

**42D QUARTERLY REPORT TO THE
CONGRESS AND THE TRADE POLICY
COMMITTEE ON TRADE BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES AND
THE NONMARKET
ECONOMY COUNTRIES
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Office of Economics
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Trade Reports Division
Martin F. Smith, Chief

Report prepared by:

Peter P. Pogany
Kate S. Tomlinson
Janet Whisler

Statistical tables prepared by:

Office of Data Systems
Veronica Robinson, Office of Economics

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

C O N T E N T S

	Page
Introduction-----	1
Summary-----	5
First-quarter developments in trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries-----	9
U.S. exports-----	9
Grains-----	16
Machines and equipment-----	19
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	21
Soybeans and soybean products-----	23
Other exports-----	23
U.S. imports-----	24
Textiles and clothing-----	24
Petroleum and petroleum products-----	29
Iron and steel products-----	30
Other imports-----	31
First-quarter developments affecting U.S. commercial relations with nonmarket economy countries-----	33
Trade talks with the Soviet Union-----	33
Coca-Cola's contract with the Soviet Union-----	34
The status of negotiations to reschedule official Polish debts-----	34
Hungary joins two World Bank affiliates-----	35
Developments in controls on exports to the NME's-----	36
Proposed foreign availability regulations-----	36
DOD review of licenses for exports to free-world countries to prevent diversion to Soviet bloc-----	37
U.S. and COCOM efforts to speed licensing of exports to China-----	38
New computer regulations-----	39
Spain modifies export control policy-----	40
U.S. administrative actions affecting imports from the NME's-----	40
New country-of-origin rules for textile imports-----	40
Antidumping investigations-----	41
Recent developments in Sino-Soviet economic relations-----	47
Steps to normalize bilateral relations-----	47
Economic and technological cooperation agreements-----	49
Five-year trade agreement-----	51
Appendix A. U.S. trade with the nonmarket economy countries, by major SITC Sections, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	53
Appendix B. Leading items traded with the nonmarket economy countries, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	69
Glossary-----	101
Index-----	103

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Figures	
1. U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 1st quarter of 1982 through the 1st quarter of 1985-----	11
2. Relative shares of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, 1984 and January-March 1985-----	12
3. U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 1st quarter of 1982 through the 1st quarter of 1985-----	13
4. Relative shares of U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries, 1984 and January-March 1985-----	14
Tables	
1. U.S. trade with the world and with the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), by quarters, January 1984-March 1985-----	10
2. U.S. exports to the individual nonmarket economy countries and to the world, 1983, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	15
3. U.S. exports to the world and to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), by SITC Sections, January-March 1984 and January-March 1985-----	17
4. U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, by SITC Sections, January-March 1985-----	18
5. 20 U.S. export items to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) which changed substantially, by Schedule B nos., January-March 1984 and January-March 1985-----	20
6. 20 U.S. export items for which the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) collectively accounted for the largest market share in 1985, by Schedule B nos., January-March 1984 and January-March 1985-----	22
7. U.S. imports from the individual nonmarket economy countries and from the world, 1983, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	25
8. U.S. imports from the world and from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), by SITC Sections, January-March 1984 and January-March 1985-----	26
9. U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries, by SITC Sections, January-March 1985-----	28
10. 20 U.S. import items from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) which changed substantially, by TSUSA items, January-March 1984 and January-March 1985-----	28
11. 20 U.S. import items for which the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) collectively accounted for the largest market share in 1985, by TSUSA items, January-March 1984 and January-March 1985-----	31
12. Dumping investigations involving imports from NME's in progress during January-March 1985-----	42

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
A-1. U.S. trade with all nonmarket economy countries, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	54
A-2. U.S. trade with China, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	55
A-3. U.S. trade with the U.S.S.R., by SITC Sections, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	56
A-4. U.S. trade with Eastern Europe, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	57
A-5. U.S. trade with Albania, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	58
A-6. U.S. trade with Bulgaria, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	59
A-7. U.S. trade with Cuba, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	60
A-8. U.S. trade with Czechoslovakia, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	61
A-9. U.S. trade with East Germany, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	62
A-10. U.S. trade with Hungary, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	63
A-11. U.S. trade with North Korea, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	64
A-12. U.S. trade with Mongolia, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	65
A-13. U.S. trade with Poland, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	66
A-14. U.S. trade with Romania, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	67
A-15. U.S. trade with Vietnam, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	68
B-1. Leading items exported to nonmarket economy countries (NME's), by Schedule B Nos., 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	70
B-2. Leading items imported from nonmarket economy countries (NME's), by TSUSA items, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	71
B-3. Leading items exported to China, by Schedule B Nos., 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	72
B-4. Leading items imported from China, by TSUSA items, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	73
B-5. Leading items exported to the U.S.S.R., by Schedule B Nos., 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	74
B-6. Leading items imported from the U.S.S.R., by TSUSA items, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	75
B-7. Leading items exported to Eastern Europe, by Schedule B Nos., 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	76
B-8. Leading items imported from Eastern Europe, by TSUSA items, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	77

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
B-9. Leading items exported to Albania, by Schedule B Nos., 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	78
B-10. Leading items imported from Albania, by TSUSA items, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	79
B-11. Leading items exported to Bulgaria, by Schedule B Nos., 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	80
B-12. Leading items imported from Bulgaria, by TSUSA items, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	81
B-13. Leading items exported to Cuba, by Schedule B Nos., 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	82
B-14. Leading items imported from Cuba, by TSUSA items, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	83
B-15. Leading items exported to Czechoslovakia, by Schedule B Nos., 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	84
B-16. Leading items imported from Czechoslovakia, by TSUSA items, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	85
B-17. Leading items exported to East Germany, by Schedule B Nos., 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	86
B-18. Leading items imported from East Germany, by TSUSA items, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	87
B-19. Leading items exported to Hungary, by Schedule B Nos., 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	88
B-20. Leading items imported from Hungary, by TSUSA items, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	89
B-21. Leading items exported to Mongolia, by Schedule B Nos., 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	90
B-22. Leading items imported from Mongolia, by TSUSA items, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	91
B-23. Leading items exported to North Korea, by Schedule B Nos., 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	92
B-24. Leading items imported from North Korea, by TSUSA items, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	93
B-25. Leading items exported to Poland, by Schedule B Nos., 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	94
B-26. Leading items imported from Poland, by TSUSA items, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	95
B-27. Leading items exported to Romania, by Schedule B Nos., 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	96
B-28. Leading items imported from Romania, by TSUSA items, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	97
B-29. Leading items exported to Vietnam, by Schedule B Nos., 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	98
B-30. Leading items imported from Vietnam, by TSUSA items, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985-----	99

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's 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's 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 TSUSA (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's.

The U.S. International Trade Commission is an independent, fact-finding 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 January-March 1985, and examines U.S. exports, imports, and the balance of trade with these countries, as well as the commodity composition of this trade. Important developments in U.S. commercial relations with the NME's during the first quarter of 1985 and recent developments in Sino-Soviet trade are also examined. A glossary and cumulative subject index are included.

Copies of this report (USITC Publication 1719) can be obtained by calling (202) 523-5178, or by writing to the Office of the Secretary, United States International Trade Commission, 701 E Street, NW, Washington, DC 20436. Requests to receive the report on a quarterly basis should be directed to (202) 523-1995, or to the Trade Reports Division, U.S. International Trade Commission, 701 E Street, NW, Washington, DC 20436.

SUMMARY

Two-way merchandise trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy (NME) countries increased by 19.6 percent from \$2.8 billion in January-March 1984 to \$3.4 billion in January-March 1985. Trade turnover during the quarter under review was slightly lower than in October-December 1984, however. U.S. exports to the NME's exceeded imports from them by \$0.6 billion in January-March 1985.

At \$2.0 billion, U.S. exports to the NME's during January-March 1985 were 24.0 percent higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1984 but below the level achieved in October-December 1984. The Soviet Union was the destination of nearly one-half of all U.S. exports to the NME's during the quarter under review.

U.S. shipments of corn to the NME's increased from January-March 1984 to the quarter under review, and those of wheat declined. The increase in exports of corn was due entirely to larger Soviet purchases, which increased in value by 137.0 percent to \$666.0 million. In quantity terms, Soviet purchases increased by 187.2 percent to 5.3 million metric tons (MMT). In contrast, East European purchases of corn in January-March 1985 were lower than in the corresponding quarter of 1984, and China made no purchases of this grain during the quarter under review. Chinese purchases of U.S. wheat plummeted from \$172.4 million (1.1 MMT) during January-March 1984 to \$32.7 million (0.2 MMT) during the quarter under review. Soviet purchases of wheat were also lower, declining in value by 40.8 percent to \$139.7 million (0.9 MMT) in January-March 1985. A negligible amount of U.S. wheat was shipped to Eastern Europe during the quarter under review.

U.S. imports from the NME's were 13.9 percent higher in January-March 1985 than in the corresponding quarter of 1984. During the quarter under review, U.S. imports from the NME's were valued at \$1.4 billion, a level exceeded only once in the past 10 years. A particularly striking development was the surge in U.S. imports of iron and steel products from the NME's. They increased from \$12.9 million in January-March 1984 to \$86.7 million during the quarter under review--a record for a 3-month period. East European countries were the source of 99.3 percent of U.S. imports of these products from the NME's during the quarter under review. U.S. imports of petroleum and petroleum products from the NME's were also higher during the quarter under review than in January-March 1984. They increased by 17.5 percent over the period to \$289.9 million. China was the source of 59.7 percent of U.S. imports of these products from the NME's. Eastern Europe (mainly Romania) accounted for 34.1 percent and the Soviet Union for 6.2 percent of U.S. imports of these products. Largely because of a decrease in Chinese shipments, U.S. imports of clothing and apparel accessories from the NME's declined by 16.7 percent, from \$319.3 million in January-March 1984 to \$266.1 million during the quarter under review. Despite the decline, U.S. imports of these products from the NME's slightly exceeded the quarterly average for 1984.

Since the rate of growth of U.S. exports to the NME's exceeded that of its imports from these countries, the U.S. surplus in merchandise trade widened from \$362.2 million in January-March 1984 to \$573.7 million during the quarter under review. The 58.4-percent increase in the U.S. surplus was largely attributable to increased sales of corn to the Soviet Union. In trade with the Soviet Union during the quarter, the U.S. surplus was \$871.8 million. This more than offset deficits in trade with China (\$106.3 million) and Eastern Europe (\$198.6 million). U.S. merchandise trade was in surplus with only two East European countries--Bulgaria and Poland--during the quarter under review.

During the quarter under review, the United States and the Soviet Union resumed high-level trade talks. A U.S. delegation headed by Under Secretary of Commerce Lionel H. Olmer visited Moscow in January for a meeting of the "working group of experts." This session led to a U.S. decision to schedule another round of talks--the first meeting of the Joint Commercial Commission since 1978--to discuss expansion of nonstrategic trade. The United States and other Western governments continued negotiations to reschedule official Polish debts.

Several major changes in U.S. controls on exports to the NME's were initiated during the quarter under review. The Commerce Department proposed regulations that would, under certain circumstances, allow U.S. exporters to seek approval of license applications or decontrol of commodities or technical data subject to national security controls on the grounds of foreign availability. The Commerce Department also issued a final rule implementing the COCOM agreement of July 1984 on exports of computers, computer software, and large telecommunications switches. ^{1/} The Departments of Commerce and Defense implemented a National Security Council memorandum authorizing Defense to review applications to export certain commodities and technical data to as many as 15 non-Communist countries to prevent diversion to the Soviet bloc. The administration also took several steps to ease technology flows to China by reducing the time needed by the U.S. Government and COCOM to process license applications.

During the quarter under review, 19 antidumping investigations involving imports from the NME's were in progress. East European steel products were the subject of all but three of these investigations. The U.S. International Trade Commission and the Commerce Department concluded four investigations during the quarter under review. None of them resulted in the imposition of antidumping duties. Two investigations were initiated during the quarter under review, and the Commerce Department reinstated an investigation of imports of hot-rolled carbon steel plate from Romania. The reinstatement was based on a finding that the anticipated level of sales of the product could make Romania the largest supplier of the U.S. market and could threaten import restraint agreements with other exporting countries. Another administrative action affecting U.S. imports was the issuance by the U.S. Customs Service of the final country-of-origin rule for textiles and apparel. The rule appears likely to jeopardize coproduction agreements between China and Hong Kong firms.

^{1/} COCOM is an informal organization through which Western countries coordinate their controls on exports to most Communist countries. In addition to the United States, its members are Japan and the NATO countries minus Iceland and Spain.

In October 1982, China and the Soviet Union began a series of formal talks on normalizing bilateral relations. Although the talks deadlocked over political and strategic issues, they led to an increase in trade and the development of closer economic and technical ties between the two countries. Since 1982, the value of bilateral trade has quadrupled, reaching \$1.2 billion in 1984. In December 1984, China and the Soviet Union signed three agreements on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and announced that they would sign a five-year agreement on trade within a few months. Available information suggests that the three agreements signed in December provide the basis for a limited Soviet role in Chinese economic modernization. The planned trade agreement, which would be the first long-term accord on Sino-Soviet trade since the 1950's, calls for increasing trade turnover to about \$6 billion by 1990.

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

Overall trade between the United States and the NME's increased by 19.6 percent, from \$2.8 billion in January-March 1984 to \$3.4 billion in January-March 1985. The quarterly average of U.S.-NME trade was \$3.1 billion in 1984. U.S.-NME trade during the quarter under review was larger than in any of the first three quarters of 1984, but it was below the trade of the fourth quarter of the year (table 1).

At \$2.0 billion, U.S. exports to the NME's in the first quarter of 1985 were 24.0 percent higher than in the corresponding period of 1984. During the 42 quarters since the beginning of the quarterly review of U.S.-NME trade in 1975, the quarterly U.S. exports to the NME's has reached or exceeded \$2.0 billion only nine times. However, the first quarter's export performance was down from the \$2.3 billion achieved in the fourth quarter of 1984 (fig. 1). Primarily as a result of stepped-up U.S. grain sales, U.S. exports to the Soviet Union from the first quarter of 1984 to the quarter under review outpaced the also significant increase in U.S. exports to China. As a result of this, the Soviet Union increased its share among NME recipients of U.S. products. The Soviet Union accounted for almost one half of all U.S. exports to the NME's in January-March 1985 (fig. 2.) The average share of the Soviet Union as an NME market for U.S. exports was 39.5 percent in 1983 and 45.7 percent in 1984.

At \$1.4 billion, U.S. imports from the NME's were 13.9 percent higher in the first quarter of 1985 than in the corresponding period of 1984. During the 42 quarters reviewed since 1975, U.S. imports from the NME's exceeded \$1.4 billion only once (in the third quarter of 1984--fig. 3). Mainly because of an overall advancement of Chinese sales in U.S. markets, China increased its share among the NME suppliers of U.S. imports from 61.0 percent in January-March 1984 to 62.6 percent in January-March 1985 (fig. 4). China's relative share among NME suppliers was 62.0 percent in 1983 and 58.5 percent in 1984.

U.S. surplus in trade with the NME's increased 58.4 percent from \$362.2 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$573.7 million in the quarter under review. The surplus of the review period exceeded the \$497.5-million 1984 quarterly average U.S. trade surplus with the NME's. This favorable result is largely attributable to increased U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union. The U.S. surplus in trade with the Soviets amounted to \$871.8 million during the period under review. This more than compensated for a \$198.6-million deficit in trade with Eastern Europe and a \$106.3-million deficit in trade with China during the same period. In trade with Romania, the United States registered a \$169.2-million deficit in the first quarter of 1985. During the same period, the United States was also in deficit in trade with Hungary, East Germany and Czechoslovakia, but registered a surplus in trade with Poland and Bulgaria.

U.S. Exports

U.S. exports to the Soviet Union, China, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary increased from January-March 1984 to January-March 1985; U.S. exports to East Germany, Poland and Romania declined over that period (table 2).

Table 1.--U.S. trade with the world and with the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), ^{1/} by quarters, January 1984-March 1985

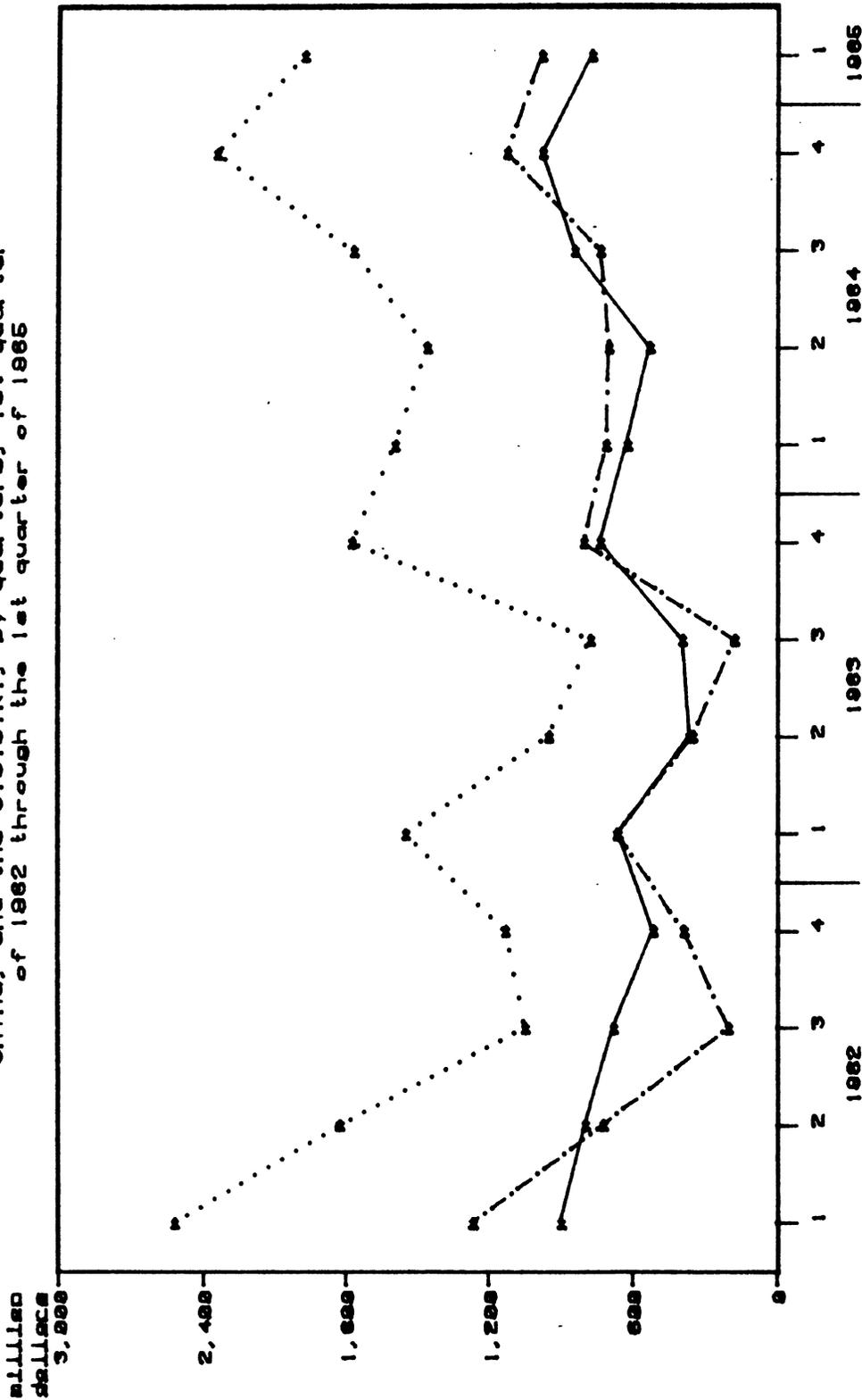
Item	1984				January- March 1985
	January- March	April- June	July- September	October- December	
U.S. world trade:					
Exports-----million dollars--	52,368	53,512	51,838	54,339	54,536
Imports-----do-----	78,627	79,768	85,931	78,663	82,718
Balance-----do-----	-26,259	-26,256	-34,093	-24,324	-28,182
Trade turnover (exports plus imports) million dollars--	130,995	133,279	137,769	133,003	137,254
U.S. trade with NME's:					
Exports-----million dollars--	1,598	1,464	1,776	2,349	1,982
Imports-----do-----	1,236	1,180	1,493	1,289	1,408
Balance-----do-----	362	284	284	1,060	574
Trade turnover (exports plus imports) million dollars--	2,835	2,645	3,269	3,637	3,391
Share of total U.S. trade accounted for by trade with NME's:					
Exports-----percent--	3.05	2.74	3.43	4.32	3.63
Imports-----do-----	1.57	1.48	1.74	1.64	1.70

^{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.--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.

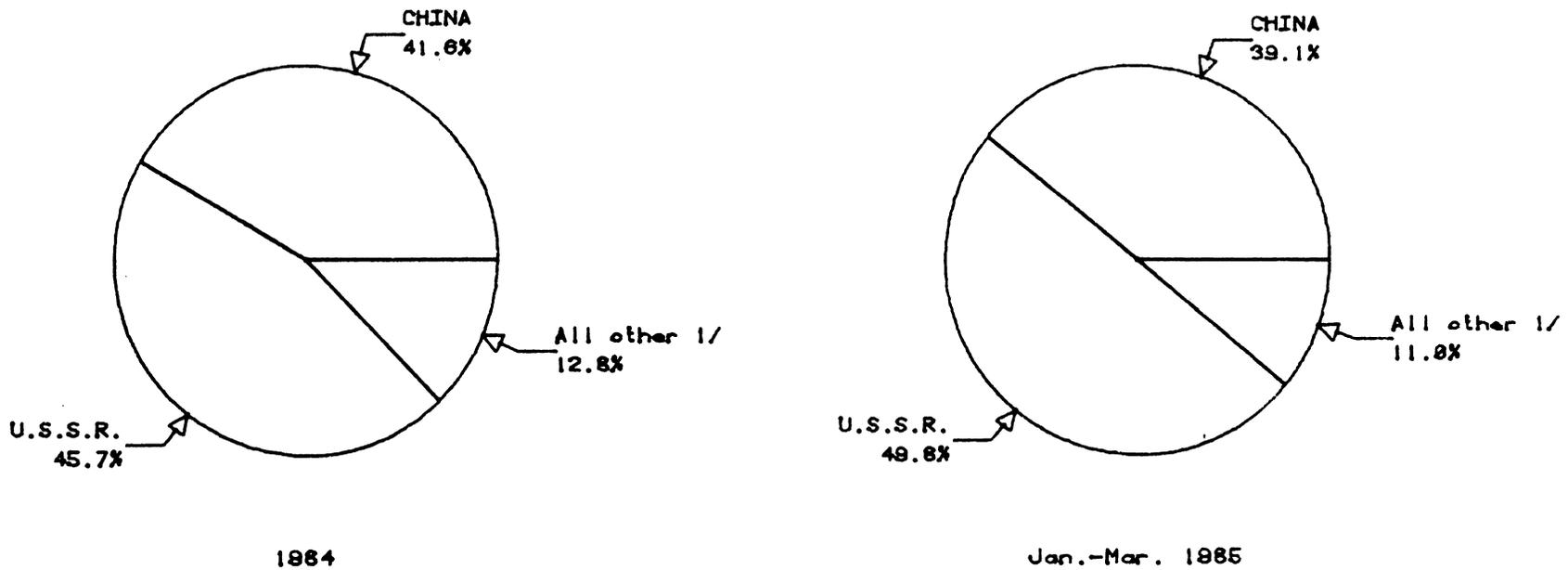
Figure 1.--U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 1st quarter of 1962 through the 1st quarter of 1965



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

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

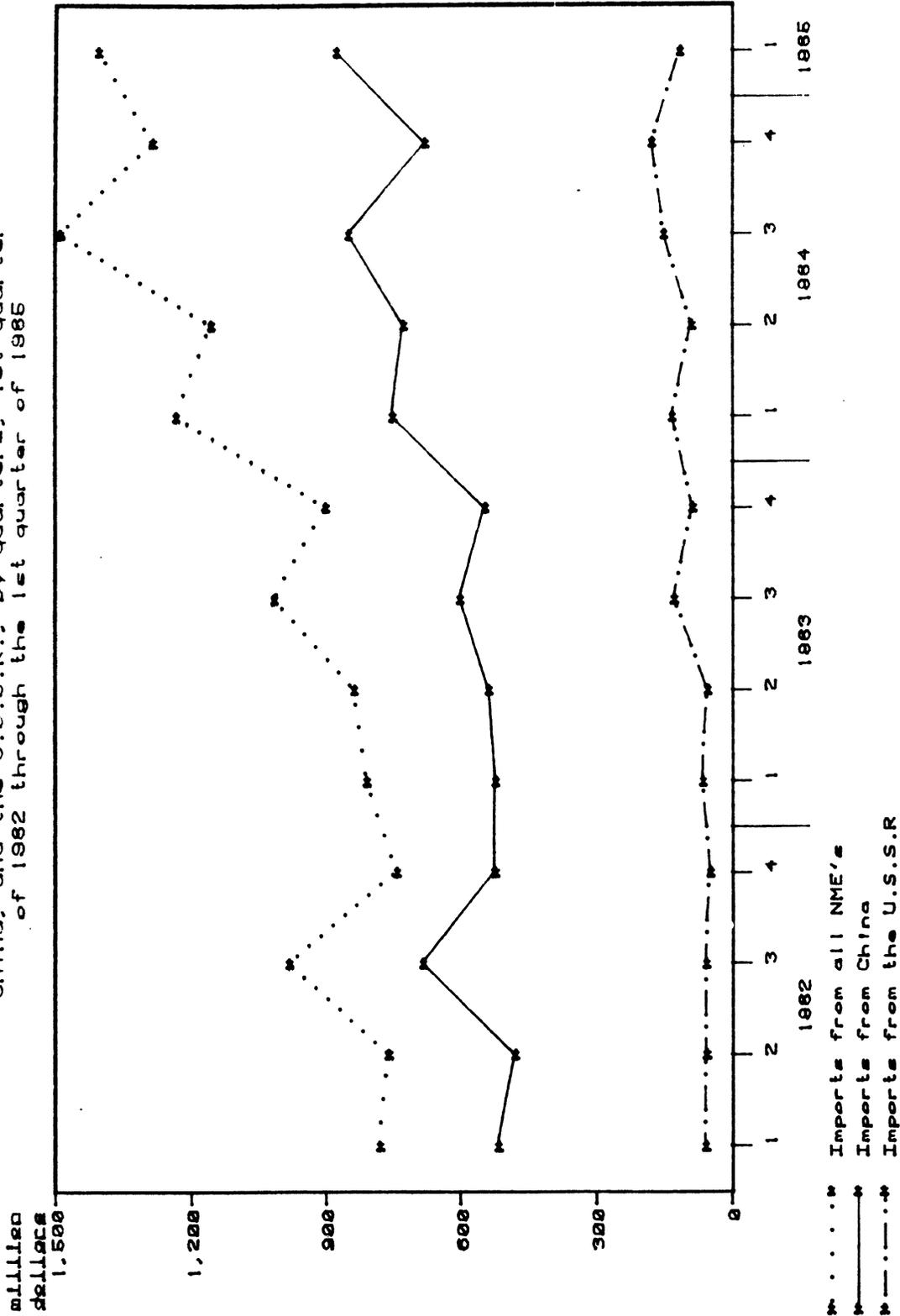
Figure 2.--Relative shares of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, 1984 and January-March 1985.



