-----	55,350	-	31,750
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s-----	17,358	6,145	10,614
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--	13,392	-	7,817
618.2563	Sheets and strip, not clad, other than alloyed aluminum in coils, unpainted, over .008 but not .017 inch in thickness--	7,590	1/	4,859
610.4225	Oil well casing, other than alloy steel, seamless-----	6,449	2/	4,758
379.9565	Men's suits, n.e.s., man-made fibers-----	5,172	1,041	1,815
130.3000	Seed corn or maize, certified-----	4,829	-	-
480.6550	Nitrogen solution-----	4,166	-	2,435
480.6510	Ammonium nitrate-----	3,940	-	2,523
546.6640	Glass tableware (other than tumblers and stemware), kitchen and cookware valued over \$3 but not over \$5-----	3,541	307	1,346
546.6020	Glass tumblers, etc., valued over \$0.30 but not over \$3 each----	3,288	1,062	1,580
383.5395	Women's, girls' or infants' wearing apparel, not orn. or knit, of veg. fibers, not sub. to cotton, wool, mm fibers restraints:	2,872	157	3/ 744
727.1500	Furniture and parts, of bentwood-----	2,505	858	1,494
706.1310	Brief cases, school bags, photographic equipment bag, camera cases of leather-----	2,403	4/	1,617
310.5049	Yarns wholly of noncontinuous man-made fibers plied, acrylic----	2,321	1,683	1,809
117.6700	Pecorino cheese, not for grating-----	2,286	1,779	1,394
700.4540	Women's footwear, of leather, cement soles, valued over \$2.50 per pair-----	2,188	1,287	1,573
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard-----	2,145	278	892
	Total-----	309,315	66,500	150,011
	Total, U.S. imports from Romania-----	389,199	115,235	190,554

1/ TSUSA item 618.2563 was created Jan. 1, 1984 from the more comprehensive item 618.2565.

2/ Trade less than \$500.

3/ TSUSA item 383.5395 was divided into TSUSA item numbers 383.5394 and 383.5398 as of Apr. 1, 1984. During Apr.-Jun. 1984, trade amounting to \$743,911 entered from Romania under TSUSA item 383.5398 and no entries were reported for item 383.5394. The Apr.-Jun. 1984 total was adjusted to reflect imports under 383.5398.

4/ TSUSA item 706.1310, along with TSUSA item 706.1305, were created Jan. 1, 1984 from TSUSA items 706.1320 and 706.1340.

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 B-29.--Leading items exported to Vietnam, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1984, April-June 1983,
and April-June 1984

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1984	April-June--	
			1983	1984
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	\$8,292	\$2,880	\$3,004
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500-----	1,888	790	655
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity-----	340	35	36
818.4000	Used wearing apparel and other used articles, of textile materials, exported in bulk-----	184	137	58
772.0400	Household articles n.s.p.f., of rubber or plastics-----	17	27	-
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity-----	6	-	6
709.1690	Parts of electro-medical apparatus-----	6	-	6
270.4040	Books, n.s.p.f-----	3	-	3
818.8000	Shipments valued \$10,000 and under, not identified by kind-----	3	1/	-
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity-----	1	-	-
320.1330	Broadwoven sheeting (including osnaburgs) of cotton, not bleached and not colored-----	1	-	-
442.7900	Vitamin, nutrient, and hematinic preparations, for human use, n.e.s-----	1	-	-
	Total-----	10,741	3,868	3,768
	Total, U.S. exports to Vietnam-----	10,741	3,868	3,768

1/ Schedule B No. 818.8000 did not exist prior to Jan. 1, 1984. Shipments valued \$10,000 and under, not identified by kind, were previously evaluated and assigned to appropriate numbers within the first 7 schedules.

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 B-30.--Leading items imported from Vietnam, by TSUSA items, January-June 1984, April-June 1983, and April-June 1984

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1984	April-June--	
			1983	1984
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
766.2560	Antiques, n.s.p.f-----	\$62	-	\$62
	Total-----	62	-	62
	Total, U.S. imports from Vietnam-----	62	-	62

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

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

GLOSSARY

Abbreviation	Full wording
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
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)
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GNP	Gross national product
GSP	Generalized System of Preferences
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
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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- (2) summary tables and figures describing the value, direction, composition, and individual country trade shares of U.S.-NME trade in that calendar quarter;
- (3) a series of appendix tables describing the leading items traded by the United States with each of the NME countries covered, disaggregated to the 7-digit level of the respective export and import schedules, through the end of that calendar quarter.

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