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

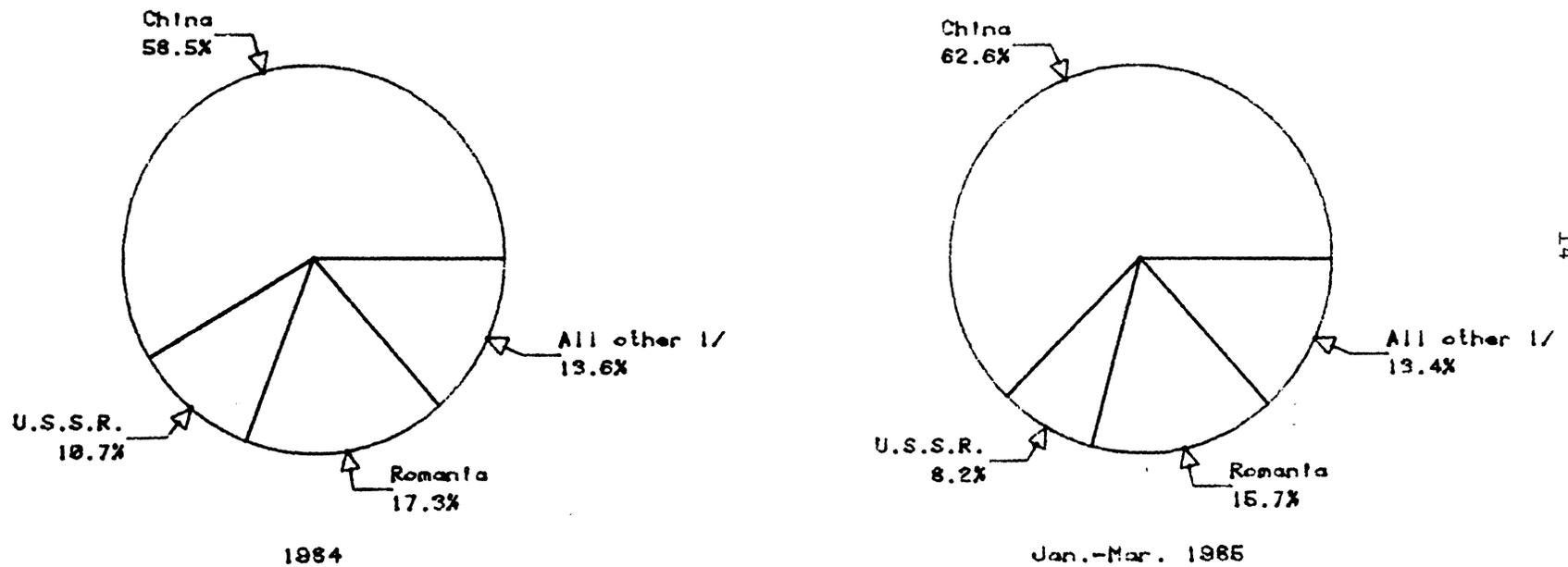
Source: Based on data in table 2.

Figure 3.--U.S. Imports from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 1st quarter of 1982 through the 1st quarter of 1985



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

Figure 4.--Relative shares of U.S. Imports from the nonmarket economy countries, 1984 and January-March 1985.



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

Source: Based on data in table 7.

Table 2.--U.S. exports to the individual nonmarket economy countries and to the world, 1983, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

Market	(In thousands of dollars)			
	1983	1984	1984	January-March-- 1984 1985
Albania	4,205	9,349	3,274	2,804
Bulgaria	65,389	44,087	7,194	13,154
China	2,163,219	2,988,480	625,961	775,690
Cuba	688	871	212	151
Czechoslovakia	57,079	58,098	9,618	12,478
East Germany	138,915	135,830	47,421	28,681
Hungary	109,781	85,177	22,545	36,925
Mongolia	123	116	25	9
North Korea	1	-	-	-
Poland	319,872	314,825	94,532	66,868
Romania	185,658	246,181	67,661	52,269
U.S.S.R.	2,001,951	3,282,652	713,030	987,787
Vietnam	20,745	22,240	6,974	5,304
Total	5,067,626	7,187,906	1,598,446	1,982,120
Total, U.S. exports to the world	195,969,353	212,057,057	52,367,924	54,536,281

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

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

Grains

Grains, consisting mainly of wheat and corn, continued to top U.S. exports to the NME's during the period under review. As a result, food and live animals, SITC Section 0, remained the largest category of U.S. exports to the NME's (table 3). (For U.S. exports to the NME's by SITC 1-digit category and by country, see table 4.)

The combined value of U.S. corn and wheat shipments to the NME's increased 18.2 percent from \$727.4 million in January-March 1984 to \$859.6 million in January-March 1985. The combined quantities of these products increased from 4.7 MMT to 6.6 MMT over the same period. Increased corn exports outweighed decreased wheat exports over the same period. U.S. corn shipments to the NME's increased from \$316.4 million (2.1 MMT) in January-March 1984 to \$687.2 million (5.5 MMT) during the quarter under review. The quarterly average of corn shipments to the NME's was \$375.0 million in 1984. Wheat shipments to the NME's declined from \$411.0 million (2.6 MMT) to \$172.4 million (1.2 MMT) in a similar comparison. The quarterly average of these shipments was \$439.1 million in 1984. Since major wheat exporters outnumber major corn exporters on world markets, U.S. wheat exporters face more competition than exporters of corn in NME markets.

The weak performance of Soviet agriculture in 1984 1/ continued to benefit U.S. and other grain exporters during the period under review. 2/ U.S. corn exports to the Soviet Union increased by 137.0 percent from \$281.0 million (1.9 MMT) during the first quarter of 1984 to \$666.0 million (5.3 MMT) during the quarter under review. U.S. wheat shipments to the Soviets, however, declined by 40.8 percent from \$235.8 million (1.5 MMT) to \$139.7 million (0.9 MMT), in a similar comparison. 3/

Chinese purchases of U.S. wheat declined by 81.0 percent from \$172.4 million (1.1 MMT) in January-March 1984 to \$32.7 million (0.2 MMT) in January-March 1985. The quarterly average value of U.S. wheat exports to China was \$143.8 million in 1984. China's substantial gains in growing practically all crops in 1984 and the strong price competition offered by the competitors of U.S. wheat exporters explain this decline. According to USDA estimates, China reduced its wheat import demand from 13.1 MMT during the 1982-83 purchasing year to 7.5 MMT during the current 1984-85 purchasing

1/ For details of Soviet agricultural performance in 1984, see 41st Quarterly Report. . ., p. 64. For an analysis of Soviet import demand for U.S. and other grain during 1984-85, and for summary of U.S. grain sales to the Soviets in 1984, see *ibid.*, p. 70 and p. 74, respectively.

2/ According to USDA estimates, Soviet grain imports from all sources will total 53 MMT during the July 1984-June 1985 purchasing year.

3/ During the first year of the current long-term U.S.-Soviet grain agreement (Oct. 1, 1983-Sept. 30, 1984), Soviet purchases of U.S. wheat amounted to 7.6 MMT and those of corn to 6.3 MMT. Soviet orders of U.S. corn for the second agreement year (Oct. 1, 1984-Sept. 30, 1985) amounted to 15.8 MMT, and those of wheat to 2.9 MMT by May 1985. According to the USDA, the Soviets are waiting for a drop in U.S. wheat prices before contracting for additional wheat. Under the 5-year U.S.-Soviet grain supply agreement, the Soviets must buy at least 4.0 MMT of U.S. wheat in an agreement year. For a description of this agreement, see 40th Quarterly Report. . ., pp. 45, 46.

Table 3.--U.S. exports to the world and to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/ by SITC Sections, January-March 1984 and January-March 1985

SITC Section	Total exports		Exports to the NME's	
	Jan.-Mar. 1984	Jan.-Mar. 1985	Jan.-Mar. 1984	Jan.-Mar. 1985
	Value (million dollars)			
0. Food and live animals	6,300	5,335	788	935
1. Beverages and tobacco	668	766	2	7
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	5,768	5,027	257	171
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	1,877	2,347	16	27
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	586	438	22	36
5. Chemicals	6,072	6,440	223	253
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	3,914	3,700	41	70
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	21,168	23,906	171	364
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,748	3,901	55	98
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	2,268	2,677	22	21
Total	52,368	54,536	1,598	1,982
	Percent of total			
0. Food and live animals	12.0	9.8	49.3	47.2
1. Beverages and tobacco	1.3	1.4	.2	.3
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	11.0	9.2	16.1	8.6
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	3.6	4.3	1.0	1.4
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	1.1	.8	1.4	1.8
5. Chemicals	11.6	11.8	14.0	12.8
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	7.5	6.8	2.6	3.6
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	40.4	43.8	10.7	18.3
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7.2	7.2	3.5	4.9
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	4.3	4.9	1.4	1.1
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 the totals shown.

Table 4.--U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, by SITC Sections, January-March 1985
(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	Albania	Bulgaria	China	Cuba	Czecho- slovakia	East Germany	Hungary
0. Food and live animals	-	51	33,896	-	14	25,781	22,439
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	998	722	-	9	-	6,785
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	5,663	105,832	-	3,886	1,417	2,249
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	2,402	-	594	-	-	-	1
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	3,602	178,526	67	5,281	162	3,617
5. Chemicals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	79	61,425	1	1,415	453	2,106
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	402	1,813	317,049	-	591	438	4,144
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	830	73,520	-	1,086	385	1,838
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	119	4,127	82	197	67	746
Total	2,804	13,154	775,690	151	12,478	28,681	36,925
	Mongolia	North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Vietnam	Total
0. Food and live animals	-	-	26,977	1,208	824,986	-	935,352
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	2,975	215	805	-	6,508
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	12,464	34,970	4,087	-	170,568
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	87	10,525	13,207	-	26,816
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	1,375	-	34,984	-	36,359
5. Chemicals	3	-	2,353	880	58,998	-	253,488
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	1,940	304	2,724	-	70,446
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	6,284	3,396	29,390	2	363,507
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7	-	2,666	626	18,014	9	97,979
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	9,748	145	591	5,294	21,096
Total	9	-	66,868	52,269	987,787	5,304	1,982,120

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

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

year. 1/ China's shortfall in buying U.S. wheat under the 1981-1984 U.S.-Chinese grain supply agreement amounted to 2.2 MMT in 1983, and to 2.0 MMT in 1984. Since the agreement expired on December 31, 1984, the Chinese were under no contractual obligation to purchase U.S. wheat during the quarter under review. Since China has become a net exporter of corn, prospects for a resumption of U.S. corn sales to the Chinese remain poor. 2/

U.S. corn exports to Eastern Europe declined by 39.9 percent from \$35.4 million (234,917 metric tons) in January-March 1984 to \$21.3 million (175,621 metric tons) in January-March 1985. U.S. corn exports to East Germany dropped from \$21.4 million to \$17.4 million and those to Poland from \$14.0 million to \$3.9 million during the same period. U.S. corn exports to the region have declined over the past 3 years. These exports amounted to 2.6 MMT in 1982, to 0.9 MMT in 1983, and to 0.8 MMT in 1984. Increased grain production in Eastern Europe over the past 3 years was the major cause of this decline. Other factors contributing to the decline were the region's perennial shortage of convertible currency and a stabilization or improvement in the use of grain for feedstock. However, East European purchases of U.S. corn seeds increased from less than \$1.0 million in all of 1984 to \$10.2 million during the first quarter of 1985. Hungary was the major buyer of this U.S. product during the quarter under review. Poland, the region's only potentially significant buyer of U.S. wheat, did not receive any U.S. wheat shipments during the quarter under review. Poland purchased 61,946 metric tons of U.S. wheat in 1984. 3/

Machines and equipment

U.S. exports of machines and equipment 4/ to the NME's jumped by 111.5 percent from \$206.4 million in January-March 1984 to \$436.5 million in January-March 1985. China's share in these shipments increased from 72.2 percent to 88.1 percent over that period. Seven out of the 10 U.S. export items to the NME's that increased substantially from the first quarter of 1984 to the period under review were machines and equipment sold primarily to China (table 5). Soviet purchases of machines and equipment from the United States declined and those of Eastern Europe stagnated in a similar comparison.

Exports to China of machinery specialized for particular industries (SITC Division 72) increased from \$18.9 million during the first quarter of 1984 to \$88.0 million during the first quarter of 1985. Deliveries of General

1/ Telephone interview with USDA officials.

2/ For a recent analysis of China's agricultural achievements, see 41st Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 35 and 36. For a description of the U.S.-China grain supply agreement and an overview of U.S.-China wheat trade in 1984, see ibid, pp. 45, 46, and 56.

3/ For a background on the declining East European demand for U.S. grain, see 36th Quarterly Report . . ., p. 18; 37th Quarterly Report . . ., p. 98; and 40th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 20, 21.

4/ Machines and equipment are defined here as the combined category of commodities classified as machinery and transport equipment (SITC Section 7), professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus (SITC Division 87), and photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, watches and clocks (SITC Division 88). This category accounts for most of the technological transfer that takes place through commodity export to the NME's.

Table 5.--20 U.S. export items to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) which changed substantially, by Schedule B nos., January-March 1984 and January-March 1985 1/

Schedule B no.	Commodity	Major NME customer	Percentage change, Jan.-Mar. 1985 from Jan.-Mar. 1984		Value of exports to all NME's in January-March 1985 1,000 dollars
			All NME's	World	
			Percent		
130.3440	Substantially increased:				10,168
309.4242	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity	Hungary	1,039.2	81.0	20,143
676.2700	Polyester fibers (in noncontinuous form)	China	755.2	62.0	18,055
517.6100	Digital data processing machines comprising in one housing the central processing unit and input and output capability	do	612.0	63.7	3,639
711.2420	Electrodes, in part of carbon or graphite, for electric furnace or electrolytic purposes	U.S.S.R.	433.1	29.6	5,270
676.2820	Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles under compression, tension, etc., electrical	China	422.1	35.5	10,683
688.4060	Digital central processing units consisting of arithmetical, logical and control elements	do	418.6	33.3	2,947
664.0584	Electrical articles and electrical parts of articles, n.s.p.f.	do	349.5	2.3	39,506
678.5090	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines	do	339.5	13.3	5,086
678.5065	Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	do	339.4	.4	7,360
	Machines n.s.p.f. for production and assembly of semiconductor devices, diodes, transistors, and circuits, and parts	do	302.5	52.9	
300.1060	Substantially decreased:				2,160
404.2280	Cotton, not carded, not combed, staple length 1 to 1-1/8 inches	China	-95.2	-19.2	1,260
177.5640	Polycarboxylic acids, anhydrides, and their derivatives, n.s.p.f.	do	-88.3	-33.2	2,000
664.0586	Tallow, inedible	U.S.S.R.	-83.1	-18.5	2,000
175.4100	Parts, n.e.s., of boring and drilling machines	China	-79.5	-23.6	20,262
309.3270	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	Romania	-72.7	-23.8	1,182
486.8900	Grouped filaments and strips (in continuous form), n.e.s.	China	-71.6	-9	1,286
486.8900	Insecticides, unmixd, n.e.s.	Czechoslovakia	-68.6	-26.1	2,229
480.3000	Herbicide preparations, n.e.s.	China	-63.5	103.3	6,476
250.0267	Urea	do	-61.2	-16.3	716
	Wood pulp, sulphate and soda, bleached, hardwood, n.e.s.	do			

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 500,000 dollars' worth of exports in both January-March 1984 and January-March 1985 are included in this table.

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

Electric locomotives, which started in the second quarter of 1984, and higher shipments of U.S. computers and related equipment largely account for this increase. In January-March 1985, U.S. exports to China of specialized industrial machinery exceeded the level of such exports in all of 1982 and came very near to their 1983 level. U.S. machine and equipment sales to China during the period under review included 37 locomotives, 1/ 2 airplanes, and 14 trucks mounted with derrick assemblies and similar drilling equipment.

The delays that were being reported in licensing computer equipment to China in 1984 were apparently reduced during the quarter under review. 2/ Exports of electronic computers (digital data processing machines comprising in one housing the central processing unit and input and output capability) increased from \$2.3 million in January-March 1984 to \$18.0 million in January-March 1985. Total deliveries in 1984 amounted to \$25.3 million (table B-3). The number of units shipped to China during the period under review was 3,678. The number of data storage devices (random access auxiliary storage units) exported was 743, and that of digital central processing units consisting of arithmetical, logical and control elements, 250.

Fertilizers and fertilizer materials

U.S. exports to the NME's in the combined category of manufactured fertilizers (SITC Division 56) and crude fertilizers (SITC Group 271) increased by 27.6 percent from \$92.4 million in January-March 1984 to \$118.0 million during the quarter under review. Of the \$110.0 million in shipments of manufactured fertilizers to the NME's, diammonium phosphate fertilizers remained the leading item. U.S. diammonium phosphate fertilizer exports to China, the exclusive NME buyer of this U.S. product both in 1984 and during the period under review, increased by 53.0 percent from \$65.2 million in January-March 1984 to \$99.8 million in January-March 1985. This reflects continued strong Chinese demand for U.S. fertilizers since 1980.

Urea and concentrated superphosphate made up the rest of U.S. manufactured fertilizer exports to the NME's during the quarter under review. Shipments of natural calcium phosphate to Poland, valued at \$7.9 million, represented all of the U.S. crude fertilizers exports to the NME's during the period.

U.S. phosphoric acid exports to the NME's increased by 68.3 percent from \$32.8 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$55.2 million during the quarter under review. The Soviet Union, which receives most of these shipments under a long-term countertrade agreement between the Occidental Petroleum Co. and the Soviet Government, 3/ remained the largest buyer of U.S. phosphoric acid worldwide during the period under review (table 6).

1/ These deliveries have apparently completed the Chinese Government's total order for 220 diesel-electric locomotives from the General Electric Corp.

2/ For background information on this subject, see 41st Quarterly Report. . ., pp. 53, 54.

3/ For details of this long-term agreement, see 33d Quarterly Report. . ., pp. 66-67.

Table 6.--20 U.S. export items for which the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) collectively accounted for the largest market share in 1985, by Schedule B nos., January-March 1984 and January-March 1985 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-March 1985
			Jan.-Mar. 1984	Jan.-Mar. 1985	
			-----Percent-----		1,000 dollars
480.7025	Phosphoric acid, 65 percent or more available phosphorus pentoxide equivalents	U.S.S.R.	94.0	88.8	55,159
310.0034	Multifilament polyester yarns, not textured or high tenacity	China	.0	75.2	2,906
177.5620	Tallow, edible	U.S.S.R.	.0	74.4	5,809
690.0510	Locomotives and tenders, diesel-electric, rail-service type	China	.0	74.1	35,365
664.0508	Oil and gas field drilling machines, rotary	do	.0	65.5	16,804
674.5045	Metalworking machine tools, for cutting or hobbing gears, new, n.s.p.f.	do	5.0	63.9	2,767
121.0515	Bovine leather, rough, russet, and crust, wet blue, not split	do	33.8	62.6	12,606
309.4242	Polyester fibers (in noncontinuous form)	do	11.5	61.0	20,143
692.1660	Trucks mounted with derrick assemblies, and similar drilling equipment	do	.0	60.2	9,240
664.0507	Coal cutting machines, continuous mining machines, and long-wall mining machines	do	.0	53.9	3,150
644.2010	Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) resins	do	34.3	53.1	13,373
309.4245	Acrylic and modacrylic fibers (in noncontinuous form)	do	35.5	52.3	15,251
310.0010	Textured yarns, of polyester	do	34.9	51.9	10,989
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	Poland	57.2	50.2	14,252
121.0525	Bovine leather, rough, russet, and crust, wet blue, split, grains	China	.0	49.6	1,460
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing	U.S.S.R.	41.1	46.1	15,317
661.7065	Industrial machinery and equipment n.s.p.f., and parts thereof, for treatment of plastics and rubber by a temperature change	do	.5	45.7	1,950
310.0032	High tenacity multifilament polyester yarns, other than textured	Poland	17.6	40.8	1,074
652.9210	Finished prefabricated and portable aluminum buildings	China	.0	40.4	2,012
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	U.S.S.R.	16.4	39.9	687,214

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of exports in January-March 1985 are included in this table.

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

Soybeans and soybean products

The combined value of soybeans, soybean oil cake, and crude soybean oil exported to the NME's ^{1/} declined by 23.5 percent from \$107.9 million in January-March 1984 to \$82.6 million in January-March 1985. Improved oilseed production in the NME's, East European import austerity and the high price of U.S. oilseed products as a result of the poor U.S. harvest in 1983/84 may have contributed to this decline. The \$59.7-million aggregate decline in soybean exports to Romania, Poland, and the Soviet Union more than outweighed some increases in soybean and soybean oil cake exports to other East European countries and a \$27.2-million increase in crude soybean oil shipments to the Soviet Union over this period. U.S. exports of these three products to the NME's was \$82.6 million in January-March 1985. This was considerably higher than the \$60.4 million 1984 quarterly average of such exports.

Other exports

U.S. exports of artificial resins (SITC Division 58) to the NME's, with China as the almost exclusive buyer among these countries, amounted to \$51.0 million in January-March 1985. Shipments during the corresponding period of 1984 amounted to \$53.8 million; their 1984 quarterly average was \$59.6 million. Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) and polypropylene resins were the leading single commodities among U.S. artificial resins exports to the NME's during the period under review.

U.S. exports to the NME's of textile fibres and their wastes (SITC Division 26) showed a considerable decline from \$64.1 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$40.5 million in the first quarter of 1985. The drop in Soviet cotton purchases from \$43.3 million in January-March 1984 to zero during the quarter under review played the most significant part in this decline. ^{2/} This outweighed the also considerable increase in U.S. exports of SITC Division 26 products to China, from \$15.8 million to \$37.3 million, over the same period. U.S.-textile-yarn and fabric (SITC Division 65) shipments to the NME's increased from \$11.5 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$21.6 million in the first quarter of 1985. This was entirely attributable to increased sales to China.

U.S. rough wood exports to the NME's (SITC Group 247, "other wood in the rough or roughly squared") declined from \$70.0 million in January-March 1984 to \$50.3 million in January-March 1985. U.S. exports in this category were shipped exclusively to China in 1983, 1984, and the first quarter of 1985. The value of U.S. rough wood exports during the quarter under review was below

^{1/} These three products represent the bulk of U.S. oil meal exports to the NME's.

^{2/} Despite an anticipated increase in total Soviet cotton imports from 82,000 metric tons in the 1983/84 purchasing year to 131,000 metric tons in the current 1984/85 purchasing year, U.S. cotton exporters are meeting stiff foreign competition in the Soviet market. For details, see Cotton Review of the World Situation, March-April, 1985, p. 15, and Cotton World Statistics, Bulletin of the International Cotton Advisory Committee, Vol. 38, No. 7, 1985, p. 43.

the quarterly average of shipments in both 1983 and 1984. Within this product category, Douglas-fir log exports declined from \$52.6 million in January-March 1984 to \$36.0 million in January-March 1985, and those of western hemlock logs from \$16.0 million to \$12.7 million.

U.S. exports of cattle hides to the NME's, with Romania as the leading NME purchaser, increased from \$25.7 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$33.8 million in the first quarter of 1985. Romanians also received the bulk of U.S. low volatile bituminous coal shipments to the NME's during the period under review. U.S. shelled almond exports to the Soviet Union reached a record quarterly high of \$19.3 million in January-March 1985.

Poland remained the main recipient of U.S. donations for relief and charity during the quarter under review. These donations consisted primarily of food products, wearing apparel, and medicinal and pharmaceutical products.

U.S. Imports

U.S. imports from China, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Romania increased from January-March 1984 to January-March 1985. U.S. imports from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia declined over the period (table 7).

Textiles and clothing

U.S. imports from the NME's in the combined categories of clothing and apparel accessories (SITC Division 84) and textile products such as yarns, fabrics, and household goods (SITC Division 65), were valued at \$381.9 million for the quarter under review. U.S. clothing and apparel accessory imports from the NME's decreased by 16.7 percent, from \$319.3 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$266.1 million in the first quarter of 1985. Despite this, U.S. imports from the NME's in this product category during the quarter under review slightly exceeded the 1984 quarterly average of such imports. Clothing and apparel accessories represented 18.9 percent of U.S. imports from the NME's, but only 4.3 percent of worldwide U.S. imports in January-March 1985. These products are the main component of miscellaneous manufactured article imports from the NME's (SITC sec. 8), the largest category among these imports (table 8).

Imports of clothing and apparel accessories from China declined by 17.1 percent, from \$288.2 million in January-March 1984 to \$239.0 million in January-March 1985. Chinese products accounted for about 90 percent of such U.S. imports from the NME's, roughly the same share as for the entire year of 1984. Clothing and apparel accessories represented 59.6 percent of China's sales of all miscellaneous manufactured articles (SITC Section 8) to the United States in January-March 1985. During the period under review, miscellaneous manufactured articles from China were the major category among U.S. imports from the NME's (table 9). The decline in Chinese sales of textile commodities from the first quarter of 1984 to the quarter under review is well illustrated by the fact that 6 out of the 10 U.S. import items from the NME's that decreased most in value over that period were Chinese textile products (table 10). The comparison of data for the quarter under review with

Table 7.--U.S. imports from the individual nonmarket economy countries and from the world, 1983, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

Source	(In thousands of dollars)			
	1983	1984	1984	1985
Albania	3,498	2,219	393	615
Bulgaria	32,765	30,340	7,351	6,430
China	2,217,526	3,040,401	754,087	881,983
Cuba	1/	3	2	-
Czechoslovakia	62,821	84,192	21,831	19,946
East Germany	56,937	149,129	22,982	37,182
Hungary	154,493	220,094	53,439	68,160
Mongolia	1,483	2,903	1,017	884
North Korea	-	14	-	2
Poland	190,641	215,700	42,633	55,848
Romania	512,821	896,696	198,646	221,447
U.S.S.R.	341,093	556,122	133,852	115,966
Vietnam	-	71	-	-
Total	3,574,079	5,197,882	1,236,233	1,408,461
Total, U.S. imports from the world	256,679,524	322,989,519	78,627,144	82,717,832

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 the totals shown.

Table 8.--U.S. imports from the world and from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), ^{1/} by SITC Sections, January-March 1984 and January-March 1985

SITC Section	Total imports		Imports from the NME's	
	Jan.-Mar. 1984	Jan.-Mar. 1985	Jan.-Mar. 1984	Jan.-Mar. 1985
	Value (million dollars)			
0. Food and live animals-----	4,496	5,071	87	102
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	781	760	11	9
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	2,757	2,699	34	39
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	15,231	11,642	247	290
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	183	175	1	<u>2</u>
5. Chemicals-----	3,268	3,537	124	132
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	11,382	11,690	230	300
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	28,232	33,057	51	74
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	10,044	11,232	443	450
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	2,253	2,856	8	11
Total-----	78,627	82,718	1,236	1,408
	Percent of total			
0. Food and live animals-----	5.7	6.1	7.0	7.2
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1.0	.9	.8	.7
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.8
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	19.4	14.1	20.0	20.6
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	.2	.2	.1	<u>.3</u>
5. Chemicals-----	4.2	4.3	10.0	9.4
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	14.5	14.1	18.6	21.3
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	35.9	40.0	4.1	5.2
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	12.8	13.6	35.8	32.0
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	2.9	3.5	.7	.8
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 \$500,000.

^{3/} Less than 0.05 percent.

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

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

Table 9.--U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries, by SITC Sections, January-March 1985
(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	Albania	Bulgaria	China	Cuba	Czecho-slovakia	East Germany	Hungary
0. Food and live animals	-	617	44,965	-	3,094	39	15,904
1. Beverages and tobacco	7	4,415	1,384	-	346	106	659
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	480	-	32,826	-	9	769	1,160
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	-	-	173,101	-	-	427	97
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	236	-	-	44	-
5. Chemicals	-	232	43,541	-	397	1,542	6,020
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	128	263	150,874	-	7,897	24,665	12,739
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	579	26,559	-	2,713	7,386	22,506
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	296	400,833	-	5,041	1,724	8,612
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	28	8,066	-	649	479	664
Total	615	6,430	881,983	-	19,946	37,182	68,160
	Mongolia	North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Vietnam	Total
0. Food and live animals	7	-	31,982	2,676	2,665	-	101,929
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	213	265	2,087	-	9,483
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	877	-	193	434	3,089	-	39,435
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	-	-	-	98,363	17,926	-	289,914
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-	-	17	-	318
5. Chemicals	-	-	525	14,236	65,340	-	131,833
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	13,321	68,289	22,306	-	300,482
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	3,969	9,087	860	-	73,660
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	2	5,371	27,728	838	-	450,445
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	273	368	858	-	10,963
Total	884	2	55,848	221,447	115,966	-	1,408,461

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 10.--20 U.S. import items from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) which changed substantially, by TSUSA items, January-March 1984 and January-March 1985 1/

TSUSA item no.	Commodity	Major NME supplier	Percentage change, Jan.-Mar. 1985 from Jan.-Mar. 1984		Value of imports from all NME's in January-March 1985 1,000 dollars
			All NME's	World	
607.6625	Substantially increased: Plates not pickled and not cold rolled other than alloy iron or steel over 6 inches in thickness	Romania	5,237.8	28.6	54,510
607.6610	Plates, not pickled or cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel in coils	do	1,328.2	65.3	7,434
706.4152	Luggage other than backpacks of textile materials except cotton	China	882.9	-16.3	7,337
475.1010	Crude petroleum, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more	do	835.3	-28.7	152,124
737.3000	Toys, not having a spring mechanism, stuffed, valued over 10 cents per inch of height	do	615.4	127.7	10,904
737.9565	Toys having an electric motor not wholly or almost wholly of rubber or plastics	do	474.8	148.7	3,142
521.1710	Bauxite, calcined, refractory grade	do	413.5	45.6	4,423
607.8360	Sheets, not clad, pickled or cold rolled, not annealed and having a minimum yield point of 40,000 psi	East Germany	382.2	-5.8	4,998
417.4000	Ammonium tungstate	China	311.6	6.8	2,547
114.4545	Shrimp, shell on	do	280.7	-8.6	4,594
383.9245	Substantially decreased: Women's skirts, man-made fibers, not knit	China	-84.6	-27.3	533
383.9015	Women's blouses and shirts, n.e.s., man-made fibers, not knit	do	-81.5	-7.9	2,689
692.3406	Agricultural tractors, power takeoff horsepower of 40 or more but less than 80	U.S.S.R.	-79.4	16.3	788
605.0750	Palladium bars, plates, etc	do	-79.0	-76.6	1,233
383.9052	Women's coats, other than suit-type coats or jackets, no longer than 3/4 length	China	-75.6	-35.5	1,238
379.9030	Men's and boys' shirts other than T-shirts and tanktops of man-made fibers knit	do	-74.7	-2.2	928
383.2205	Women's blouses and shirts not knit of man-made fibers	do	-73.4	-3.3	785
383.8045	Women's shirts, of man-made fibers, knit, other than T-shirts and sweatshirts	do	-73.2	-27.8	1,303
766.2560	Antiques, n.s.p.f.	do	-72.7	-19.6	3,474
765.0300	Paintings, pastels, drawings, and sketches, executed by hand	do	-71.8	42.0	703

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 500,000 dollars' worth of imports in both January-March 1984 and January-March 1985 are included in this table.

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

the quarterly averages of the 1982-84 period also reveals a definite moderation in the growth of the value of U.S. apparel and clothing accessory imports from China. The quarterly average of such imports was \$153.0 million in 1982, \$188.7 million in 1983, and \$229.3 million in 1984. ^{1/} With 6.6 percent of NME shipments, Romania was the next most significant supplier of these products to U.S. customers during the period under review. Romania was followed by Hungary and Poland with considerably smaller shares.

U.S. imports of other textile products (SITC Division 65) from the NME's increased by 5.9 percent, from \$109.3 million in January-March 1984 to \$115.8 million in January-March 1985. Average quarterly shipments from the NME's amounted to \$98.5 million in 1984. Almost 90 percent of these imports came from China during the period under review. With shipments amounting to \$21.7 million, wool floor coverings represented the largest single commodity among Chinese sales of textile yarn and fabrics to U.S. customers during this period. Romanian shipments, which increased from \$3.7 million in January-March 1984 to \$7.3 million in January-March 1985, accounted for 6.3 percent of other U.S. textile product imports from the NME's during the period under review.

Petroleum and petroleum products

U.S. imports of petroleum and petroleum products (SITC Division 33) from the NME's increased 17.5 percent from \$246.7 million in January-March 1984 to \$289.9 million in January-March 1985. U.S. petroleum and petroleum product imports from the NME's during the quarter under review were smaller than the \$325.9 million quarterly average of such imports in 1984 but higher than either the 1983 or 1982 quarterly average. China accounted for 59.7 percent, Eastern Europe for 34.1 percent, and the Soviet Union for 6.2 percent of U.S. petroleum and petroleum product imports from the NME's during the quarter under review. Romania was the only significant East European supplier of these products in January-March 1985.

Among U.S. imports from the NME's in this category, crude petroleum and naphthas derived from petroleum were the top-ranking commodities in the first quarter of 1985 (table B-2). China was the only NME supplier of crude petroleum to U.S. customers in both the first quarter of 1984 and 1985. Chinese shipments increased sharply from \$16.3 million (628,950 barrels (bbl)) in January-March 1984 to \$152.1 million (5,656,182 bbl) in January-March 1985. In 1983 and particularly in 1984, China registered considerable successes in increasing its oil output and the overall exportation of its petroleum and petroleum products in order to earn foreign exchange.

Although Romanian sales of naphthas to the United States increased from \$53.5 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$77.6 million in the first quarter of 1985, the total value of Romanian refined petroleum product (SITC

^{1/} The moderation in the growth of U.S. apparel and clothing accessory imports from China was noted in the Commission's 1984 annual report on U.S.-China trade. For details see 41st Quarterly Report, pp. 57, 58. The relatively small increase in Chinese shipments of apparel and clothing accessories to the United States from the 1984 quarterly average to the shipments recorded during the period under review is partially explained by an overall moderation of U.S. consumer demand for such products in the early months of 1985.

Group 334) sales to U.S. customers declined from \$125.7 million to \$98.4 million during the same period. The quarterly average of these sales was \$121.8 million in 1984. This decline was essentially caused by a \$36.2-million drop in gasoline imports from Romania. 1/

Iron and steel products

Imports of iron and steel (SITC Division 67) from the NME's increased from \$12.9 million in January-March 1984 to a record quarterly level of \$86.7 million during the period under review. East Europeans increased their share among NME suppliers of these products to the United States from 96.8 percent in 1984 to 99.3 percent during the first quarter of 1985. 2/ During the period under review, East European steel producers continued to take advantage of U.S. industrial expansion that led to high levels of domestic demand for imported steel. Not bound by voluntary import restraints as are the EC, Brazil and Korea, all East European countries increased their iron and steel (SITC Division 67) deliveries to the United States from the first quarter of 1984 to the quarter under review. 3/

Romanian shipments of iron and steel products to the United States reached an all-time quarterly high of \$54.8 million during the quarter under review. After plunging from a record annual high of \$127.0 million in 1981 to \$22.6 million in 1982 and \$1.6 million in 1983, U.S. imports of Romanian iron and steel increased to \$73.2 million in 1984. Iron and steel plates and sheets (SITC Group 674) represented the largest 3-digit SITC commodity category among these shipments from Romania--as well as from Eastern Europe--during the quarter under review. Romanian sales in this product category were \$48.2 million in the full year of 1984 and reached \$43.5 million during the quarter under review.

East Germany was the second most significant NME supplier of iron and steel products to the United States both in 1984 and in the first quarter of 1985. East German shipments, practically non-existent in 1982, jumped from \$3.0 million in 1983 to \$70.3 million in 1984. East German sales in this product category amounted to \$18.9 million in the first quarter of 1985. U.S. imports of East German iron and steel plates and sheets amounted to \$50.6 million in 1984 and to \$17.8 million in the first quarter of 1985.

1/ Overall Romanian energy exports to the West were down during the first quarter of 1985. Two factors may have contributed to this: First, the winter of 1984 was Romania's worst in at least 50 years. The harsh weather handicapped energy production and diverted exportable products to domestic uses. Consequently, Romania had to refill its depleted energy reserves during the first quarter of 1985. Second, the authorities have apparently concluded that last year's big push for trade surplus caused too much strain on the country's economy and that a smaller trade surplus during the current period would better serve the country's major economic objectives of repaying external debts while ensuring domestic economic growth. (Interview with Plan Econ, Inc.)

2/ For a description of U.S. administrative actions taken in response to the sudden increase of East European iron and steel sales in the United States, see 41st Quarterly Report . . ., p. 95, and under the appropriate section later in this report.

3/ Nonetheless, East European sales of iron and steel products (SITC Division 67) to the United States represented only 1.8 percent of total U.S. imports in 1984, and 3.4 percent during the quarter under review.

Other imports

China led NME suppliers of the United States among other imports during the period under review. Of the 20 U.S. import items for which the NME's collectively accounted for the largest market share, China was the major NME supplier for 17 (table 11). Imports of miscellaneous manufactures, n.e.s. (SITC Division 89) from China increased from \$63.1 million in January-March 1984 to an unprecedented quarterly high of \$101.9 million in January-March 1985. Particularly notable within this commodity division was the increase in shipments of baby carriages, toys, games and sporting goods (SITC Group 894). These imports increased from \$11.0 million in January-March 1984 to \$50.8 million in January-March 1985. Stuffed dolls alone represented \$18.8 million of these shipments during the quarter under review. Chinese sales to U.S. customers of basketwork, wickerwork and a variety of other household items (SITC Subgroup 8997) amounted to \$20.1 million during the quarter under review.

U.S. imports of meat and meat preparations (SITC Division 01) from Eastern Europe increased from \$26.5 million in January-March 1984 to \$38.4 million in January-March 1985. The value of U.S. meat and meat preparation imports from Eastern Europe during the period under review exceeded the 1982-1984 quarterly average of these imports. Poland and Hungary remained the dominant NME suppliers of these products.

Non-ferrous metal (SITC Division 68) imports from the NME's decreased from \$40.5 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$34.4 million in the first quarter of 1985. Soviet shipments of platinum and other metals of the platinum group (SITC Subgroup 6812) accounted for the largest share of these imports. Shipments to the United States in this commodity group decreased from \$26.6 million to \$18.5 million over this period.

Soviet shipments of anhydrous ammonia to the United States increased from \$33.3 million in January-March 1984 to \$38.5 million in January-March 1985. As a result of this increase, Soviet inorganic chemical shipments to the United States during the quarter under review exceeded appreciably the quarterly average of such shipments in 1984. U.S. imports of urea from the Soviet Union edged up from \$19.2 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$21.5 million during the period under review. 1/

1/ Both of these commodities are imported from the Soviet Union under the Occidental countertrade arrangement. For the 1984 performance of the arrangement and a reference to the arrangement's content, see 41st Quarterly Report . . ., p. 78.

Table 11.--20 U.S. import items for which the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) collectively accounted for the largest market share in 1985, by TSUSA items, January-March 1984 and January-March 1985 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-March 1985 1,000 dollars
			Jan.-Mar. 1984	Jan.-Mar. 1985	
			-----Percent-----		
306.6200	Cashmere goat hair, sorted, etc.	China	100.0	100.0	1,824
186.3000	Bristles, crude or processed	do	99.4	99.2	1,859
222.3700	Floor coverings of unspun vegetable materials, n.e.s.	do	88.3	89.7	1,652
412.1000	Cardiovascular drugs n.s.p.f., provided for in the Chemical Appendix to the Tariff Schedules		0	84.6	2,882
417.4000	Ammonium tungstate	Hungary	21.9	84.5	2,547
702.4060	Headwear, other than caps, not sewed, etc., not bleached or colored, n.s.p.f.	do	57.0	81.9	2,028
702.3785	Headwear, n.e.s., not sewed, etc., not bleached or colored	do	85.8	80.4	1,436
632.0200	Antimony, unwrought, and waste and scrap	do	53.2	80.4	1,775
326.3920	Poplin or broadcloth, in chief value of cotton, not fancy or figured, not napped, not bleached and not colored, of number 39	do	2/	80.2	2,071
533.6200	Articles made of nonbone chinaware or of subporcelain in specified sets	do	88.1	74.8	2,443
366.1820	Terry dish towels of cotton pile or tufted construction, valued not over 45 cents each	do	28.8	74.4	1,109
755.1500	Fireworks	do	77.4	72.6	13,225
365.8670	Tablecloths and napkins, of man-made fibers, made on a lace, net, or knitting machine	do	69.9	71.3	2,047
222.4100	Baskets and bags of unspun fibrous vegetable materials, whether lined or not lined of willow	do	74.4	70.3	3,374
114.3000	Crabs, n.e.s.	U.S.S.R.	57.4	69.8	2,370
727.1500	Furniture and parts, of bentwood	Poland	61.4	62.2	2,332
521.1710	Bauxite, calcined, refractory grade	China	16.8	59.4	4,423
222.4000	Baskets and bags of bamboo	do	70.2	58.6	4,818
750.6500	Paint brushes, except artists' brushes	do	55.3	57.7	2,196
320.2927	Printcloth, wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not napped and not of yarns of different colors, of number 29	do	3/	54.0	11,177

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of imports in January-March 1985 are included in this table.

2/ TSUSA item 326.3920 was created on Jan. 1, 1985, along with 14 other items, from former TSUSA items 326.3926 and 326.3928.

3/ TSUSA item 320.2927 was created on Jan. 1, 1985, along with four other items, from former TSUSA items 320.2930 and 320.2932.

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

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

During January-March 1985, the United States resumed a high-level dialogue with the Soviet Union on bilateral trade after a lapse of 7 years. A delegation headed by Under Secretary of Commerce Lionel H. Olmer met with Soviet officials in January to discuss the two countries' positions on trade and potential areas in which trade might be expanded. The administration concluded that there was enough common ground to warrant a meeting of the Joint Commercial Commission--the first since 1978--to discuss increased trade in nonstrategic goods. During the quarter under review, the United States also continued efforts to facilitate the transfer of technology to China, by taking steps to expedite the processing of license applications in Washington and COCOM consideration of U.S. exceptions requests. Debt negotiations continued between Poland and its creditor-governments, including the United States. An agreement rescheduling official debts could be signed by the end of the year.

Several major changes in U.S. controls on exports to the NME's were introduced during the quarter under review. New regulations on exports of computers, computer software, and large telecommunications switches were issued to implement the COCOM agreement of July 1984. The new regulations liberalized controls on equipment considered nonsensitive and tightened controls on equipment and software with potential military applications. The International Trade Administration (ITA) proposed regulations that would, under certain circumstances, allow U.S. exporters to seek approval of license applications or decontrol of commodities or technical data subject to national security controls on the grounds of foreign availability. In a related development, the President authorized the Department of Defense to review applications to export some commodities and technical data to as many as 15 free-world countries to aid in preventing the diversion of sensitive items to the Soviet bloc.

Four antidumping investigations involving imports from the NME's were concluded during January-March. None of them resulted in the imposition of antidumping duties. Investigations of imports of galvanized carbon steel sheets from East Germany and Romania were terminated as a result of negative preliminary determinations by the U.S. International Trade Commission (Commission). In two investigations of imports of potassium chloride, the ITA determined that imports from the Soviet Union, but not from East Germany, were being sold at less than fair value in the United States. This finding continued the investigation of imports of the Soviet product, but the Commission later determined that imports sold at LTFV were not injuring a U.S. industry. In another development potentially affecting U.S. imports from the NME's, especially China, the final version of the new country-of-origin rules for imports of textiles and apparel was issued by Customs.

Trade Talks With the Soviet Union

The "working group of experts," a sub-Cabinet-level body established by the 1974 U.S.-Soviet agreement on economic, industrial, and technical cooperation, met for the first time since 1978. During the meeting, which was held on January 8-10, 1985 in Moscow, the U.S. and Soviet delegations presented their positions on bilateral trade and discussed potential areas for

trade expansion and joint projects. The talks were preliminary and paved the way for a Cabinet-level meeting on bilateral trade. 1/ After the working group of experts' meeting, the Reagan administration indicated its willingness to hold a meeting of the U.S.-Soviet Joint Commercial Commission (JCC) to discuss expanding "peaceful" trade, i.e., trade consistent with U.S. national security export controls and other U.S. laws governing bilateral trade. The JCC, which is now cochaired by Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev, last met in December 1978. On March 20, the Commerce Department announced that the Soviet Union had agreed to hold the meeting on May 20-21 in Moscow. 2/

Coca-Cola's Contract With the Soviet Union

After Pepsi's exclusive 10-year contract with the Soviet Union expired on December 31, 1984, Coca-Cola moved to secure a foothold in the Soviet market. Under the terms of an agreement announced in late January, Coca-Cola will initially supply Coke in cans for sale to diplomats and other foreigners in the Soviet Union. 3/ Subsequently--perhaps as early as this summer--the company will ship Coke syrup for bottling at one plant in the Soviet Union and sale to Soviet citizens. The company hopes that the Soviet Union will eventually set up several bottling plants. Pepsi will continue to be sold in the Soviet Union as will Fanta, Coca-Cola's orange soft drink, which has been sold since 1979. 4/

The Status of Negotiations to Reschedule Official Polish Debts

In the fall of 1983, after Poland lifted martial law, the United States and 16 other Western creditor-governments resumed negotiations to reschedule official Polish debts. 5/ At present, three issues are reported to be involved in the negotiations, which are held under the auspices of the Paris Club: (1) arrearages under an earlier agreement rescheduling official debts

1/ For further information, see 41st Quarterly Report. . ., p. 70.

2/ At the end of the meeting, Secretary Baldrige announced that the administration would introduce legislation to lift the ban on U.S. imports of seven kinds of Soviet furskins (the so-called seven deadly skins), which has been in effect since 1951. The Secretary also announced that the Soviet Trade Minister had agreed to take certain steps to improve U.S. firms' access to the Soviet market. ("An Interview with Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige," Business America, June 10, 1985, pp. 14-15.)

3/ Mark Potts, "Coca-Cola Goes East," Washington Post, Jan. 24, 1985, pp. E1, E10.

4/ On May 21, Donald M. Kendall, Chief Executive Officer of Pepsi Co., announced the signing of a new contract that is expected to double production and sales of Pepsi in the Soviet Union during the next 5 years. The new contract expands the original 1974 contract, under which Pepsi exchanges its soft drink for Stolichnaya vodka. ("Pepsi-Vodka Pact Signed," Washington Post, May 22, 1985, p. D5.)

5/ The United States and other Western countries broke off negotiations on rescheduling the 1982 debt, following Poland's declaration of martial law in Dec. 1981. (For information on U.S. sanctions against Poland, see 35th Quarterly Report. . ., pp. 75-79; 37th Quarterly Report. . ., pp. 90-93; 40th Quarterly Report. . ., pp. 49-50; and 41st Quarterly Report. . ., p. 89.)

that fell due in 1981, (2) an agreement to reschedule official debts that fell due in 1982-84, and (3) Polish requests for new credits from its major West European trading partners. Poland owes Western creditors \$12 billion for the arrearages on the 1981 rescheduling and the 1982-84 debt. A fourth issue--negotiating the rescheduling of official debts falling due in 1985--is likely to emerge, if it has not already done so.

Before the declaration of martial law in December 1981, the Western countries had rescheduled 100 percent of the principal and interest due on 1981 debts, and Poland agreed to pay interest on the total amount rescheduled. The agreement gave Poland a 4-year grace period, during which only interest would have to be paid. Poland made the interest payment for 1981, but has reportedly not paid all of the interest currently due under this agreement.

An agreement rescheduling debts that fell due in 1982-84 has been initialed, but not signed. Since the resumption of the Paris Club negotiations, Poland's position has been that it needs new credits from Western creditor-governments to meet even extended repayment schedules. 1/ In an interview on March 22, Zbigniew Karcz, Poland's chief negotiator at the Paris talks, clarified his Government's position. He said that Poland needed an 'understanding' on new credits rather than specific commitments from creditor-nations before it could finalize the agreement to reschedule the 1982-84 debts. 2/ Karcz was quoted as saying that Poland was seeking new credits from major West European trading partners only. He mentioned West Germany, the United Kingdom, Austria, and Italy. In the case of the first two countries, the Polish request was reportedly substantial--\$450 million in 1985 and \$500 million in 1986 from West Germany and \$240 million in 1985 and \$250 million in 1986 from the United Kingdom. To date, the West European governments involved have not issued a formal public response to the Polish Government's request. However, Dr. Martin Bangemann, the West German Minister of Economics, reportedly indicated that the West German Government would provide Poland with some new credit subject to certain conditions. 3/ Although Bangemann declined to specify the amount under consideration, he reportedly termed Poland's request for \$450 million in new credit for 1985 'impossible.' 4/

Hungary Joins Two World Bank Affiliates

During the first week of February, Hungary became the 133rd member of the International Development Association (IDA) and the 127th member of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Hungary joined the World Bank in 1982. Its contribution to the capital of IDA (subscription) is \$10 million, and its subscription in IFC is \$1,364,000.

1/ Christopher Bobinski and David Buchan, "Poland offered credit by Bonn," Financial Times, Mar. 23, 1985, p. 32.

2/ Margie Lindsay, "Poles to seek 'understanding' with creditors," Financial Times, Mar. 26, 1985, p. 3.

3/ Bobinski and Buchan, p. 32.

4/ Quoted in ibid.

Developments in Controls on Exports to the NME's

Proposed foreign availability regulations

On March 15, the International Trade Administration (ITA) of the Department of Commerce proposed regulations addressing the issue of foreign availability--the existence of other Western sources of goods and technology controlled by the United States. 1/ The proposed regulations would allow U.S. exporters and others, under certain circumstances, to request approval of a license or decontrol of a commodity or technical data on the grounds of foreign availability. The regulations describe the new procedure as part of Commerce's foreign availability assessment program. This program was established in response to a provision of the Export Administration Act of 1979 that directed the Secretary of Commerce to "establish a capability to monitor" foreign availability. According to the regulations, this program is "intended to lead to elimination of export controls that are ineffective in achieving the national security objectives of the export control system." The regulations also state Commerce's intention to approve licenses or decontrol items on the basis of foreign availability--

only when such actions would not permit exports that could contribute in any significant way to the military potential of a country or combination of countries to which national security export controls are directed.

The regulations, which may be amended following the public comment period, apply only to commodities and technical data subject to national security controls. (Commerce plans to issue separate regulations for items subject to foreign policy controls since the purposes of the two types of controls differ.) In determining whether foreign availability exists, Commerce will only consider "non-U.S. origin" items; that is, items not subject to U.S. export or re-export controls. Thus, for example, a commodity manufactured overseas under a U.S. license would not be considered to be of non-U.S. origin. Items whose export is restricted by international agreements (e.g., COCOM controls) or foreign law are also excluded. 2/ According to the new regulations, foreign availability exists

when the Secretary of Commerce determines that a non-U.S. origin item of comparable quality is available in fact to proscribed countries in quantities sufficient to satisfy their needs so that U.S. exports of such an item would not make a significant contribution to the military potential of such countries.

For the purposes of the foreign availability regulations, "proscribed countries" are the U.S.S.R., the East European NME's, Laos, and Mongolia (i.e., Country Groups Q, W, and Y). The regulations specifically exclude North Korea, Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Cuba since they are subject to a virtual

1/ 50 F.R. 10501.

2/ COCOM is an informal organization through which Western countries coordinate their controls on exports to most Communist countries. In addition to the United States, its members are Japan and the NATO countries minus Iceland and Spain.

embargo notwithstanding foreign availability. China, which is now classified in Country Group V (along with West European and other non-Communist countries), is also excluded.

The regulations set out the factors Commerce proposed considering to determine the comparability of U.S. and non-U.S. commodities and technical data, and established procedures and standards for filing foreign availability claims. If Commerce determines that foreign availability exists in fact, approval of a license or decontrol of an item would not automatically follow since the regulations stipulate that the President may determine that such an action would be detrimental to national security. The regulations also provide for appeals of negative foreign availability determinations, but a determination by Commerce to deny a license or maintain a control notwithstanding foreign availability is not appealable.

DOD review of licenses for exports to free-world countries to prevent diversion to Soviet bloc

During the quarter under review, the administration issued and put into effect a directive providing for DOD review of applications to export 10 categories of goods on the Commodity Control List (CCL) to up to 15 non-Communist countries. 1/ The directive is intended to prevent the diversion of militarily significant U.S.-origin goods to the Soviet Union and its allies through third countries. Prior to the directive, which was issued by the National Security Council in January, DOD's review of license applications was essentially limited to those involving exports to Communist countries.

The administration has not released a list of the countries subject to the review process, but it is reported to include countries that do not formally cooperate with the United States in controlling exports to Communist countries either through COCOM or bilateral agreements. The list can be changed, but no more than 15 countries may be listed at any one time. The 10 CCL categories covered by the directive include electronics and semiconductor manufacturing equipment, measuring and calibrating equipment, microcircuits and integrated circuits, carbon technology and manufacturing equipment, computers, and computer software.

The directive is being implemented through an electronic system linking Commerce, which has the primary responsibility for export licensing, and Defense. 2/ In keeping with the administration's efforts to reduce the time

1/ "Department of Commerce Statement by Acting Assistant Secretary for Trade Administration, William T. Archey Before the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade, Apr. 23, 1985," pp. 7-9 and "Testimony of Robert L. Price, Director of the Office of East-West Trade, Department of State, Before the House Subcommittee on International Economic Policy, Apr. 23, 1985," pp. 9-10.

2/ Commerce began electronic transmission of selected data from applications to DOD in mid-February. As of mid-April, additional data required by DOD for detailed review and DOD's responses to Commerce were not being transmitted electronically, but the Administration plans to automate the system fully. ("Department of Commerce Statement. . .," pp. 7-8.)

needed for processing licenses, time limits were set for DOD review. DOD has a pre-review period of 7 days to determine whether an application warrants a detailed review, and a review period of 15 days. If DOD objects to the issuance of a license, it must submit a specific, written justification.

U.S. and COCOM efforts to speed licensing of exports to China

The issuance of new U.S. regulations in late 1983 easing restrictions on exports to China led to a dramatic increase in license applications. 1/ According to Commerce Department data, applications for exports to China exceeded 9,600 in 1984-- double the number filed in 1983. 2/ At yearend, almost 3 months were required to process an application for an export falling in the green zone (nonsensitive cases eligible for expedited handling) and almost 6 months to process non-green zone applications (yellow and red zone applications requiring case-by-case review).

Since over 90 percent of green-zone applications require review and approval by COCOM, the deluge of applications by U.S. exporters also created a logjam of U.S. requests for exceptions to COCOM controls. 3/ According to administration officials, technical and procedural problems were delaying the submission of U.S. cases to COCOM and COCOM consideration was adding about 3 months to the time needed to obtain a license for green-zone applications. 4/ Another consequence of the surge in applications was that U.S. cases came to dominate COCOM meetings, accounting for 64 percent of the delegates' total caseload in 1984. 5/

Many U.S. exporters complained that too much time was required to license exports to China, particularly those falling within the green zone. Some questioned whether the new regulations were succeeding in their purpose of easing the transfer of technology to China. Chinese officials were also reported to be displeased with delays in licensing. COCOM's increasing preoccupation with U.S. cases involving China led to concern on the part of some observers that COCOM was being distracted from what--in their view--was its primary mission: controlling exports to the Soviet bloc.

Also viewing the licensing process as too slow, the administration took several steps to speed the review process within the U.S. Government and COCOM during the quarter under review. As of April, Commerce reported that the time needed to process a green-zone application had been reduced by 30 to 40 days as a result of various administrative measures. 6/ In addition, the United

1/ For a description of the regulations, which were issued on November 23, 1983, see 37th Quarterly Report. . ., pp. 35-36.

2/ "Department of Commerce Statement. . .," p. 10.

3/ "Testimony of Robert L. Price. . .," pp. 5-6. (The remainder require only that the United States inform COCOM that it intends to authorize the export.)

4/ Ibid. and "Testimony of Robert L. Price. . .," p. 6.

5/ "Testimony of Robert L. Price. . .," p. 6.

6/ "Department of Commerce Statement. . .," p. 10.

States made proposals at the High-Level Meeting in February to accelerate COCOM review through "administrative means." 1/ Administration officials reported that other COCOM members agreed to address the issue and to hold follow-up meetings. Specific measures by COCOM members that U.S. officials have disclosed are the COCOM Secretariat's decision to increase the number of cases the U.S. COCOM delegate may submit daily for translation and processing and increases in the staffs of the U.S. Delegate and COCOM Secretariat. 2/ As a result of these measures and quicker transmittal of submissions from Washington to Paris, the State Department reported that the submission of U.S. cases for COCOM consideration is no longer being delayed. Administration officials have not commented on whether other COCOM members have accelerated their consideration of U.S. cases.

The administration has indicated that it will seek further reductions in the time needed to process licenses. Its goals are to reduce the average processing time for green-zone applications requiring COCOM approval from over 200 days in 1984 to within 30 days in 1985 and for non-green zone applications from 275 days to within 90-120 days over the same period. 3/ To help achieve these goals, the administration announced that it would introduce "parallel processing," in which Commerce and DOD would process licenses simultaneously instead of sequentially. Commerce expects this change to reduce processing times by an additional 45 days.

New computer regulations

On December 31, 1984, the United States published regulations implementing the July 1984 COCOM agreement on exports of computers, computer software, and large telecommunications switches. 4/ The regulations decontrolled certain 8-bit computers, certain digital computers (microprocessors) "embedded" or "incorporated" in otherwise uncontrolled equipment (subject to certain limitations on their data processing rate), and certain low-level computer peripherals such as impact printers, floppy discs, and cathode-ray-tube displays. The regulations also raised the level of general purpose commercial computers likely to be approved for export to the Soviet bloc. The regulations also strengthened licensing criteria for "ruggedized" computers with potential military uses; imposed multilateral controls on certain embedded or incorporated computers; established tighter licensing criteria for supermini computers; and established multilateral controls on strategically sensitive computer software.

1/ "Testimony of Robert L. Price. . .," p. 7. See also "Department of Commerce Statement. . .," pp. 10-11. The meeting, which was held in Paris on Feb. 7-8, was the third high-level meeting since 1981. According to official sources, COCOM is now reviewing the embargo lists continuously (reportedly by reviewing one-third of the items each year) rather than triannually as in the past.

2/ "Statement of Robert L. Price. . .," p. 6.

3/ "Department of Commerce Statement. . .," pp. 12, 11. This includes the time Commerce expects to save through measures taken by COCOM.

4/ 49 F.R. 50608. For background on the COCOM agreement, see 40th Quarterly Report. . ., pp. 55-57 and Paul Mann, "Commerce Dept. Will Strengthen Monitoring of Computer Exports," Aviation Week & Space Technology, Jan. 21, 1985, pp. 108-109.

The regulations, which were published in final form, were originally scheduled to go into effect on January 1, 1985. Commerce, however, delayed the effective date of new controls imposed by the regulations until May 29 in response to technical issues raised by U.S. exporters. 1/ The parts of the regulations that decontrolled exports went into effect as scheduled.

The complexity of the COCOM agreement raised the issue of how other COCOM members would interpret it in drafting their regulations. In January, Acting Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export Administration Archey reportedly stated that the United States would carefully monitor other countries' treatment of applications for exports of computers and related items to determine whether their interpretation was consistent with that of the United States so that U.S. companies would not be placed at a commercial disadvantage. 2/

Spain modifies export control policy

The Spanish Government reportedly modified its export control policy in late February. Although Spain has been a member of NATO since 1982, it has not joined COCOM and, according to press accounts, has not signed an agreement with the United States to control technology sales to the Soviet bloc. 3/ According to press reports, the Spanish Cabinet decided to strengthen export controls on dual-use items and establish a ministerial committee to conduct separate negotiations with the United States and COCOM. 4/

U.S. Administrative Actions Affecting Imports from the NME's

New country-of-origin rules for textile imports

On March 5, the U.S. Customs Service published the final version of the new country-of-origin rules for imports of textiles and apparel. 5/ They provide that textiles made from materials produced or manufactured in one

1/ In particular, U.S. exporters argued that the definition of "embedded" could result in the reimposition of some controls that had been lifted previously and that the section on software would require validated licenses for some programs that had previously been exportable to free-world destinations under a general license. After consulting with Defense, Commerce amended these sections. (For a description of the issues involved, see Bureau of National Affairs, "COCOM Computer Regulations Criticized for Their 'Ambiguities, Contradictions,'" International Trade Reporter, May 15, 1985, pp. 678-79 and "Department of Commerce Statement. . .," pp. 12-13. The final version of the changes may be found at 50 F.R. 16469.)

2/ Mann, p. 108.

3/ David White, "U.S. seeks to close Spanish door," Financial Times, Jan. 30, 1985, p. 2.

4/ David White, "Spain compromises over U.S. demands on hi-tech exports," Financial Times, Feb. 28, 1985, p. 30.

5/ 50 F.R. 8710.

country must undergo a "substantial transformation" in another country to enter the United States as a product of the second country. The final rule eased the proposed origin requirements for sewn or tailored garments, but not for knitwear. 1/

The new rules are designed to prevent manufacturers from evading U.S. quotas on textile imports by shipping unfinished textile products to another country for final processing so that they can be counted against the second country's quota. The new regulations jeopardize coproduction arrangements between China and Hong Kong firms, which are designed to take advantage of China's lower labor costs. 2/ Under these arrangements, garment panels are knitted in China and sent to Hong Kong for assembly. The finished garments are labeled "made in Hong Kong" and entered under Hong Kong's quota. Under the new regulation, China would have to be designated the country of origin and the garments entered under China's quota. Most observers believe that the volume of the affected trade is too large to be accommodated under China's quota. 3/ Most of the options under consideration by Hong Kong manufacturers--partial or complete repatriation of operations to Hong Kong, similar coproduction arrangements with European Community countries whose textile exports are not subject to quantitative limits by the United States, and diversification into other product lines--would eliminate China's input into the production process. 4/ Under one controversial proposal, however, the coproduction arrangements with China would continue. This proposal calls for the creation of a special manufacturing area located in Hong Kong near the Chinese border. Workers would cross the border each day for work and return to Chinese territory at night. The Government of Hong Kong is reportedly opposed to the proposal on the grounds that it could threaten Hong Kong's status as a separate customs territory. According to local sources, however, support for the proposal appears to be growing in Hong Kong. 5/ The Chinese Government's attitude towards the proposal is not known, but the assignment of Chinese citizens to overseas work in the past might be viewed as a precedent.

Antidumping investigations

During January-March 1985, 19 antidumping investigations involving U.S. imports from NME countries were in progress (see table 12). The total includes two investigations instituted during the quarter under review--natural bristle paint brushes and brush heads from China, and oil country tubular goods from Romania--and one investigation reinstated by ITA--hot-rolled carbon steel plate from Romania. On January 4, 1983, ITA

1/ For a comparison of the two versions of the rule, see 41st Quarterly Report. . ., pp. 50-51.

2/ Ibid.

3/ Estimates of Hong Kong exports potentially affected range from \$99 to \$300 million. (Constance Hamilton, "Hong Kong's knitware industry unravels under new U.S. rules of origin," International Economic Review [USITC], May 1985, p. 1.)

4/ Paul Sillitoe, "Seeking a new style," Far Eastern Economic Review, Apr. 4, 1985, pp. 49-50.

5/ Ibid., p. 50.

Table 12.--Dumping investigations involving imports from NME's in progress during January-March 1985

Country	Product	Investigation : No. and date of petition	Preliminary Determinations			Final Determinations		
			Commission Vote and date	Determina- tion and date of publication	ITA Weighted- average dumping margin	Determina- tion and date of publication	ITA Weighted- average dumping margin	Commission Vote and date
China-----	Natural bristle paint brushes and brush heads.	731-TA-244 2/19/85	Affirmative (5 to 0) 1/ 3/28/85	--	--	--	--	--
Czecho- slovakia----	Carbon steel plates.	731-TA-213 12/19/84	Affirmative (4 to 1) 2/ 1/28/85	--	--	--	--	--
	Gold-rolled carbon steel plates and sheets.	731-TA-225 12/19/84	Affirmative (3 to 2) 3/ 1/28/85	--	--	--	--	--
East Germany--	Potassium chloride.	731-TA-184 3/30/84	Affirmative (4 to 0) 4/ 5/14/84	affirmative: 9/12/84	112.17	negative 1/31/85	--	--
	Carbon steel wire rod.	731-TA-205 9/26/84	affirmative (5 to 0) 5/ 11/6/84	affirmative: 3/12/85 6/	26.30	--	--	4 15
	Carbon steel plates.	731-TA-216 12/19/84	Affirmative (4 to 1) 7/ 1/28/85	--	--	--	--	--
	Gold-rolled carbon steel plates and sheets.	731-TA-226 12/19/84	Affirmative (3 to 2) 8/ 1/28/85	--	--	--	--	--
	Galvanized car- bon steel sheets.	731-TA-231 12/19/84	Negative (5 to 0) 9/ 1/28/85	--	--	--	--	--
Hungary-----	Carbon steel plates.	731-TA-215 12/19/84	Affirmative (4 to 1) 10/ 1/28/85	--	--	--	--	--
	Hot-rolled car- bon steel sheets.	731-TA-221 12/19/84	Affirmative (4 to 1) 11/ 1/28/85	--	--	--	--	--
Poland-----	Barbed wire and barbless wire strand.	731-TA-210 11/19/84	Affirmative (5 to 0) 12/ 1/2/85	--	--	--	--	--
	Carbon steel plates.	731-TA-216 12/19/84	Affirmative (4 to 1) 13/ 1/28/85	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12.--Dumping investigations involving imports from NME's in progress during January-March 1985--Continued

Country	Product	Investigation No. and date of petition	Preliminary Determinations			Final Determinations		
			Commission	ITA	ITA	ITA	Commission	
			Vote and date	Determination and date of publication	Weighted average dumping margin	Determination and date of publication	Weighted average dumping margin	Vote and date
Poland--cont	Carbon steel angles, shapes, and sections.	731-TA-235 12/19/84	Affirmative (3 to 2) 1/28/85	--	--	--	--	--
Romania-----	Hot-rolled carbon steel plate. 15/	731-TA-58 1/11/82	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Hot-rolled carbon steel sheets.	731-TA-222 12/19/84	Affirmative (4 to 1) 1/28/85	--	--	--	--	--
	Cold-rolled carbon steel plates and sheets.	731-TA-228 12/19/84	Affirmative (3 to 2) 1/28/85	--	--	--	--	--
	Galvanized carbon steel sheets.	731-TA-232 12/19/84	Negative (5 to 0) 1/28/85	--	--	--	--	--
	Oil country tubular goods.	731-TA-250 2/28/85	--	--	--	--	--	--
Soviet Union--	Potassium chloride.	731-TA-187 3/30/84	Affirmative (4 to 0) 5/14/84	Affirmative: 9/12/84	187.03	Affirmative: 1/31/85	1.77	Negative (4 to 0) 3/4/85

1/ The Commissioners unanimously determined that there was a reasonable indication that a U.S. industry was threatened with material injury. Commissioners Eckes and Rohr determined that there was also a reasonable indication that a U.S. industry was being materially injured. (USITC Publication 1674, Apr. 1985)

2/ Chairman Stern and Commissioner Rohr determined that there was a reasonable indication that a U.S. industry was threatened with material injury. Commissioners Eckes and Lodwick determined that there was a reasonable indication that a U.S. industry was threatened with material injury. Vice-Chairman Liebeler voted in the negative. (USITC Publication 1642, Feb. 1985)

3/ Commissioners Eckes, Lodwick, and Rohr determined that there was a reasonable indication that a U.S. industry was threatened with material injury. Chairman Stern and Vice Chairman Liebeler voted in the negative. (USITC Publication 1642, Feb. 1985)

4/ Then Commissioner Haggart determined that there was a reasonable indication that a U.S. industry was materially injured. Then Chairman Eckes and Commissioners Lodwick and Rohr determined that there was a reasonable indication that a U.S. industry was materially injured or was threatened with material injury. Commissioners Stern and Liebeler did not participate. (USITC Publication 1529, May 1984)

5/ The Commission determined that there was a reasonable indication that a U.S. industry was materially injured. Commissioners Liebeler and Lodwick determined that a U.S. industry was threatened with material injury. (USITC Publication 1607, Nov. 1984)

Footnotes for Table 12--Continued

- 6/ ITA determined that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to imports of the product.
- 7/ Chairwoman Stern and Commissioner Rohr determined that there was a reasonable indication that a U.S. industry was materially injured. Commissioners Eckes and Lodwick determined that there was a reasonable indication that a U.S. industry was threatened with material injury. Vice Chairman Liebeler voted in the negative. (USITC Publication 1642, Feb. 1985)
- 8/ Commissioners Eckes, Lodwick, and Rohr determined that there was a reasonable indication that a U.S. industry was threatened with material injury. Chairwoman Stern and Vice Chairman Liebeler voted in the negative. (USITC Publication 1642, Feb. 1985)
- 9/ The Commission unanimously determined that there was no reasonable indication that a U.S. industry was materially injured or threatened with material injury, or that the establishment of an industry was materially retarded. (USITC Publication 1642, Feb. 1985)
- 10/ Chairwoman Stern and Commissioner Rohr determined that there was a reasonable indication that a U.S. industry was materially injured. Commissioners Eckes and Lodwick determined that there was a reasonable indication that a U.S. industry was threatened with material injury. Vice Chairwoman Liebeler voted in the negative. (USITC Publication 1642, Feb. 1985)
- 11/ Commissioners Eckes and Lodwick determined that there was a reasonable indication that a U.S. industry was threatened with material injury. Chairwoman Stern determined that there was a reasonable indication that a U.S. industry was materially injured. Commissioner Rohr determined that there was a reasonable indication that a U.S. industry was materially injured or was threatened with material injury. Vice Chairwoman Liebeler voted in the negative. (USITC Publication 1642, Feb. 1985)
- 12/ The Commission determined that there was a reasonable indication that a U.S. industry was materially injured by reason of imports of barbed wire and barbless wire strand from Poland. (USITC Publication 1631, Jan. 1985)
- 13/ Chairwoman Stern and Commissioner Rohr determined that there was a reasonable indication that a U.S. industry was materially injured. Commissioners Eckes and Lodwick determined that there was a reasonable indication that a U.S. industry was threatened with material injury. Vice Chairman Liebeler voted in the negative. (USITC Publication 1642, Feb. 1985)
- 14/ Commissioners Eckes, Lodwick, and Rohr determined that there was a reasonable indication that a U.S. industry was threatened with material injury. Chairwoman Stern and Vice Chairman Liebeler voted in the negative. (USITC Publication 1642, Feb. 1985)
- 15/ Following affirmative determinations by the Commission and ITC during the preliminary investigations, ITA suspended this investigation effective Jan. 4, 1983 on the basis of an agreement with the Romanian exporter. ITA reinstated the investigation effective Mar. 12, 1985, after determining that the suspension agreement was no longer in the public interest. (50 F.R. 9812)
- 16/ Commissioners Eckes and Lodwick determined that there was a reasonable indication that a U.S. industry was threatened with material injury. Chairwoman Stern determined that there was a reasonable indication that a U.S. industry was materially injured. Commissioner Rohr determined that there was a reasonable indication that a U.S. industry was materially injured or was threatened with material injury. Vice Chairwoman Liebeler voted in the negative. (USITC Publication 1642, Feb. 1985)
- 17/ Commissioners Eckes, Lodwick, and Rohr determined that there was a reasonable indication that a U.S. industry was threatened with material injury. Chairwoman Stern and Vice Chairman Liebeler voted in the negative. (USITC Publication 1642, Feb. 1985)
- 18/ The Commission unanimously determined that there was no reasonable indication that a U.S. industry was materially injured or threatened with material injury, or that the establishment of an industry was materially retarded. (USITC Publication 1642, Feb. 1985)
- 19/ Then Commissioner Haggart determined that there was a reasonable indication that a U.S. industry was materially injured. Then Chairman Eckes and Commissioners Lodwick and Rohr determined that there was a reasonable indication that a U.S. industry was materially injured and was threatened with material injury. Commissioners Stern and Liebeler did not participate. (USITC Publication 1529, May 1984)
- 20/ The Commission determined that a U.S. industry was not materially injured or threatened with material injury, and that the establishment of an industry in the United States was not materially retarded, by reason of imports of potassium chloride from the Soviet Union. Chairwoman Stern did not participate in the investigation. (USITC Publication 1656, Mar. 1985)

suspended this investigation on the basis of an agreement which it had determined would eliminate sales of the Romanian product at less than fair value (LTFV). On March 12, 1985, however, ITA determined that the suspension agreement no longer met the requirement of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, that such agreements be in the public interest. ^{1/} ITA's determination was based on three factors: First, it found "clear indications" that sales of the Romanian product would increase so rapidly in 1985 that Romania could become the largest single supplier of the product to the U.S. market. Second, ITA concluded that "current and anticipated levels of market penetration" of the Romanian steel product "threaten the viability of the restraint agreements." Under these agreements, which have been initialed recently, other steel producing countries have accepted quantitative limits on sales to the United States based on their market shares. Third, ITA concluded that "massive" sales of the Romanian product "will further depress the sales and profits of the U.S. domestic industry at a time when the United States Government has undertaken a program to improve the vitality and performance of that industry."

During the quarter under review, four investigations were concluded or terminated. None of them resulted in the imposition of antidumping duties. Two of them--galvanized carbon steel sheets from East Germany and Romania--were terminated by negative preliminary determinations of the Commission. In the two remaining investigations, which concerned potassium chloride (also known as muriate of potash or potash) from East Germany and the Soviet Union, ITA issued a final determination that only the Soviet product was being sold at less than fair value. The Soviet potash case was terminated, however, by the Commission's subsequent negative determination in its final investigation.

Of the 19 investigations in progress during the quarter under review, 16 involved East European steel products. Petitions filed in late 1984 by United States Steel Corp., Chapparral Steel Co., and Bethlehem Steel Corp. concerning six closely related products accounted for 12 of these cases. By number of investigations per country, East Germany and Romania ranked first with five products from each country under investigation. Poland ranked third (three investigations), followed by Czechoslovakia and Hungary (two products from each country under investigation). Both the Soviet Union and China had only one product under investigation.

^{1/} 50 F.R. 9812.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN SINO-SOVIET ECONOMIC RELATIONS

In late December 1984, China and the Soviet Union signed three agreements calling for the development of various projects involving economic and technical cooperation and for exchanges of information in the fields of science and technology. These agreements may provide the basis for Soviet participation in the modernization of the Chinese economy. The agreements were signed during a series of meetings headed by Chinese Vice Premier Yao Yilin and First Deputy Premier Ivan V. Arkhipov, the highest ranking Soviet official to visit China in 15 years. On the same occasion, the two parties also announced that a long-term trade pact would be signed in June or July 1985. The agreements followed a substantial increase in the volume of Sino-Soviet trade in 1983 and 1984 and, after a lapse of more than two decades, the gradual resumption of educational, cultural, and athletic exchanges during the same period.

The improvement in Sino-Soviet relations that led to the agreements appears to have stemmed mainly from a series of formal "normalization" talks that began in October 1982. After six rounds of talks (the most recent of which was held in April 1985) and numerous informal exchanges, these negotiations remain deadlocked over political and strategic issues. Nevertheless, despite fundamental differences that continue to obstruct progress toward the overall normalization of relations, the resumption of a dialogue between the two countries has apparently eased tensions. This warming of relations has provided the basis for the expansion of bilateral trade and the development of closer economic and technical ties.

Steps to normalize bilateral relations

In 1960, after a decade in which the Soviet Union was China's primary source of economic support, all the Soviet technicians, more than a thousand in number, were recalled and all economic aid was withdrawn. However, some trade continued between the two countries throughout the 1960's and 1970's despite border disputes 1/ and ideological differences that precluded any serious overtures toward reconciliation until after the death of Mao Zedong. In 1979, with the stabilization of Deng Xiaoping's leadership in China, the Chinese agreed to participate in normalization talks with the Soviets. 2/ The first meetings took place in September and November 1979, but China suspended further consultations when the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in December 1979, and the talks were not resumed until the fall of 1982. Meanwhile, steps to rebuild economic ties were begun. In 1981, China proposed a doubling of bilateral trade and signed a railroad transport agreement with the Soviet Union. 3/

1/ The long-standing Sino-Soviet dispute over territorial boundaries was the reason for the last visit to China of a high-ranking Soviet official prior to Deputy Premier Arkhipov's visit in December 1984. In 1969, after armed conflicts had flared up along the existing frontier, Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin and his Chinese counterpart, Zhou Enlai, met briefly at Beijing airport and agreed to resume negotiations. For a detailed discussion of the border dispute between China and the Soviet Union, including recent developments, see Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), China Newsletter, No. 50 (May-June 1984), pp. 3-5.

2/ For a discussion of the political and strategic changes that led to the normalization talks, see Donald S. Zagoria, "The Moscow-Beijing Detente," Foreign Affairs, vol. 61, No. 4 (Spring 1983), pp. 854-855.

3/ Ibid., p.856.

Since 1982, when the first round of formal negotiations following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan began, the Chinese have demanded that three preconditions be met before "normal" relations can be reestablished. These preconditions are: (1) the unilateral reduction of Soviet armed forces in the area bordering on China and the withdrawal of all forces from the Mongolian People's Republic; (2) the discontinuation of Soviet support of Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea; and (3) the removal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. No progress has been officially reported by either side, and all evidence from other sources indicates that the pace of any future movement toward settlement of these issues will be slow. The Soviets remain unyielding in response to any of China's demands, and the Chinese, despite their interest in making these demands for reasons of national security, also have a tactical interest in prolonging the negotiations. Economic modernization is the highest priority of Chinese policy, and the achievement of this goal requires a period of dependence on Western capital and technology. China's leaders may believe that there is risk in progressing too rapidly in their negotiations with the Soviets. 1/ On the other hand, by continuing the talks and strengthening trade and other economic ties, both China and the Soviet Union could hope to exert more leverage in their strategic relations with the United States. 2/

Aside from any strategic or political considerations, both countries stand to benefit economically from an easing of bilateral tensions. For China, a peaceful international environment is essential to carry out its economic modernization program. It cannot afford a big increase in defense spending. For the Soviet Union, better relations with China provide some relief from heavy military expenditures that are especially burdensome in view of the slow growth of the Soviet economy. As a less developed country, China probably expects to be the prime beneficiary of any projects arising out of the agreements for industrial and technical cooperation, but the Soviets may expect to gain as much, or more, from increased trade. China can supply the Soviet Union with food and other consumer products that it otherwise has to transport long distances from European Russia to the Far East. On the other hand, because of the inadequacy of China's transportation system, trade with the Soviet Union provides the northern provinces of China the opportunity to sell a number of commodities that cannot be easily shipped to consumers in its major urban centers or to coastal points for export elsewhere. Also, since the trade is conducted on a barter basis, it does not give rise to balance of payments problems.

1/ See Allen S. Whiting, "Sino-Soviet Relations: What Next?", *The Annals of The American Academy of Political and Social Science*, vol. 476 (November 1984), p. 148, and Zagoria, *op. cit.*, p. 868.

2/ As far as China is concerned, the move toward limited detente with the Soviet Union may be viewed as part of a larger shift in foreign policy. In his previously cited article, p. 860, Mr. Zagoria makes the following point: ". . . the Chinese must have been somewhat uncomfortable at placing themselves in a position where they had become too dependent on the United States. The proud, highly nationalistic Chinese were not suited to be the junior partner of the Americans any more than they were suited to be Moscow's junior partner in the 1950s. Their present stress on 'independence' reflects a desire both to gain greater future maneuverability and to carve out a fully independent place in world politics."

The following section describes the new Sino-Soviet cooperative agreements that were signed last December and some projects that have been planned or proposed. A final section discusses the pending long-term trade agreement and describes recent developments in trade between the two countries.

Economic and technological cooperation agreements

The three documents signed by China and the Soviet Union on December 28, 1984, were designated in the announcement issued by China's official wire service as an agreement on economic and technical cooperation, an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation, and an agreement on the establishment of a Sino-Soviet commission for economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation. 1/ The economic and technical accord stipulates that cooperation between the two countries can include the following:

- (1) elaboration, exchange, and transfer of technology and production equipment;
- (2) planning, construction, and reconstruction of industrial enterprises and other projects;
- (3) reciprocal rendering of technical services, delivery of equipment and materials, training of technical personnel, and other possible forms of cooperation to be agreed by the parties. 2/

The second agreement covering cooperation in science and technology calls for the exchange of "information and documentation, specimens of products and materials, 'know-how,' and licenses." 3/ It also includes a provision for the "conduct of joint research and development" and the "exchange of the results of research and development." 4/ Both agreements further provide for the specific terms of cooperation to be the subject of separate protocols or contracts that will be concluded by "appropriate organizations." The joint commission that will be established under the third agreement will monitor and coordinate the operation of the various cooperative activities and will draft proposals and examine measures aimed at further expanding cooperation. 5/

The economic and technical accord and the agreement forming the joint commission entered into force upon signature and will remain in effect for a period of 10 years. The scientific and technological accord will remain in

1/ The Xinhua General Overseas News Service (Xinhua), Dec. 28, 1984, Item No: 122840.

2/ Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS), Daily Report: Soviet Union, Apr. 25, 1985, p. B 1. A translation from Russian of an official Soviet text of all three agreements appears in this report, pp. B 1-B 5.

3/ Ibid., p. B 4.

4/ Ibid.

5/ These agreements are similar to the industrial and technological cooperation accord signed by the United States and China in January 1984. This accord is a framework agreement that provides for specific cooperative work programs to be implemented and monitored by the United States-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade. For details, see 38th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 43-44, and 41st Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 40-41.

force for 5 years. All three agreements will be automatically extended for successive 5-year periods unless either contracting party follows a stipulated procedure to notify the other party of its wish to terminate the agreement.

The limited information available indicates that the new agreements may closely resemble ones that existed during the 1950's, when Soviet economic aid and technical assistance were instrumental in the building of China's industrial base following the Communist revolution. For example, two separate accords were signed in October 1954: one that provided for cooperation in the construction of a number of specified industrial plants in China and a second agreement that called for "the exchange, over five years, of technical 'documents' and scientific information, and of specialists, to further scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries." 1/ In addition, a commission similar to the projected economic, trade, scientific, and technological cooperation commission also existed during the 1950's. 2/

Despite the absence of official confirmation, these three new agreements are believed to provide the basis for the resumption of a Soviet role--albeit a much smaller one than previously--in the modernization of China's economy. Citing the economic and technical accord, a diplomatic source said that the pact envisioned upgrading plants and other construction projects designed by the Soviets and built with their help during the 1950's. 3/ Many of the factories are badly in need of retooling, and some projects were abandoned before completion when the Soviet technicians were abruptly summoned home in 1960. First Deputy Premier Arkhipov, who signed the new agreements for the Soviet Union, was the chief Soviet economic advisor in China during the 1950's. Before departing in 1958, when relations between the two countries began to deteriorate, he helped the Chinese to draw up and implement their first 5-year (1953-57) plan.

A Sino-Soviet joint coal mine development project was reported to be already underway in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region of China. 4/ In addition, the pending trade agreement is said to include a Chinese plan to purchase two atomic-powered electricity generating facilities from the Soviet Union, 5/ the construction of which will probably also require Soviet technical assistance. China's atomic energy program reportedly includes plans to build at least one plant in Heilongjiang Province, which borders on the Soviet Union. 6/ The Chinese are also known to be interested in obtaining Soviet help in upgrading and expanding their use of hydroelectric power. Another area in which China needs help is long-distance electrical transmission. This is one type of technology that the Soviet Union has probably developed to a more advanced level than any other country. China's leaders are well aware, however, that they must depend primarily on the United States and other Western countries. The Soviet Union cannot possibly supply them with either the quantity or quality of technology they require for economic modernization.

1/ O. Edmund Club, China and Russia: The "Great Game," [New York: Columbia University Press, 1971], p. 403.

2/ New York Times, Dec. 24, 1984, p. A1.

3/ New York Times, Dec. 29, 1984, p. 5.

4/ FBIS, Daily Report: China, Jan. 2, 1985, p. C 1.

5/ FBIS, Daily Report: China, Feb. 6, 1985, Annex, p. 3.

6/ Ibid.

Five-year trade agreement

In December, when the Chinese and Soviets announced that their first long-term trade agreement since the 1950's would be concluded within a few months, the only additional information they provided was that the pact would cover the period 1986 through 1990. 1/ Since that time, both Chinese and Soviet officials have mentioned that the agreement will provide for annual increases in bilateral trade up to a value of approximately \$6 billion in the final year. If this target is achieved, the level of Sino-Soviet trade in 1990 will be equivalent to that reached in United States-China trade in 1984.

Since 1982, Sino-Soviet trade has nearly quadrupled in value. The following tabulation shows China's trade with the Soviet Union from 1980 through 1984 (in millions of U.S. dollars): 2/

<u>Year</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Turnover</u>
1980-----	226.5	260.4	-39.9	486.9
1981-----	131.7	115.9	15.8	247.6
1982-----	142.6	165.2	-22.6	307.8
1983-----	307.9	339.7	-31.8	647.6
1984-----	625.2	574.6	50.6	1,199.8

Although the tabulation shows small yearend deficits or surpluses, all the trade consists of barter transactions. The annual agreements under which Sino-Soviet trade has been conducted over the past 25 years have provided for the exchange of goods to be recorded in Swiss francs, and any yearend imbalance is apparently carried forward and covered by shipments of merchandise in the following year. This arrangement will presumably continue under the 5-year agreement, but the Soviet Union may extend credit to China for large purchases. For example, the Soviets are reported to have offered a low-interest loan as part of the proposed plan under which China would import the generators and other Soviet equipment to construct two nuclear-power facilities, estimated to be worth approximately \$2 billion. 3/

Even if it develops as planned, the expansion of Sino-Soviet trade would not bring the two countries to anywhere near the level of interdependence that existed in the 1950's. At \$1.2 billion, the value of China's trade with the Soviet Union was only 2 percent of its total exports and imports in 1984. If bilateral trade reaches \$6 billion by 1990, this level will probably amount to no more than 5 percent of China's overall trade, especially since its imports of Western technology are expected to increase significantly over the next few years. By contrast, the Soviet Union accounted for about 70 percent of China's total trade in the mid-1950's.

Bilateral trade in 1985 will be covered under an agreement signed on November 30, 1984. The level of trade initially agreed upon was 3.6 billion Swiss francs (\$1.4 billion), but the target was increased to 4.6 billion Swiss

1/ This period coincides with China's seventh 5-year plan and the Soviet Union's twelfth 5-year plan.

2/ Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

3/ FBIS, Daily Report: China, Feb. 6, 1985, Annex, p. 3.

francs (\$1.8 billion) during the meetings held in December. 1/ The trade turnover in 1984 was substantially higher than the 2.6 billion Swiss francs (\$1.05 billion) projected in the agreement that covered last year's bilateral trade. 2/

To accommodate the rapidly rising volume of cargo carried between the two countries, a new transport agreement covering the remainder of this year was signed on April 1, 1985. 3/ This protocol calls for increases in transport by rail, highway, river, and sea. Since the first of a series of bilateral railroad transport agreements was signed in 1981, both China and the Soviet Union have apparently handled the increase in trade largely by upgrading and expanding their rail facilities and to a lesser extent by renovating highways that cross the Sino-Soviet border. Especially during the past 2 years, these improvements have accompanied the reopening of a number of so-called "border points" that had been closed for more than 20 years. However, border trade--which is narrowly defined to designate the exchange of goods between a province in China and the neighboring region, or administrative unit, in the Soviet Union--has thus far accounted for no more than 10 to 20 percent of the total annual value of goods transported by rail or other means between the two countries. 4/

To a large extent, Sino-Soviet trade is based on an exchange of agricultural commodities and light industrial goods for transportation equipment, machinery, and other products for industrial or agricultural use. China's exports to the Soviet Union presently include corn, cotton, and soybeans--products that are directly competitive with U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R.--as well as canned and frozen meat, tea, fruits, and vegetables. The Soviet Union is also importing Chinese fabrics, notably silk and cotton, and other textile products such as bedding, woolen blankets, and some items of apparel. In addition, its imports include a variety of consumer manufactures and handicrafts produced in the northern provinces of China and some minerals. Farm commodities will probably remain China's leading group of exports to the Soviet Union and may contribute significantly to an expansion in bilateral trade over the next few years.

The leading Soviet exports to China are aircraft, trucks, and steel. Other products that have contributed to the increase in the Soviet Union's shipments to China over the past 3 years include motorcycles, refrigerators, plate glass, cement, soda ash, logs and lumber, and chemical fertilizers. As the new economic and technical agreement is implemented, industrial machinery and equipment are likely to account for much of the projected increase in Soviet exports to China.

1/ Xinhua, Dec. 28, 1984, Item No: 122867.

2/ FBIS, Daily Report: China, Feb. 13, 1984, p. C 4.

3/ FBIS, Daily Report: China, Apr. 2, 1985, p. C 1.

4/ Border trade as a percentage of total Sino-Soviet trade was estimated by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

APPENDIX A

**U.S. TRADE WITH THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES BY MAJOR SITC
SECTIONS, 1984, JANUARY-MARCH 1984, AND JANUARY-MARCH 1985**

Table A-1.--U.S. trade with all nonmarket economy countries, 1/ by SITC Sections, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

SITC Section	(In thousands of dollars)	
	1984	January-March 1985
U.S. exports:		
0. Food and live animals	3,441,642	787,894
1. Beverages and tobacco	13,460	2,399
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	1,006,751	257,397
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	72,259	15,659
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	56,637	22,422
5. Chemicals	921,121	223,389
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	227,052	41,136
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	1,086,770	170,730
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	286,196	55,587
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	76,019	22,034
Total	7,187,906	1,598,446
U.S. imports:		
0. Food and live animals	317,556	86,898
1. Beverages and tobacco	40,150	10,506
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	141,801	34,364
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	1,307,322	246,716
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	2,761	869
5. Chemicals	479,454	124,172
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	1,024,707	229,999
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	218,394	51,299
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,634,955	443,109
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	30,782	8,301
Total	5,197,882	1,236,233

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 the totals shown.

Table A-2.--U.S. trade with China, by SITC Sections, 1984,
January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1984	January-March 1984	January-March 1985
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	579,144	172,562	33,896
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,267	26	722
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	458,731	92,733	105,832
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	730	150	594
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	7,458	1	-
5. Chemicals-----	644,191	176,903	178,526
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	188,284	29,288	61,425
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	901,103	117,606	317,049
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	197,158	34,678	73,520
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	10,414	2,014	4,127
Total-----	2,988,480	625,961	775,690
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	139,052	34,682	44,965
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	4,407	1,152	1,384
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	111,568	25,554	32,426
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	606,805	89,625	173,101
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	2,749	869	256
5. Chemicals-----	154,914	42,794	43,541
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	543,804	149,836	150,874
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	66,739	12,679	26,559
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	1,387,148	389,792	400,833
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	23,215	7,106	8,044
Total-----	3,040,401	754,087	881,983

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

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

Table A-3.--U.S. trade with the U.S.S.R., ^{1/} by SITC Sections, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

SITC Section	(In thousands of dollars)		
	1984	January-March 1984	January-March 1985
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	2,585,083	516,957	824,986
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,264	-	805
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	224,263	71,094	4,087
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	30,045	10,194	13,207
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	38,872	20,983	34,984
5. Chemicals	208,219	37,532	58,998
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	16,573	4,012	2,724
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	110,221	36,067	29,390
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	65,908	15,714	18,014
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	2,205	478	591
Total	3,282,652	713,030	987,787
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	17,070	6,185	2,645
1. Beverages and tobacco	9,042	1,504	2,087
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	17,270	5,502	3,089
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	191,577	31,164	17,926
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	9	-	17
5. Chemicals	207,819	56,612	65,340
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	103,801	29,419	22,306
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	2,615	723	860
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,442	2,327	838
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	2,477	417	858
Total	556,122	133,852	115,966

^{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 A-4.--U.S. trade with Eastern Europe, ^{1/} by SITC Sections, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985
(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1984	January-March 1984	January-March 1985
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	277,073	98,071	76,470
1. Beverages and tobacco	10,929	2,373	4,981
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	323,471	93,441	60,649
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	32,415	2,130	10,613
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	10,307	1,438	1,375
5. Chemicals	67,942	8,869	15,894
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	22,192	7,833	6,296
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	75,342	17,042	16,665
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	22,794	4,869	6,429
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	41,731	12,905	11,001
Total	884,198	248,971	210,375
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	161,406	46,031	54,312
1. Beverages and tobacco	26,693	7,842	6,004
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	7,992	1,909	2,565
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	508,940	125,927	98,888
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	3	-	44
5. Chemicals	116,722	24,767	22,953
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	377,073	50,744	127,174
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	149,027	37,898	46,240
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	243,203	50,986	48,772
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	5,090	778	2,061
Total	1,596,150	346,882	409,012

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

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

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

Table A-5.--U.S. trade with Albania, by SITC Sections, 1984,
January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1984	January-March 1984	January-March 1985
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	99	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	9,068	3,185	2,402
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	26	1	402
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	155	89	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-
Total-----	9,349	3,274	2,804
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	27	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	8	8	7
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	2,107	382	480
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	22	-	128
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	55	3	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-
Total-----	2,219	393	615

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

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

Table A-6.--U.S. trade with Bulgaria, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

		(In thousands of dollars)		
SITC Section		1984	January-March 1984	January-March 1985
U.S. exports:				
0.	Food and live animals	6,494	37	51
1.	Beverages and tobacco	719	62	998
2.	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	11,861	2,425	5,663
3.	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4.	Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5.	Chemicals	16,168	1,767	3,602
6.	Manufactured goods classified by chief material	635	114	79
7.	Machinery and transportation equipment	5,505	2,365	1,813
8.	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,410	363	830
9.	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	295	62	119
	Total	44,087	7,194	13,154
U.S. imports:				
0.	Food and live animals	1,852	228	617
1.	Beverages and tobacco	20,180	5,859	4,415
2.	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	317	244	-
3.	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4.	Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5.	Chemicals	3,542	198	232
6.	Manufactured goods classified by chief material	771	17	263
7.	Machinery and transportation equipment	1,276	223	579
8.	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,252	516	296
9.	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	151	83	28
	Total	30,340	7,351	6,430

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 the totals shown.

Table A-7.--U.S. trade with Cuba, by SITC Sections, 1984,
January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1984	January-March 1984	January-March 1985
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	1	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	3	3	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	365	85	67
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	1
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	3	3	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	100	11	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	400	111	82
Total-----	871	212	151
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-----	2	2	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	1/	1/	-
Total-----	3	2	-

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 the totals shown.

Table A-8.--U.S. trade with Czechoslovakia, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

SITC Section	(In thousands of dollars)		
	1984	January-March 1984	January-March 1985
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	168	86	14
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,987	12	9
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	26,387	5,642	3,886
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	6	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	16,501	717	5,281
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	3,194	779	1,415
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	5,859	1,453	591
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,320	758	1,086
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	677	171	197
Total	58,098	9,618	12,478
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	8,398	5,914	3,094
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,398	263	346
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	576	63	9
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	1,363	342	397
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	38,200	7,210	7,897
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	13,670	3,730	2,713
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	19,720	4,125	5,041
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	867	183	449
Total	84,192	21,831	19,946

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

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

Table A-9.--U.S. trade with East Germany, by SITC Sections, 1984,
January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1984	January-March 1984	January-March 1985
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	99,324	43,644	25,781
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	25,113	219	1,417
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	3,181	148	162
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	4,065	3,076	453
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	3,576	177	438
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	413	120	385
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	157	37	47
Total-----	135,830	47,421	28,681
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	741	397	39
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	112	33	106
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	405	237	769
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	17,654	202	427
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	44
5. Chemicals-----	17,432	6,862	1,542
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	90,702	9,826	24,665
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	14,434	4,219	7,386
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	6,685	1,153	1,724
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	964	53	479
Total-----	149,129	22,982	37,182

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

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

Table A-10.--U.S. trade with Hungary, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

SITC Section	(In thousands of dollars)		
	1984	January-March 1984	January-March 1985
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	31,702	9,185	22,439
1. Beverages and tobacco	399	-	785
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	9,663	2,534	2,249
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	4	1	1
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	1	-	-
5. Chemicals	13,586	1,885	3,617
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	5,084	980	2,106
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	20,978	7,156	4,144
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,820	484	838
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	940	321	746
Total	85,177	22,545	36,925
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	41,401	11,384	15,904
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,843	735	659
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	2,903	547	1,160
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	228	24	97
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	3	-	-
5. Chemicals	11,674	3,156	6,020
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	41,278	5,795	12,739
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	75,294	19,596	22,506
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	44,656	12,081	8,612
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	812	121	464
Total	220,094	53,439	68,160

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

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

Table A-11.--U.S. trade with North Korea, by SITC Sections, 1984,
January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1984	January-March 1984	January-March 1985
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-----	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	-	-	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-
Total-----	-	-	-
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/	-	2
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-
Total-----	14	-	2

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 the totals shown.

Table A-12.--U.S. trade with Mongolia, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

		(In thousands of dollars)		
SITC Section	1984	January-March 1984	January-March 1985	
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	-	-	-	3
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	2	2	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	70	12	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	30	8	-	7
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	15	3	-	-
Total	116	25	-	9
U.S. imports:				
0. Food and live animals	-	-	-	7
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	2,863	1,017	-	877
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	39	-	-	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	-	-
Total	2,903	1,017	-	884

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

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

Table A-13.--U.S. trade with Poland, by SITC Sections, 1984,
January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

SITC Section	(In thousands of dollars)	
	1984	January-March 1985
U.S. exports:		
0. Food and live animals	138,008	44,187
1. Beverages and tobacco	6,151	1,603
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	73,272	25,523
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	55	3
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	10,306	1,438
5. Chemicals	7,579	1,250
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	7,776	2,621
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	22,168	3,638
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	10,505	2,103
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	39,005	12,166
Total	314,825	94,532
U.S. imports:		
0. Food and live animals	91,879	20,183
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,694	643
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	1,069	157
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	3,732	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-
5. Chemicals	4,686	1,547
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	59,423	9,058
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	17,854	4,433
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	33,919	6,446
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	1,444	166
Total	215,700	42,633

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

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

Table A-14.--U.S. trade with Romania, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

		(In thousands of dollars)		
SITC Section	1984	January-March 1984	January-March 1985	
U.S. exports:				
0. Food and live animals	1,378		933	1,208
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,673		695	215
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	177,175	57,098		34,970
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	32,351	2,127		10,525
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-		-
5. Chemicals	10,927	3,102		880
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	1,438	264		304
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	17,255	2,254		3,396
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,326	1,041		626
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	657	148		145
Total	246,181	67,661		52,269
U.S. imports:				
0. Food and live animals	17,135	7,925		2,676
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,467	308		265
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	2,722	661		434
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	487,327	125,701		98,363
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-		-
5. Chemicals	78,025	12,662		14,236
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	146,699	18,855		68,289
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	26,498	5,698		9,087
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	135,970	26,664		27,728
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	853	171		368
Total	896,696	198,646		221,447

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

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

Table A-15.--U.S. trade with Vietnam, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

		(In thousands of dollars)		
SITC Section	1984	January-March 1984	January-March 1985	
U.S. exports:				
0. Food and live animals	340			-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	305		-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	184	126		-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-		-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	404	1		-
5. Chemicals	-	-		-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	1	1		-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	6	-		2
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	51	18		9
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified				
Total	21,254	6,523		5,294
	22,240	6,974		5,304
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	6	-		-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-		-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	65	-		-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-		-
Total	71	-		-

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

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

APPENDIX B

LEADING ITEMS TRADED WITH THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES, 1984,
JANUARY-MARCH 1984, AND JANUARY-MARCH 1985

Table B-1.--Leading items exported to nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/ by Schedule B Nos., 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	January-March--	
		1984	1985
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	\$1,499,960	\$316,391
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity	1,756,288	410,992
480.8005	Diammonium phosphate fertilizers and fertilizer materials	230,928	65,212
480.7025	Phosphoric acid, 65 percent or more available phosphorus pentoxide equivalents	188,983	32,781
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines	90,330	8,988
200.3510	Douglas-fir logs and timber, rough	204,464	52,573
690.0510	Locomotives and tenders, diesel-electric, rail-service type	174,911	-
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal	76,462	33,606
694.4062	Nonmilitary airplanes, new, multiple engine, over 33,000 pounds empty weight, passenger transports, n.s.p.f.	32,000	32,000
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	119,759	25,723
176.5220	Soybean oil, crude, including degummed	7,425	-
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	157,582	74,331
309.4242	Polyester fibers (in noncontinuous form)	44,934	2,355
145.4300	Shelled almonds, not blanched	24,501	-
676.2700	Digital data processing machines comprising in one housing the central processing unit and input and output capability	25,603	2,536
710.2820	Electrical (including electronic) geophysical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof	47,628	6,431
664.0508	Oil and gas field drilling machines, rotary	11,142	-
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing	55,968	13,338
309.4245	Acrylic and modacrylic fibers (in noncontinuous form)	41,474	8,966
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	51,275	16,263
	Total	4,841,619	1,102,487
	Total, U.S. exports to NME's	7,187,906	1,598,446

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 the totals shown.

Table B-2.--Leading items imported from nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/ by TSUSA items, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-March--	
		1984	1985
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
475.1010	Crude petroleum, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more	\$225,505	\$16,265
475.3500	Naphthas, derived from petroleum, etc., n.e.s.	285,245	59,551
607.6625	Plates not pickled and not cold rolled other than alloy iron or steel over 6 inches in thickness	71,356	1,021
480.6540	Anhydrous ammonia	139,604	33,326
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	110,845	24,104
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s.	93,086	28,243
360.1515	Floor coverings of wool, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot	72,965	23,441
475.2524	Leaded gasoline	2/ 35,857	2/ 5,008
737.2300	Dolls (with or without clothing), stuffed	100,202	23,600
475.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f. in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas	30,522	10,029
755.1500	Fireworks	59,511	18,567
605.0260	Palladium	197,938	36,739
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	3/	3/
320.2927	Printcloth, wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not napped and not of yarns of different colors, of number 29	16,619	1,524
737.3000	Toys, not having a spring mechanism, stuffed, valued over 10 cents per inch of height	4/	4/
692.3290	Parts n.s.p.f. of automobile trucks, motor buses, passenger automobiles, fire engines, and other motor vehicles	5/ 25,286	5/ 9,139
475.2528	Unleaded gasoline	18,616	2,929
379.4050	Men's shirts, n.e.s., knit, cotton	7,952	-
389.6100	Artificial flowers, of silk, not ornamented	1,491,110	293,486
383.5289	Women's, girls', or infants' sweaters not subject to wool or man-made fiber restraints	5,197,882	1,236,233
	Total		
	Total, U.S. imports from NME's		

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/ TSUSA item 475.2524, along with TSUSA item 475.2528, was created on Jan. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 475.2520.

3/ TSUSA item 320.2927 was created on Jan. 1, 1985, along with four other items, from former TSUSA items 320.2930 and 320.2932.

4/ TSUSA item 692.3290, along with TSUSA items 692.3284 and 692.3286, was created on Jan. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 692.3288.

5/ TSUSA item 475.2528, along with TSUSA item 475.2524, was created on Jan. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 475.2520.

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., 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	January-March--	
		1984	1985
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
480.8005	Diammonium phosphate fertilizers and fertilizer materials	\$230,928	\$65,212
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines	87,398	8,199
200.3510	Douglas-fir logs and timber, rough	204,464	52,573
690.0510	Locomotives and tenders, diesel-electric, rail-service type	174,911	-
694.4062	Nonmilitary airplanes, new, multiple engine, over 33,000 pounds empty weight, passenger transports, n.s.p.f.	32,000	32,000
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity	575,319	172,446
309.6242	Polyester fibers (in noncontinuous form)	42,270	1,380
676.2700	Digital data processing machines comprising in one housing the central processing unit and input and output capability	25,265	2,309
710.2820	Electrical (including electronic) geophysical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof	46,145	6,218
664.0508	Oil and gas field drilling machines, rotary	11,142	-
309.4245	Acrylic and modacrylic fibers (in noncontinuous form)	37,035	8,319
444.2010	Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) resins	22,159	5,899
200.3514	Western hemlock logs and timber, rough	56,709	16,026
444.1700	Polypropylene resins, excluding amorphous or atactic polymers and copolymers	85,769	24,398
121.0515	Bovine leather, rough, russet, and crust, wet blue, not split	32,603	4,005
310.0010	Textured yarns, of polyester	35,317	6,368
676.2820	Digital central processing units consisting of arithmetical, logical and control elements	32,494	2,055
692.1660	Trucks mounted with derrick assemblies, and similar drilling equipment	2,339	-
444.1500	Polyester resins, saturated	39,257	3,058
694.6507	Parts designed for use in civil aircraft, n.e.s.	10,964	2,375
	Total	1,784,490	412,840
	Total, U.S. exports to China	2,988,480	625,961

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, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-March--	
		1984	1985
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
475.1010	Crude petroleum, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more	\$225,505	\$152,124
360.1515	Floor coverings of wool, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot	67,526	21,717
737.2300	Dolls (with or without clothing), stuffed	35,857	18,772
475.2524	Leaded gasoline	1/	17,079
755.1500	Fireworks	30,522	13,222
320.2927	Printcloth, wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not napped and not of yarns of different colors, of number 29	2/	11,177
737.3000	Toys, not having a spring mechanism, stuffed, valued over 10 cents per inch of height	16,615	10,899
389.6100	Artificial flowers, of silk, not ornamented	18,616	9,535
379.4050	Men's shirts, n.e.s., knit, cotton	22,707	8,900
383.5289	Women's, girls', or infants' sweaters not subject to wool or man-made fiber restraints	7,952	7,915
685.4934	Stereo other than those without speakers, headsets, earphones, or headphones	3/ 10,669	7,801
383.5397	Women's, girls', or infants' trousers, slacks and shorts of vegetable fibers, not knit	4/	7,703
653.2200	Metal coins, n.e.s.	26,476	7,691
706.4152	Luggage other than backpacks of textile materials except cotton	12,639	7,337
472.1000	Barytes ore, crude	30,254	7,130
144.2053	Mushrooms, otherwise prepared or preserved, in containers each holding more than 9 ounces, other than whole or sliced	26,130	6,969
379.9575	Men's trousers and slacks of man-made fibers, not knit	19,511	6,725
160.5000	Tea, crude or prepared	18,238	6,608
366.2460	Terry towels of cotton, of pile or tufted construction, valued over \$1.45 per pound	16,276	6,560
383.4761	Women's trousers and slacks of cotton, other than denim, corduroy and velveteen	13,872	6,288
	Total	599,363	342,152
	Total, U.S. imports from China	3,040,401	881,983

1/ TSUSA item 475.2524, along with TSUSA item 475.2528, was created on Jan. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 475.2520.
2/ TSUSA item 320.2927 was created on Jan. 1, 1985, along with four other items, from former TSUSA items 320.2930 and 320.2932.

3/ TSUSA item 685.4934 was created on Jan. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 685.5034. Reported 1984 figures reflect imports under the former item.

4/ TSUSA item 383.5397 was created on Jan. 1, 1985, along with six other items, from former TSUSA item 383.5398.

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., 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	1984		January-March 1985	
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	\$1,389,842	\$281,002	\$665,951	
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity	1,170,572	235,788	139,694	
480.7025	Phosphoric acid, 65 percent or more available phosphorus pentoxide equivalents	186,400	32,781	55,159	
176.5220	Soybean oil, crude, including degummed	-	-	27,175	
145.4300	Shelled almonds, not blanched	24,501	-	19,341	
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing	54,920	13,009	14,848	
517.5120	Petroleum coke, calcined	8,178	4,950	5,884	
177.5620	Tallow, edible	-	-	5,809	
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors	11,887	2,615	5,519	
517.6100	Electrodes, in part of carbon or graphite, for electric furnace or electrolytic purposes	1,609	683	3,639	
475.4580	Lubricating oils, n.s.p.f., except white mineral oils	1,630	-	3,070	
660.3040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam turbines	2,742	1,896	2,775	
475.6781	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f., derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof, n.e.s.	2,529	-	2,730	
446.1561	Synthetic rubber, not containing fillers, pigments, or rubber processing chemicals, n.s.p.f.	14,357	3,134	2,562	
674.5430	Parts, n.e.s., of metal-cutting machine tools n.s.p.f.	730	102	2,074	
177.5640	Tallow, inedible	29,745	11,856	2,000	
661.7065	Industrial machinery and equipment n.s.p.f., and parts thereof, for treatment of plastics and rubber by a temperature change	298	-	1,950	
475.4520	Automotive, diesel, and marine engine lubricating oil	1,255	-	1,523	
446.1521	Polychloroprene (neoprene) synthetic rubber	2,799	-	1,488	
692.3820	Parts of tracklaying tractors	12,863	2,599	1,463	
	Total	2,916,858	590,416	964,653	
	Total, U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R.	3,282,652	713,030	987,787	

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, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-March--	
		1984	1985
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
480.6540	Anhydrous ammonia	\$139,604	\$33,326
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s.	44,694	19,229
605.0260	Palladium	59,267	18,430
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	168,040	31,164
475.2524	Leaded gasoline	2/	2/
605.0220	Platinum sponge	2,955	422
401.7415	Ortho-xylene	3,578	889
114.3000	Crabs, n.e.s.	15,248	5,644
401.7420	Para-xylene	1,143	-
605.0270	Rhodium	3,674	183
124.1045	Sable furskins, whole, undressed	9,789	3,570
169.3800	Vodka, in containers holding not over 1 gallon, valued over \$7.75 per gallon	7,036	1,209
605.0750	Palladium bars, plates, etc.	15,154	5,883
618.1000	Aluminum waste and scrap	4,703	422
618.0650	Aluminum, other than uniform circular cross-section throughout its length, not in coil	7,211	-
618.0200	Aluminum, other than alloys of aluminum	-	-
245.2020	Hardboard valued over \$96.66-2/3 per short ton, n.s.p.f.	1,604	552
169.3700	Vodka, not over 1 gallon, valued not over \$7.75 per gallon	1,655	227
692.3406	Agricultural tractors, power takeoff horsepower of 40 or more but less than 80	645	187
240.1440	Plywood, with face ply of birch, not face finished	2,622	125
	Total	488,624	121,462
	Total, U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.	556,122	133,852

1/ Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

2/ TSUSA item 475.2524, along with TSUSA item 475.2528, was created on Jan. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 475.2520.

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., 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	1984	January-March--	
			1984	1985
		<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-----	\$76,462	\$33,606	\$35,176
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	88,707	18,910	25,485
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	107,629	35,389	21,263
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	143,543	60,291	20,262
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal-----	32,211	2,111	10,525
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity-----	900	893	10,168
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	32,769	10,674	8,948
480.9500	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials, n.s.p.f-----	43,045	9,493	7,920
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity-----	12,980	1,328	5,244
480.7050	Concentrated superphosphates-----	20,695	-	3,785
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors-----	9,866	2,309	2,159
664.0588	Parts, n.e.s., of excavating machinery, n.e.s-----	6,569	895	2,028
131.4030	Wheat flour, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	8,601	707	1,723
170.6500	Cigarettes-----	5,626	1,091	1,696
486.1900	Herbicides, unmixed, n.s.p.f-----	1	-	1,645
660.3040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam turbines-----	7,815	-	1,602
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity-----	6,227	670	1,575
170.3340	Burley cigarette leaf filler tobacco, stemmed-----	2,003	1,267	1,500
435.3300	Corticosteroids, n.s.p.f. (bulk)-----	2,071	990	1,469
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f-----	5,420	1,545	1,341
	Total-----	613,140	182,170	165,515
	Total, U.S. exports to Eastern Europe-----	884,198	248,971	210,375

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

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, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-March--	
		1984	1985
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
475.3500	Naphthas, derived from petroleum, etc., n.e.s.	\$226,239	\$53,522
607.6625	Plates not pickled and not cold rolled other than alloy iron or steel over 6 inches in thickness	71,356	1,021
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	110,845	24,104
475.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f. in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas	100,202	23,600
692.3290	Parts n.s.p.f. of automobile trucks, motor buses, passenger automobiles, fire engines, and other motor vehicles	2/	2/
607.6610	Plates, not pickled or cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel in coils	4,013	521
475.2528	Unleaded gasoline	3/	3/
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household	14,275	4,028
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s.	48,393	9,014
607.8360	Sheets, not clad, pickled or cold rolled, not annealed and having a minimum yield point of 40,000 psi	31,512	1,036
110.4740	Pollock blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds	-	-
607.6730	Sheets, not pickled or cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, in coils with trimmed edges	2,838	495
607.1700	Wire rods, of iron or steel, not tempered or treated, valued over 4 cents per pound	24,623	1,707
480.6510	Ammonium nitrate	9,435	1,417
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, oriental or turkish type, not over 8.5 inches	18,549	5,500
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard	13,197	3,418
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets	7,663	6,722
412.1000	Cardiovascular drugs n.s.p.f., provided for in the Chemical Appendix to the Tariff Schedules	2,091	-
618.2563	Aluminum sheets and strip, not clad, n.s.p.f.	29,439	4,559
165.1500	Apple and pear juice, not containing over 1 percent alcohol	2,803	1,628
	Total	717,473	142,292
	Total, U.S. imports from Eastern Europe	1,596,150	346,882

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

2/ TSUSA item 692.3290, along with TSUSA items 692.3284 and 692.3286, was created on Jan. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 692.3288.

3/ TSUSA item 475.2528, along with TSUSA item 475.2524, was created on Jan. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 475.2520.

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., 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	1984	January-March--	
			1984	1985
		<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-----	\$9,068	\$3,185	\$2,402
660.4135	Compression-ignition (diesel) engines, n.s.p.f., over 500 but not over 1,000 brake horsepower-----	-	-	402
	Total-----	9,068	3,185	2,804
	Total, U.S. exports to Albania-----	9,349	3,274	2,804

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, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	1984	January-March--	
			1984	1985
		<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-----	\$2,107	\$382	\$461
644.1200	Aluminum foil, not backed or cut to shape, over .00035 inch in thickness valued over 55 cents per pound-----	-	-	128
161.9600	Sage, ground or rubbed-----	-	-	19
167.0515	Ale, porter, stout, and beer, glass containers, not over 1 gallon-----	-	-	7
	Total-----	2,107	382	615
	Total, U.S. imports from Albania-----	2,219	393	615

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., 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	1984		January-March--	
		1,000 dollars	1984	1,000 dollars	1985
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	\$6,939	-	-	\$4,951
486.1900	Herbicides, unmixed, n.s.p.f.	1	-	-	1,645
433.1035	Compound catalyst preparations, other than of nickel	65	-	-	1,255
170.3320	Flue-cured cigarette leaf filler tobacco, stemmed	-	-	-	972
486.6900	Agricultural insecticide preparations, n.s.p.f.	-	-	-	545
661.9880	Parts, n.s.p.f., of filtering and purifying machinery and apparatus for liquids or gases	813	317	538	538
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	2,799	2,410	528	528
710.2820	Electrical (including electronic) geophysical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof	1	1	315	315
678.5090	Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	22	13	257	257
711.8750	Electrical (including electronic) physical analysis equipment, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	850	121	233	233
683.9525	Industrial and laboratory electric furnaces and ovens	54	37	208	208
446.1521	Polychloroprene (neoprene) synthetic rubber	239	-	181	181
687.6047	Mos (metal oxide silicon) monolithic integrated circuits, other than linear, n.s.p.f.	364	123	160	160
683.9570	Electric brazing machines and apparatus and similar articles n.s.p.f. for cutting, and parts thereof	-	-	88	88
662.1292	Parts for dishwashers	-	-	82	82
711.8736	Nonelectrical chromatographs, other than gas or liquid chromatographs	93	-	71	71
683.9050	Parts of electric welding machines and apparatus	-	-	69	69
674.2005	Hot rolling mills, except tube rolling, for nonferrous metals, and parts thereof	470	470	66	66
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s.	1,015	400	59	59
712.1560	Parts of instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations	4	-	56	56
	Total	13,728	3,891	12,279	12,279
	Total, U.S. exports to Bulgaria	44,087	7,194	13,154	13,154

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, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	1984		January-March-- 1985	
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, oriental or turkish type, not over 8.5 inches	\$18,549	\$5,500		\$4,122
117.6700	Pecorino cheese, not for grating	1,731	210		553
676.0530	Typewriters, nonelectric, nonautomatic, portable	443	169		326
167.3005	Red wine not over 14 percent alcohol, valued not over \$4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon	735	172		160
676.0560	Typewriters, nonelectric, nonautomatic	649	-		146
412.2220	Ibuprofen	-	-		114
167.3015	White wine not over 14 percent alcohol, valued not over \$4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon	583	153		112
452.6000	Rose oil or attar of roses	658	114		71
608.3900	Silicon electrical steel over .01 but not over .05 inch in thickness	-	-		54
383.4709	Women's blouses of cotton, not knit, having two or more colors in the warp	-	-		52
383.6695	Women's, girls', or infants' imported parts not for sets, of wool not knit and valued over \$4 per pound	1/	1/		52
514.6500	Marble, breccia, and onyx slabs rubbed or polished in whole or in part	289	-		51
383.6530	Women's, girls', or infants' coats, of wool, not knit, valued not over \$4 per pound, other than for boys over 24 months old	2/	2/		48
439.1090	Natural drugs, n.e.s., crude	166	49		47
355.8100	Woven or knit fabrics of made-fibers over 70 percent by weight of rubber or plastics	-	-		44
383.7215	Women's, girls', or infants' suit type coats and jackets of wool not knit, valued over \$4 per pound	68	-		35
772.5136	Truck and bus tires, radial	110	25		33
676.5000	Typewriter parts	-	-		31
117.6500	Cheeses made from sheep's milk, in original loaves and suitable for grating	56	-		30
383.7205	Women's, girls', or infants' coats, 3/4 length or longer, of wool, not knit, valued over \$4 per pound	300	58		29
	Total	24,339	6,450		6,110
	Total, U.S. imports from Bulgaria	30,340	7,351		6,430

1/ TSUSA item 383.6695 was created on Jan. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.6690. There were no imports from Bulgaria under item 383.6690 during 1984.

2/ TSUSA item 383.6530, along with TSUSA item 383.6525, was created on Jan. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.6520.

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., 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	January-March--	
		1984	1985
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity	\$365	\$85
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	301	97
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500	51	11
386.1190	Textile articles, n.s.p.f.	-	-
	Total	717	193
	Total, U.S. exports to Cuba	871	212

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, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	1984	January-March--		
			1984	1985	
		<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	\$2		--
	Total-----	2	2		--
	Total, U.S. imports from Cuba-----	3	2		-

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., 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	1984		January-March-- 1985	
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
480.7050	Concentrated superphosphates	\$7,176	-	-	\$3,785
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	25,466	5,481	-	3,053
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixtd, n.e.s.	898	280	-	919
649.4595	Interchangeable tools for hand tools or for machine tools, suitable for cutting metal, n.s.p.f.	-	-	-	910
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	-	-	-	683
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing	675	236	-	457
711.8710	Electrical (including electronic) chemical analysis equipment, and parts thereof	112	20	-	310
207.0035	Wooden pencil slats	1,263	389	-	194
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines	398	4	-	180
309.0170	Monofilaments (in continuous form), n.e.s.	644	146	-	176
442.5500	Pharmaceutical preparations acting on the eyes, ears, or respiratory system, for human use, n.s.p.f.	102	-	-	175
682.9520	Primary cells and primary batteries	373	94	-	105
649.4220	Wire drawing dies and extrusion dies for metal (interchangeable tools for hand tools or for machine tools)	103	-	-	100
442.2500	Pharmaceutical preparations acting on the blood or on the cardiovascular system, for human use	193	96	-	99
685.8010	Fixed electrical capacitors, tantalum electrolytic	64	-	-	78
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500	249	84	-	73
711.8750	Electrical (including electronic) physical analysis equipment, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	725	25	-	71
433.1056	Laboratory reagent preparations, organic and inorganic	109	41	-	65
818.8000	Shipments valued \$10,000 and under, not identified by kind	150	35	-	60
442.8500	Drugs, packaged or measured for retail, n.e.s., for human use	65	-	-	60
	Total	38,766	6,931	-	11,552
	Total, U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia	58,098	9,618	-	12,478

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, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-March--	
		1984	1985
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
700.2940	Melt work footwear, of leather, valued over \$6.80 per pair	\$5,669	\$1,242
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets	6,108	5,701
607.1700	Wire rods, of iron or steel, not tempered or treated, valued over 4 cents per pound	5,499	1,064
610.3925	Oil well casing, other than alloy steel, seamless	336	-
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	1,809	67
335.9500	Moven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard	1,802	549
772.5138	Truck and bus tires, other than radial	2,999	623
692.3415	Riding tractors suitable for agricultural use, wheel type	1,476	-
684.5700	Telephone switching apparatus and parts and components thereof	1,722	1/
546.6020	Glass tumblers, etc., valued over \$0.30 but not over \$3 each	1,621	333
607.2300	Wire rods, other than alloy iron and steel, tempered or treated, valued over 4 cents per pound	176	-
727.1500	Furniture and parts, of bentwood	1,102	278
999.9500	Formal and informal entries, \$250 and under, estimated	391	91
740.3800	Jewelry, valued over 20 cents per dozen pieces or parts, other than watch bracelets	1,287	241
741.3500	Imitation gemstones, except imitation gemstone beads	1,721	481
741.3000	Beads, bugles, and spangles, n.e.s.	1,837	369
437.3000	Antibiotics, natural and not artificially mixed	999	120
167.0515	Ale, porter, stout, and beer, glass containers, not over 1 gallon	1,318	253
772.5109	Passenger car tires, radial	1,248	399
670.7430	Parts of power-driven weaving machines	602	155
	Total	38,722	11,965
	Total, U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia	84,192	21,831

1/ TSUSA item 684.5700 was created on Jan. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 684.6210. Reported 1984 figures reflect imports under the former item.

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., 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	January-March--	
		1984	1985
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	\$75,689	\$21,422
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal	-	-
300.3021	Cotton linters, n.e.s.	857	39
300.1060	Cotton, not carded, not combed, staple length 1 to 1-1/8 inches	1,246	-
712.5045	Equipment n.s.p.f. for testing electrical, radio, and communications circuits	2	2
674.3538	Machine tools n.s.p.f. for flat surface grinding of metal, new, valued at least \$2,500 each, other than reciprocating table	-	-
661.3020	Industrial and laboratory furnaces and ovens, other than bakery ovens, non-electric, for processing nonmetal materials	767	275
540.4200	Glass rods, tubes, and tubing	-	-
523.9640	Insulating materials of mineral substances, n.s.p.f.	-	-
355.0740	Textile webs, batting, and non-woven fabrics, of manmade fibers, n.e.s.	603	157
124.1527	Muskraat furskins, whole, not dressed	131	-
770.1160	Thermoplastic articles n.s.p.f.	-	-
431.4490	Esters of inorganic acids n.e.s. and their salts, and derivatives thereof	52	-
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500	81	27
723.2700	Photosensitive emulsion in sheet or strip form, and photographic dry plates (not exposed)	-	-
771.4300	Film, strips, and sheets of polyvinyl polymers and copolymers	21	-
790.5000	Sheets, strips, tapes, monograms and other flat shapes or forms, having a light-reflecting surface produced by glass grains	41	2
712.5040	Instruments n.e.s. for measuring or testing electrical characteristics, and parts thereof	38	4
711.8710	Electrical (including electronic) chemical analysis equipment, and parts thereof	13	-
423.1090	Inorganic chemical compounds, n.s.p.f.	19	-
	Total	79,560	21,927
	Total, U.S. exports to East Germany	12,830	47,421
			28,595
			28,681

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, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	1984		January-March-- 1985	
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
607.6625	Plates not pickled and not cold rolled other than alloy iron or steel over 6 inches in thickness	\$14,431	\$775		\$12,600
607.8360	Sheets, not clad, pickled or cold rolled, not annealed and having a minimum yield point of 40,000 psi	26,484	790		4,146
668.2345	Printing presses, not letter or offset	3,916	426		2,178
772.5109	Passenger car tires, radial	5,023	1,420		1,881
607.1700	Wire rods, of iron or steel, not tempered or treated, valued over 4 cents per pound	18,415	643		1,176
608.1330	Sheets of iron or steel, valued over 10 cents per pound, zinc coated, other than a minimum 40,000 lbs psi	8,977	1,982		739
124.1025	Mink furskins, except "Japanese mink," undressed	53	52		662
772.5112	Passenger car tires other than radial	2,008	529		466
687.8505	Parts of semiconductors, wafers, without circuits or devices thereon	234	226		461
428.0620	Propyl isopropyl	-	-		447
494.2000	Montan wax	1,148	202		427
670.0620	Spinning machines, specially designed for wool	-	-		426
668.5060	Parts of printing presses	1,979	378		344
772.5136	Truck and bus tires, radial	1,285	423		286
437.3000	Antibiotics, natural and not artificially mixed	603	-		281
772.5138	Truck and bus tires, other than radial	520	190		280
674.5340	Parts for other metalworking machine tools	195	31		275
670.0000	Machines suitable for extruding or drawing man-made textile filament	-	-		253
999.9500	Formal and informal entries, \$250 and under, estimated	337	47		252
772.5127	Radial tires for light trucks	1,524	220		251
	Total	87,133	8,335		27,831
	Total, U.S. imports from East Germany	149,129	22,982		37,182

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., 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	January-March--		
		1984	1984	1985
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal	\$30,518	\$8,855	\$12,923
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity	118	110	9,051
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors	8,697	2,130	1,800
435.3300	Corticosteroids, n.s.p.f. (bulk)	2,071	990	1,417
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	6,626	1,207	1,245
540.4200	Glass rods, tubes, and tubing	2,298	431	907
170.8160	Manufactured tobacco, n.s.p.f., including processed sheet tobacco	-	-	785
486.2800	Organophosphorus insecticides, other than methyl parathion	94	-	715
431.4890	Polyamines and their salts and derivatives, n.s.p.f.	591	-	528
692.2985	Parts, n.s.p.f., of motor vehicles	501	284	440
321.2909	Broadwoven denim twills, bleached or colored, over 10 ounces per square yard	73	-	435
121.5726	Bovine glove and garment leather, other than rough, russet, and crust, n.s.p.f.	-	-	385
124.1558	Furskins, whole, not dressed, n.s.p.f.	45	31	382
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500	222	69	334
123.0000	Whole skins of sheep and lamb, not dressed, if suitable for use as furs	672	200	328
130.3420	Corn seed, sweet, not donated for relief or charity	96	95	262
700.2470	Women's boots, dress and casual, with uppers of leather	-	-	242
772.5900	Tubes, of rubber or plastics, for tires designed for tractors or for agricultural or horticultural machinery or implements	97	-	239
666.2510	Meat- and poultry-processing machinery and equipment and parts thereof	28	-	169
444.1210	Polyamide resins, nylon type	482	58	168
	Total	53,229	14,460	32,753
	Total, U.S. exports to Hungary	85,177	22,545	36,925

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, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	1984	January-March--	
			1984	1985
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	\$28,598	\$6,317	\$10,386
692.3290	Parts n.s.p.f. of automobile trucks, motor buses, passenger automobiles, fire engines, and other motor vehicles-----	1/	1/	10,151
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household-----	11,324	3,445	5,460
412.1000	Cardiovascular drugs n.s.p.f., provided for in the Chemical Appendix to the Tariff Schedules-----	2,091	-	2,882
618.2563	Aluminum sheets and strip, not clad, n.s.p.f-----	12,690	1,827	2,835
165.1500	Apple and pear juice, not containing over 1 percent alcohol-----	2,598	1,586	2,726
692.3460	Parts for agricultural tractors-----	11,151	3,074	2,386
692.0440	Motor buses, n.s.p.f. (including diesel)-----	2,664	762	1,708
607.6610	Plates, not pickled or cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel in coils-----	3,189	352	1,582
700.4540	Women's footwear, of leather, cement soles, valued over \$2.50 per pair-----	6,467	2,917	1,428
607.6730	Sheets, not pickled or cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, in coils with trimmed edges-----	2,373	335	1,335
772.5136	Truck and bus tires, radial-----	3,203	274	925
644.1200	Aluminum foil, not backed or cut to shape, over .00035 inch in thickness valued over 55 cents per pound-----	1,889	289	848
534.9400	Chinaware or subporcelain of nonbone-----	955	293	660
411.2400	Sulfamethazine-----	791	13	604
379.4640	Men's sportcoats and jackets, n.e.s., cotton-----	440	259	467
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard-----	777	168	437
437.2080	Alkaloids and compounds, synthetic, n.s.p.f-----	811	330	429
186.1560	Feathers, not meeting Federal standards-----	1,444	256	390
186.1565	Downs, not meeting Federal standards-----	613	36	376
	Total-----	94,068	22,533	48,014
	Total, U.S. imports from Hungary-----	220,094	53,439	68,160

1/ TSUSA item 692.3290, along with TSUSA items 692.3284 and 692.3286, was created on Jan. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 692.3288.

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., 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	1984		January-March--	
		1,000 dollars	1984	1,000 dollars	1985
712.1520	Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations				
433.1079	Prepared culture media	\$1	-	-	\$5
709.3000	Medical, dental, surgical, and veterinary instruments and apparatus, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	3	2	2	3
	Total	4	2	2	9
	Total, U.S. exports to Mongolia	116	25	25	9

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, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	1984	January-March--	
			1984	1985
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
306.6200	Cashmere goat hair, sorted, etc-----	\$1,055	\$202	\$760
306.4293	Camel hair, sorted, etc-----	1,071	495	112
137.6300	Tomatoes if entered during the period from November 15 in any year to the last day of the following February, inclusive-----	-	-	7
306.4192	Camel hair, not sorted, etc-----	694	321	5
	Total-----	2,820	1,017	884
	Total, U.S. imports from Mongolia-----	2,903	1,017	884

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., 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	1984	January-March--	
			1984	1985
		<u>1,000</u> dollars	<u>1,000</u> dollars	<u>1,000</u> dollars
	Total, U.S. exports to North Korea-----	-	-	-

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

Table B-24.--Leading items imported from North Korea, by TSUSA items, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	1984	January-March--	
			1984	1985
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
706.0700	Handbags of leather valued not over \$20 each-----	1/	-	\$2
	Total-----	1/	-	2
	Total, U.S. imports from North Korea-----	14	-	2

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., 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	1984		January-March-- 1985	
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal	\$45,944	\$24,751		\$13,882
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	32,767	10,674		8,948
480.9500	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials, n.s.p.f.	25,610	7,049		7,920
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity	12,415	1,178		5,178
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	25,502	13,967		3,853
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	12,303	1,955		2,028
664.0588	Parts, n.e.s., of excavating machinery, n.e.s.	6,368	1,893		2,003
131.4030	Wheat flour, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	8,601	707		1,723
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity	6,227	670		1,575
170.3340	Burley cigarette leaf filler tobacco, stemmed	1,205	1,205		1,500
170.6500	Cigarettes	3,938	395		1,674
176.5260	Soybean oil, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	7,617	-		1,202
818.4000	Used wearing apparel and other used articles, of textile materials, exported in bulk	3,297	1,085		897
115.5020	Nonfat dry milk, donated for relief or charity	5,201	108		795
118.1200	Infants' dietary supplements, dry milk base, dried	241	2		766
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity	1,468	535		618
310.0032	High tenacity multifilament polyester yarns, other than textured	1,319	522		549
818.8000	Shipments valued \$10,000 and under, not identified by kind	5,277	1,261		479
309.4242	Polyester fibers (in noncontinuous form)	2,589	914		453
309.4245	Acrylic and modacrylic fibers (in noncontinuous form)	4,439	647		440
	Total	212,329	68,519		56,285
	Total, U.S. exports to Poland	314,825	94,532		66,868

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, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	1984	January-March--	
			1984	1985
		<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-----	\$75,715	\$16,521	\$23,287
110.4740	Pollock blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds-----	-	-	4,824
607.6625	Plates not pickled and not cold rolled other than alloy iron or steel over 6 inches in thickness-----	9,976	227	3,307
646.2622	Brads, nails, etc., of iron or steel, smooth shank, 1 inch or more in length, uncoated-----	3,958	1,089	1,260
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard-----	6,541	1,448	1,247
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets-----	1,555	1,021	1,005
727.1500	Furniture and parts, of bentwood-----	2,982	672	968
607.1700	Wire rods, of iron or steel, not tempered or treated, valued over 4 cents per pound-----	237	-	944
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household-----	2,592	531	690
646.2626	Brads, nails, etc., of iron or steel, smooth shank, 1 inch or more in length, coated-----	3,607	947	667
107.3515	Canned hams and shoulders, less than 3 pounds-----	1,209	295	520
117.8855	Cheese made from sheep's milk provided for in item 950.10c-----	1,567	195	479
379.8359	Men's and boys' suits of wool not having a jacket with single back panel or two pairs of pants-----	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	454
493.1200	Casein-----	3,089	986	452
700.3550	Men's footwear, of leather, n.e.s., cement soles-----	1,290	299	446
642.0200	Barbed wire-----	1,261	288	443
692.1090	Motor vehicles n.s.p.f., for the transport of persons or articles-----	1,897	470	436
146.7630	Strawberries in containers holding more than 40 ounces-----	1,938	315	421
379.4615	Men's and boys' raincoats, 3/4 length or longer, other than corduroy, valued over \$4 each-----	1,849	207	353
336.6249	Worsted, valued over \$2 but not over \$9 per pound-----	1,496	617	332
	Total-----	122,758	26,128	42,537
	Total, U.S. imports from Poland-----	215,700	42,633	55,848

1/ TSUSA item 379.8359 was created on Jan. 1, 1985, along with three other items, from former TSUSA item 379.8355.

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., 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	1984	January-March--	
			1984	1985
		<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-----	\$41,477	\$7,858	\$18,631
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	112,544	46,752	14,628
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal-----	32,211	2,111	10,525
660.3040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam turbines-----	7,815	-	1,602
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f-----	4,842	1,415	1,220
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity-----	782	782	1,117
486.0900	Fungicides, unmixed, n.s.p.f-----	-	-	666
415.4500	Sulfur, native elemental or recovered, in any physical form-----	2,400	-	658
446.1521	Polychloroprene (neoprene) synthetic rubber-----	591	-	501
202.4320	Red oak lumber, rough-----	-	-	256
170.6500	Cigarettes-----	1,671	695	215
531.1145	Plastic refractories, ramming and gunning mixes-----	-	-	193
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors-----	-	-	161
120.1740	Kip skins, whole-----	-	-	160
710.1012	Automatic pilots designed for use in civil aircraft, and parts thereof-----	316	73	123
685.6043	Radio navigational aid apparatus (except radar); designed for use in civil aircraft-----	306	30	119
712.1520	Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations-----	69	-	116
745.7300	Slide fasteners-----	467	199	92
442.2500	Pharmaceutical preparations acting on the blood or on the cardiovascular system, for human use-----	107	107	81
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500-----	234	57	76
	Total-----	205,832	60,080	51,139
	Total, U.S. exports to Romania-----	246,181	67,661	52,269

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, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-March--		
		1984	1984	1985
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
475.3500	Naphthas, derived from petroleum, etc., n.e.s.	\$226,239	\$53,522	\$77,646
607.6625	Plates not pickled and not cold rolled other than alloy iron or steel over 6 inches in thickness	39,273	20	38,217
475.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f, in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas	100,202	23,600	13,873
475.2528	Unleaded gasoline	1/	1/	6,845
607.6610	Plates, not pickled or cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel in coils	443	-	5,845
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s.	40,473	6,744	5,837
480.6510	Ammonium nitrate	9,435	1,417	4,164
607.6730	Sheets, not pickled or cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, in coils with trimmed edges	279	-	2,996
360.1515	Floor coverings of wool, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot	5,368	1,050	1,970
680.3712	Ball bearings, radial ball bearings, outside diameter over 30-millimeters but not over 52-millimeters	4,288	798	1,794
727.2900	Chairs of wood, not folding, not teak, n.e.s.	4,775	870	1,759
607.6720	Sheets, not pickled or cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, in coils with untrimmed edges	-	-	1,549
383.3477	Women's coats of cotton and not knit, velveteen or corduroy valued over \$4 each	2/ 1,229	2/ 870	1,491
310.5049	Yarns wholly of noncontinuous man-made fibers, plied, of acrylic	4,338	513	1,465
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	4,723	1,199	1,365
606.6725	Iron or steel slabs	-	-	1,345
700.3550	Men's footwear, of leather, n.e.s., cement soles	5,620	233	1,340
383.3415	Women's cotton raincoats, n.e.s., 3/4 length or longer	2,277	1,537	1,220
610.3242	Pipes and tubes and blanks not galvanized, valued less than 16 cents per pound	1,531	-	1,148
379.9510	Men's suit-type coats and jackets of man-made fibers, not knit	2,543	624	1,095
	Total	453,036	92,997	172,961
	Total, U.S. imports from Romania	896,696	198,646	221,447

1/ TSUSA item 475.2528, along with TSUSA item 475.2524, was created on Jan. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 475.2520.
2/ TSUSA item 383.3477 was created on Jan. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.3464. Reported 1984 figures reflect imports under the former item.

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., 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	January-March--	
		1984	1984 : 1985
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	\$17,272	\$5,288
818.8000	Shipments valued \$10,000 and under, not identified by kind	11	3
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500	3,960	1,233
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity	1	1
795.0000	Nonenumerated products	12	9
668.2020	Duplicating machines, n.s.p.f.	-	-
	Total	21,255	6,524
	Total, U.S. exports to Vietnam	22,240	6,974

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, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	1984	January-March--	
			1984	1985
		<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	-	-
	Total	62	-	-
	Total, U.S. imports from Vietnam	71	-	-

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

INDEX

Each Quarterly Report to the Congress and the Trade Policy Committee on Trade between the United States and the Nonmarket Economy Countries contains:

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

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

Aircraft and aircraft components: U.S. exports to China; No. 37, pp. 56-57; No. 41, pp. 52-53

Albania: U.S. exports and imports, annual; No. 1, pp. 42-43 (incl. table); No. 5, p. 57; No. 9, p. 72; No. 13, pp. 52-53; No. 17, pp. 70-71; No. 21, p. 80; No. 25, pp. 111-113; No. 29, p. 119

Alcoholic beverages: see Vodka

Aluminum:

U.S. exports and imports; No. 8, pp. 34-37 (incl. table)
U.S. imports; No. 14, pp. 26-30 (incl. table)
U.S. exports to China; No. 37, p. 56

Ammonia:

U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 16, pp. 26-32 (incl. tables); No. 20, p. 20; No. 21, pp. 27-28; No. 33, p. 72; No. 37, p. 75; No. 40, pp. 70-72
U.S. imports from China; No. 34, p. 34; No. 41, p. 78

Animal and vegetable products:

see also Down and feathers, Hides and skins, Mushrooms, and Rabbit meat
U.S. imports; No. 6, pp. 17-21 (incl. table)

Antimony oxide: U.S. imports from China; No. 6, p. 34; No. 9, p. 33

Apparel: see Textile and textile products

Aspirin: U.S. imports; No. 6, p. 33

Barium chloride and barium carbonate: U.S. imports from China; No. 37, pp. 46-47; No. 40, pp. 60-61; No. 41, p. 48

Bicycles: U.S. imports; No. 6, p. 50

Bulgaria: U.S. exports and imports, annual; No. 1, pp. 39-41 (incl. table); No. 5, pp. 53-55 (incl. table); No. 9, pp. 66-70, (incl. table); No. 13, pp. 49-52 (incl. table); No. 17, pp. 66-69 (incl. table); No. 21, pp. 75-79 (incl. table); No. 25, pp. 99-103 (incl. table); No. 29, pp. 104-108; No. 41, p. 88

Canned hams: see Hams, canned

Carbon steel wire rod: U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia; No. 38, pp. 52-53; No. 40, pp. 58-59

U.S. imports from Poland; No. 37, pp. 96-97; No. 38, pp. 52-53; No. 40, pp. 58-59

U.S. imports from East Germany; No. 40; p. 59; No. 41, p. 94

Ceramic kitchenware and tableware: U.S. imports from China; No. 31, pp. 40-41; No. 32, pp. 33-34, No. 33, p. 42

Imports from China and the U.S. market; No. 32, pp. 52-60; No. 40, pp. 74-80

Chemical products:

U.S. imports; No. 2, pp. 36-46 (incl. tables); No. 6, pp. 31-36 (incl. table)

U.S. imports from East Germany; No. 17, p. 59

Chicory roots, crude: U.S imports; No. 6, p. 21

China:

Economic developments; No. 29, pp. 25-29; No. 33, pp. 33-34; No. 37, pp. 33-34

Economic Relations with Soviet Union; No. 42, pp. 47-51

Eximbank financing; No. 23, pp. 23-25; No. 24, pp. 34-35; No. 26, p. 37; No. 32, pp. 32-33, No. 33, pp. 36-37

Joins International Monetary Fund; No. 22, p. 65; No. 23, pp. 21-23

Most Favored Nation status; No. 19, p. 19; No. 20, p. 19; No. 22, p. 61;

No. 23, pp. 31-32; No. 27, pp. 50-52; No. 19, p. 30; No. 31, pp. 39-40;

No. 33, pp. 35-36; No. 35, pp. 36-37; No. 37, pp. 39-40; No. 40, pp. 51-53; No. 41, p. 46

Overseas Private Investment Corporation; No. 23, pp. 25-26; No. 38, pp. 43, 44; No. 41, p. 44

Textiles; No. 24, pp. 47-85; No. 26, pp. 45-66; No. 37, pp. 43-45

Textile agreement with the EC; No. 33, p. 44-45; No. 37, p. 50

U.S.-China textile agreement; No. 24, pp. 78-85; No. 36, pp. 43-44; No. 37, pp. 38-39

U.S.-China income tax treaty; No. 38, p. 45; No. 40, p. 51; No. 41, p. 41

U.S.-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade; No. 38, pp. 43-44

U.S.-China Bilateral Agreements; No. 24, pp. 36-38; No. 37, 38-43; No. 41, pp. 40-44

U.S.-China Joint Economic Committee; No. 24, p. 33; No. 33, pp. 41-42; No. 38, pp. 43, 44

U.S.-China textile negotiations; No. 19, p. 20; No. 23, pp. 26-27; No. 24, pp. 78-85; No. 26, p. 40; No. 33, p. 39-40; No. 33, pp. 39-40; No. 34, pp. 26-29; No. 35, pp. 34-35

U.S. exports and imports, annual; No. 1, pp. 10-12 (incl. table); No. 5, pp. 24-29 (incl. table); No. 9, pp. 27-33 (incl. table); No. 13, pp. 19-23 (incl. table); No. 17, pp. 23-30 (incl. table); No. 21, pp. 28-38 (incl. table); No. 25, pp. 33-48 (incl. table); No. 29, pp. 36-43 (incl. table); No. 33, pp. 45-52 (incl. table); No. 37, pp. 31-33 (incl. table) and pp. 50-60; No. 41, pp. 33-60

U.S. export controls; No. 27, pp. 54-56; No. 29, pp. 32-34; No. 33, pp. 38-39; No. 35, pp. 33-36; No. 36, pp. 44-48; No. 37, pp. 35-36

World Bank loan; No. 27, pp. 52-54

Chloropicrin: U.S. imports from China; No. 35, p. 40; No. 36, p. 52; No. 37, pp. 45-46; No. 38, pp. 49-50; No. 41, p. 48

Chrome ore:

U.S. imports from Albania; No. 21, p. 80
U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 9, p. 21

Clothespins:

U.S. imports; No. 6, pp. 47-49 (incl. table); No. 28, p. 43
U.S. imports from China; No. 15, p. 16; No. 16, p. 17; No. 17, p. 29
U.S. imports from Poland; No. 15, p. 16; No. 16, p. 17; No. 17, pp. 35-36
U.S. imports from Romania; No. 15, p. 16; No. 16, p. 17

Clothing: see also Textile and textile products

U.S. imports; No. 6, p. 30; No. 8, pp. 25-27 (incl. table)
U.S. imports from China; No. 9, pp. 31-32; No. 33, p. 51; No. 37, pp. 57-59

Coal:

U.S. exports to East Germany; No. 21, p. 68
U.S. exports to Romania; No. 13, p. 35
U.S. exports to Yugoslavia; No. 21, p. 51
U.S. imports from Poland; No. 13, p. 28; No. 17, p. 37; No. 21, p. 46

Cocoa butter: U.S. imports from China; No. 33, p. 52

Commodity Control List (CCL): see Export controls, U.S.

Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC): No. 9, p. 37; No. 5, p. 32; No. 12, p. 24; No. 13, pp. 17-18, p. 26, p. 34; No. 16, p. 12; No. 17, p. 27, p. 34, p. 46, p. 60; No. 21, p. 33, p. 42, p. 53, p. 56; No. 24, pp. 41-42; No. 29, p. 68; No. 36, p. 50; No. 40, p. 51

Computers and computer parts: U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R., No. 23, p. 46.

Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls (COCOM): No. 22, p. 42; No. 23, pp. 28-29; No. 37, p. 36; No. 37, pp. 36 and 67-68; No. 40, pp. 55-57

Copper and copper articles:

U.S. imports from Poland; No. 21, p. 45
U.S. imports from Yugoslavia; No. 6, p. 44; No. 7, pp. 45-49 (incl. table); No. 9, p. 40; No. 13, p. 31
U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 37, p. 75
U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R.; No. 33, p. 69

Cotton: see also Textile and textile products

U.S. exports to China; No. 21, p. 34; No. 26, pp. 45-66; No. 33, p. 46-47; No. 37, pp. 52-53
U.S. exports to Hungary; No. 21, p. 73
U.S. exports to Romania; No. 21, p. 56
U.S. imports; No. 8, pp. 18-24 (incl. tables)
U.S. imports from China; No. 6, pp. 26-29 (incl. table); No. 8, pp. 18-24 (incl. table); No. 9, pp. 31-32; No. 24, pp. 63-77

Cotton shop towels:

U.S. imports from China; No. 32, pp. 36-37; No. 33, 42-44; No. 35, p. 4; No. 36, p. 51; No. 37, pp. 43-44

Countervailing duty law, application to NME's: No. 36, pp. 51-52; No. 37, pp. 43-45; No. 38, pp. 52-53; No. 40, pp. 58-59; No. 41, p. 93

Cuba: U.S. exports and imports, annual; No. 1, pp. 44-45 (incl. table); No. 5, p. 56; No. 9, p. 71; No. 13, p. 53; No. 17, pp. 70-71; No. 21, p. 81; No. 25, p. 114; No. 29, p. 119

Czechoslovakia:

Membership in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; No. 37, p. 96
U.S.-Czechoslovakian financial claims; No. 23, pp. 32-33; No. 29, p. 73
U.S. exports and imports, annual; No. 1, pp. 28-31 (incl. table); No. 5, pp. 43-45 (incl. table); No. 9, pp. 53-56 (incl. table); No. 13, pp. 37-41 (incl. table); No. 17, pp. 49-54 (incl. table); No. 21, pp. 61-65; No. 25, pp. 94-99; No. 29, pp. 114-118; No. 41, p. 87

Democratic Republic of Germany: see Germany, East

Diamonds: U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 9, p. 21; No. 13, p. 19

Dolls and stuffed toy animals: Imports from China and the U.S. market; No. 40, pp. 87-95

Down and feathers:

U.S. imports; No. 16, pp. 19-25 (incl. tables)
U.S. imports from China; No. 13, p. 22; No. 16, pp. 19-25 (incl. tables); No. 17, p. 30; No. 21, p. 37; No. 33, p. 52
U.S. imports from Yugoslavia; No. 13, pp. 31-32

Eastern Europe: No. 29, pp. 64-82; No. 33, pp. 45-89; No. 37, pp. 79-107; No. 41, pp. 81-101

East Germany: see Germany, East

East-West Trade Statistics Monitoring System: Imports from NME's in relation to the U.S. market; No. 31, pp. 43-63 (incl. tables); No. 35, pp. 43-59 (incl. tables); No. 39, pp. 37-51 (incl. tables)

Energy development; No. 30, pp. 31-35

Export Administration, Office of: See also Export controls.

U.S. changes in control status country group designations; No. 23, pp. 29-30; No. 36, p. 44-45

Export controls, Austria: proposed law to support U.S. controls; No. 40, p. 57

Export controls, U.S.: No. 18, p. 19; No. 20, pp. 43-44; No. 21, pp. 9-18; No. 22, pp. 19-59 (incl. tables and figure); No. 23, pp. 27-31, pp. 35-45 (incl. tables); No. 24, p. 35; No. 27, pp. 39-47 and pp. 54-56; No. 30, pp. 25-27; No. 31, pp. 30-33; No. 32, pp. 29-30; No. 29, pp. 32-34; No. 33, pp. 38-39 and pp. 58-59; No. 35, pp. 33-34; No. 36, pp. 44-48; No. 37, pp. 35-36 and 65; No. 38, pp. 46-48, and pp. 55-65; No. 40, pp. 53-55; No. 42, pp. 36-40

Export credit restraints, OECD: No. 31, pp. 33-35; No. 33, p. 60; No. 37, pp. 66-67

Export-Import Bank (Eximbank) financing:

for China; No. 22, p. 62; No. 23, pp. 23-25; No. 24, pp. 34-35; No. 26, p. 37; No. 32, pp. 32-33; No. 33, pp. 36-37
 for Hungary; No. 20, p. 21
 for Romania; No. 20, p. 21; No. 27, pp. 48-50; No. 29, pp. 70-71

Feathers: see Down and feathers

Ferroalloys and nonferrous metals: U.S. imports; No. 6, pp. 44-45; No. 7, pp. 37-44 (incl. tables)

U.S. imports from U.S.S.R.; No. 37, pp. 68 and 75; No. 38, pp. 50-51

Fibers, flax and hemp:

U.S. imports; No. 6, p. 24

U.S. manmade fiber exports to China; No. 33, pp. 47-48

Fibers, manmade: U.S. exports to China; No. 26, pp. 58-66; No. 33, p. 47-48; No. 37, p. 54; No. 41, p. 55

Fibrous vegetable materials: U.S. imports from China; No. 6, pp. 23-24

Fireworks: U.S. imports from China; No. 6, pp. 50-51; No. 8, pp. 43-46 (incl. table)

Fishing agreements: U.S.-U.S.S.R.; No. 40, pp. 48-49

U.S.-Poland; No. 40, p. 49; No. 41, p. 72

Flax: see Fibers, flax and hemp

Floor coverings: Imports from China and Romania and the U.S. market; No. 40, pp. 80-87; No. 41, p. 59

Footwear:

U.S. imports; No. 2, pp. 18-25 (incl. tables); No. 6, pp. 51-52; No. 8, pp. 38-42 (incl. table)

U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia; No. 21, p. 64

U.S. imports from Poland; No. 9, p. 34

U.S. imports from Romania; No. 9, p. 48 No. 11, pp. 17-25 (incl. tables); No. 13, p. 36; No. 21, pp. 58-59

U.S. imports from Yugoslavia; No. 19, pp. 25-37 (incl. tables)

Foreign Trade Statistics, changes in 1978: No. 14, pp. 16-19

Furniture, wooden: see Wood furniture

Furskins: Lifting of embargo on U.S. imports from China; No. 33, p. 37

U.S. imports from U.S.S.R.; No. 37, p. 77

Gas, natural:

U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 9, p. 18

U.S.S.R.-European gas pipeline; No. 28, p. 37-39; No. 32, pp. 29-30; No. 33, pp. 58-59

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT):

Membership for Hungary; protocols of accession; No. 27, p. 79

Membership for Poland; protocols of accession; No. 27, pp. 77-79

Membership for Romania; protocols of accession; No. 27, p. 79

NME participation in; No. 27, pp. 57-93; No. 29, p. 77; No. 37, pp. 95-96

Generalized System of Preferences (GSP): No. 9, p. 41; No. 13, pp. 36-37; No. 17, p. 42, p. 49; No. 19, p. 19; No. 21, p. 30, p. 48, pp. 60-61; No. 22, p. 65

Germany, East: U.S. exports and imports, annual; No. 1, pp. 32-35 (incl. table); No. 5, pp. 49-52 (incl. table); No. 9, pp. 57-60 (incl. table); No. 13, pp. 41-46 (incl. table); No. 17, pp. 54-60 (incl. table); No. 21, pp. 65-69; No. 25, pp. 85-94 (incl. table); No. 29, pp. 98-103; No. 41, p. 86

Glass and glassware:

U.S. imports; No. 6, pp. 37-39; No. 8, pp. 28-33 (incl. tables); No. 19, pp. 38-54 (incl. tables)

U.S. imports from Romania; No. 5, p. 40; No. 9, pp. 15, 49

Gloves: see also Textile and textile products

U.S. imports from China; No. 13, p. 23; No. 14, p. 14; No. 17, p. 29; No. 36, pp. 78-83

Gold, nonmonetary:

U.S. imports; No. 14, pp. 20-21 (incl. table)

U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 21, p. 25; No. 25, p. 60

Gold coins: U.S. imports from Hungary; No. 1, pp. 36-37; No. 5, p. 46; No. 33, p. 74

Golf cars: U.S. imports from Poland; No. 3, p. 16; No. 5, p. 32; No. 21, pp. 45-46; No. 23, pp. 33-34

Grain:

U.S. exports; No. 1, p. 13; No. 3, pp. 3-5 (incl. table); No. 4, pp. 2-4 (incl. table); No. 5, pp. 1-4 (incl. table); No. 6, pp. 1-5 (incl. table); No. 7, pp. 8-11 (incl. table); No. 8, pp. 6-8 (incl. table); No. 9, pp. 11-13 (incl. tables); No. 12, pp. 11-28 (incl. tables); No. 13, p. 9 (incl. table); No. 14, p. 10 (incl. table); No. 16, pp. 12-13 (incl. table); No. 17, pp. 12-13 (incl. table); No. 18, pp. 11-12 (incl. table); No. 19, pp. 14-15 (incl. table); No. 20, pp. 15-16 (incl. table); No. 21, p. 9 (incl. table); No. 22, p. 29 (incl. table); No. 23, pp. 5-9, 43-45 (incl. table); No. 31, pp. 11-15; No. 32, p. 12, pp. 30-32

U.S. exports to Bulgaria; No. 12, p. 28; No. 17, p. 68; No. 21, p. 78

U.S. exports to China; No. 9, pp. 27-29; No. 12, pp. 23-24; No. 15, p. 12; No. 17, pp. 26-27; No. 21, p. 33; No. 26, pp. 31-35; No. 32, p. 12; No. 33, p. 44 and pp. 45-46; No. 37, pp. 50-52; No. 41, p. 56

U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia; No. 9, p. 53; No. 12, p. 26; No. 17, p. 52; No. 21, p. 63

U.S. exports to Eastern Europe; No. 32, p. 12; No. 33, p. 87; No. 41, p. 97

U.S. exports to East Germany; No. 9, pp. 57-59; No. 12, pp. 23-24; No. 13, p. 41; No. 17, pp. 56-58; No. 21, pp. 66-68

U.S. exports to Hungary; No. 12, p. 27; No. 21, pp. 71-73

U.S. exports to Poland; No. 5, p. 31; No. 9, p. 36; No. 12, pp. 24-25;

No. 13, p. 25; No. 17, pp. 33-34 (incl. table); No. 21, p. 41 (incl. table)

U.S. exports to Romania; No. 8, pp. 12-13; No. 9, p. 50; No. 12, p. 28;

No. 17, pp. 45-46 (incl. table); No. 21, pp. 54-56

U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R.; No. 5, pp. 17-18; No. 9, pp. 11-13 (incl. table); No. 12, pp. 19-23 (incl. table); No. 13, p. 17; No. 17, pp. 19-20 (incl. table); No. 21, pp. 21-23; No. 22, pp. 27-29 (incl. tables);

No. 23, p. 36; No. 24, pp. 30-32; No. 25, pp. 53-57; No. 27, p. 41;

No. 28, p. 35-37; No. 32 pp. 30-32; No. 33, p. 60, and pp. 64-66; No. 40, pp. 45-46; No. 41, p. 69 and p. 74

U.S. exports to Yugoslavia; No. 12, p. 27; No. 17, p. 41; No. 21, p. 50

Grain agreements:

United States and China; No. 26, pp. 31-35; No. 37, pp. 51-52; No. 41, p. 45
 China and third countries; No. 33, p. 45; No. 37, p. 52
 United States and U.S.S.R.; No. 35, pp. 37-39; No. 36, pp. 48-49; No. 40,
 pp. 45-46; No. 41, p. 71

Hams, canned:

U.S. imports; No. 6, p. 18; No. 7, pp. 22-28 (incl. tables); No. 23,
 pp. 51-55 (incl. tables); No. 33, p. 88
 U.S. imports from Hungary; No. 21, p. 74
 U.S. imports from Poland; No. 9, p. 34; No. 13, p. 27; No. 17, p. 35;
 No. 21, p. 43; No. 34, p. 33

Handbags: U.S. imports from China and U.S. market; No. 36, pp. 83-88

Headwear: see also Textile and textile products

U.S. imports; No. 7, pp. 56-59 (incl. table)
 U.S. imports from China; No. 6, p. 51

Hemp: see Fibers, flax and hemp

Hides and skins: see also Furskins

U.S. exports; No. 12, pp. 28-35 (incl. tables)
 U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia; No. 21, p. 63
 U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R.; No. 37, p. 72

High-technology items:

U.S. exports to China; No. 36, pp. 44-48; No. 37, pp. 35-38; No. 41, p. 53
 U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R.; No. 22, pp. 40-52 (incl. tables); No. 24,
 pp. 38-40; No. 25, p. 59; No. 33, pp. 58-59; No. 37, pp. 65-68 and 73
 U.S. exports to NME's and other countries; No. 38, pp. 55-81
Hops: U.S. imports; No. 7, pp. 29-32 (incl. table); No. 33, p. 88

Hungary:

Commodity Credit Corporation credit guarantee; No. 40, p. 51
 Economic reforms; No. 30, pp. 43-65
 Eximbank financing; No. 20, p. 21
 Membership in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; No. 27, p. 79;
 No. 37, p. 96
 Most Favored Nation status; No. 17, p. 60; No. 19, pp. 20-21; No. 23,
 pp. 31-32; No. 27, pp. 50-52; No. 29, pp. 72-73; No. 31, pp. 39-40;
 No. 35, pp. 36-37; No. 37, pp. 94-95; No. 40, pp. 51-53; No. 41, p. 90
 U.S. exports and imports, annual; No. 1, pp. 36-38 (incl. table); No. 5,
 pp. 46-48 (incl. table); No. 9, pp. 61-65 (incl. table); No. 13, pp. 46-49
 (incl. table); No. 17, pp. 60-66 (incl. table); No. 21, pp. 70-75 (incl.
 table); No. 25, pp. 103-110 (incl. table); No. 29, pp. 108-113

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): China joins; No. 37, pp. 48-49

International Monetary Fund (IMF): China joins; No. 22, p. 65, No. 23,
 pp. 21-23

Iridium: see Platinum group metals

Iron and steel: see also Steel

U.S. imports; No. 2, pp. 26-35 (incl. tables); No. 41, p. 99
 U.S. imports from Poland; No. 13, p. 27

Korea, North: U.S. exports and imports, annual; No. 21, p. 81; No. 25, p. 114; No. 29, p. 119

Labor content of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries: No. 4, pp. 11-16 (incl. tables)

Labor content of U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries: No. 3, pp. 18-26 (incl. tables)

Lace goods: U.S. imports from China and U.S. market, No. 36, pp. 55-60

Lightbulbs: U.S. imports from Hungary; No. 16, p. 18; No. 17, p. 65

Logs, softwood: U.S. exports to China, No. 33, p. 48; No. 34, p. 21; No. 37, p. 54; No. 41, p. 55

Machine tools: U.S. exports and imports; No. 1, p. 13; No. 10, pp. 18-54 (incl. tables)

Manganese alloys: see Ferroalloys

Men's shirts, nightwear, and underwear: U.S. imports from China and U.S. market, No. 36, pp. 66-73

Menthol: U.S. imports from China, No. 23, p. 34; No. 26, p. 43

Metals and metal products:

U.S. imports; No. 6, pp. 41-46 (incl. table)

U.S. imports from Yugoslavia; No. 13, p. 31

Miscellaneous outerwear: U.S. imports from China and U.S. market; No. 36, pp. 60-66

Mongolia: U.S. exports and imports, annual; No. 1, pp. 46-47 (incl. table); No. 5, p. 57; No. 9, p. 72; No. 13, p. 53; No. 17, pp. 70-71; No. 21, p. 81; No. 25, p. 113; No. 29, p. 119

Montan wax: U.S. imports from East Germany; No. 24, pp. 45-46; No. 25, p. 93-94; No. 26, p. 44; No. 28, pp. 40-41; No. 29, pp. 74-77; No. 30, pp. 36-39; No. 33, pp. 85-86

Most Favored Nation (MFN) status:

for China; No. 22, p. 61; No. 23, pp. 31-32; No. 27, pp. 50-52; No. 29, p. 30; No. 31, pp. 39-40; No. 35, p. 36-37; No. 37, pp. 39-40; No. 40, pp. 51-53; No. 41, p. 46

for Hungary; No. 17, p. 60; No. 19, p. 20; No. 20, p. 21; No. 23, pp. 31-32; No. 35, pp. 36-37; No. 27, pp. 50-52; No. 29, pp. 72-73;

No. 31, pp. 39-40; No. 33, p. 81; No. 35, pp. 36-37; No. 40, pp. 51-53 for NME's; No. 18, p. 17; No. 41, p. 90

for Romania; No. 17, p. 43; No. 19, p. 20; No. 20, p. 21; No. 23, pp. 31-32; No. 27, pp. 50-52; No. 29, pp. 72-73; No. 31, pp. 39-40;

No. 33, p. 81, 83; No. 35, pp. 36-37; No. 40, pp. 51-53; No. 41, p. 90 for Poland; No. 33, pp. 77-78

Motor vehicle equipment: U.S. imports from Hungary; No. 15, pp. 22-25 (incl. table)

Multifiber Arrangement (MFA): China joins; No. 37, pp. 49-50

Muriate of potash: see potassium chloride

Mushrooms:

U.S. Imports; No. 24, pp. 43-45 (incl. table)

U.S. Imports from China, No. 30, pp. 41-43; No. 32, pp. 34-36; No. 33, p. 43;
No. 35, pp. 40-41; No. 37, pp. 47-48

Natural gas: see Gas, natural

Nickel, unwrought: U.S. imports, No. 14, pp. 22-26 (incl. table)

U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 37, pp. 68 and 75

Nitrogenous fertilizers: Imports from the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. market;
No. 40, pp. 65-73

Nonmetallic minerals and metals: U.S. imports, No. 6, pp. 37-40 (incl. table)

North Korea: see Korea, North

Nuclear reactor parts: U.S. exports to Yugoslavia; No. 12, p. 5; No. 13, p. 30

Oil and gas well machinery:

U.S. exports, No. 20, pp. 22-45 (incl. tables)

U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R.; No. 15, p. 17; No. 22, pp. 46-47; No. 33,
pp. 58-59

Oilseed meals: U.S. exports to Poland; No. 21, p. 42 (incl. table)

Olympics-related items: U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R.; No. 22, pp. 58-59

Operation Exodus: No. 31, pp. 35-39

Osmium: see Platinum group metals

Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) insurance: for China; No. 23,
pp. 25-26; No. 38, pp. 43, 44; No. 41, p. 44

Oxides, inorganic; No. 6, p. 35

Palladium: see Platinum group metals

Pantothenic acid: U.S. imports; No. 6, pp. 33-34

Peanuts: U.S. imports from China; No. 27, pp. 32-38; No. 33, p. 52

People's Republic of China: see China

Petroleum and petroleum products:

U.S. imports from China; No. 17, p. 30; No. 21, p. 36; No. 32, p. 23;
No. 33, p. 50; No. 37, p. 59; No. 41, p. 58

U.S. imports from Romania; No. 2, p. 7; No. 32, p. 23; No. 41, p. 99

U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 2, p. 7; No. 4, p. 10; No. 9, pp. 18-20;
No. 13, p. 18; No. 32, p. 23; No. 33, p. 74; No. 37, p. 76; No. 41, p. 77

Phosphates: see also Ammonia

U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R.; No. 21, p. 24; No. 22, pp. 52-58; No. 25, p. 58; No. 33, p.66; No. 37, pp. 72-73; No. 41, p. 75

Plastics resins: U.S. exports to China; No. 33, p. 49; No. 37, p. 55; No. 41, p. 54

Platinum group metals: U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 9, p. 20; No. 11, pp. 33-45 (incl. tables); No. 13, p. 18; No. 33, p.73; No. 37, p. 75; No. 41, p. 79

Plywood, birch: U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 6, pp. 22-23; No. 7, pp. 33-36 (incl. table)

Poland:

Long term trends in U.S.-Polish trade; No. 28, pp. 45-63 (incl. tables)

Membership in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; No. 27, p. 77;

No. 37, p. 95

Rescheduling of debts: No. 36, pp. 49-50; No. 37, pp. 92-93; No. 41, p. 92;

No. 42, pp 34-35

U.S. assistance to; No. 28, pp. 39-40; No. 29, pp. 68-69; No. 32, p. 14

U.S. exports and imports, annual; No. 1, pp. 18-20 (incl. table); No. 5, pp. 30-33 (incl. table); No. 9, pp. 34-39 (incl. table); No. 13, pp. 23-28 (incl. table); No. 17, pp. 30-37 (incl. table); No. 21, pp. 38-46; No. 25, pp. 69-78 (incl. table); No. 29, pp. 88-97

U.S. sanctions against: No. 37, pp. 90-92

U.S. steps toward normalization of commercial relations; No. 40, pp. 49-50;

No. 41, p. 89

Potassium chloride: U.S. imports from East Germany; No. 9, p. 59; No. 38, p. 51; No. 40, pp. 59-60; No. 41, p. 94

U.S. imports from U.S.S.R.; No. 38, p. 51; No. 40, pp. 59-60, and pp. 70-72; No. 41, p. 94

Potassium permanganate: U.S. imports from China; No. 35, p. 39; No. 36, p. 52; No. 37, pp. 45-46; No. 38, pp. 48-49; No. 41, p. 48

Pressure sensitive tape: U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R.; No. 37, p. 74

Printcloth: U.S. imports from China; No. 32, pp. 37-38; No. 33, pp. 42-44; No. 35, p. 41; No. 36, p. 51; No. 37, p. 43

Qualified General License: see Export controls, U.S.

Rabbit meat: U.S. imports from China; No. 6, p. 17; No. 9, p. 32

Rhodium: see Platinum group metals

Romania:

Agreements with European Community; No. 29, pp. 77-78

Eximbank financing; No. 20, p. 21; No. 27, pp. 48-50; No. 29, pp. 70-71

Membership in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; No. 27, p. 79

Most Favored Nation status; No. 17, p. 43; No. 19, p. 20; No. 23, pp. 31-32;

No. 29, pp. 72-73; No. 31, pp. 39-40; No. 37, pp. 94-95; No. 40, pp. 51-53; No. 41, p. 90

U.S. exports and imports, annual; No. 1, pp. 25-27 (incl. table); No. 5, pp. 38-42 (incl. table); No. 9, pp. 46-52 (incl. table); No. 13, pp. 32-37 (incl. table); No. 17, pp. 43-49 (incl. table); No. 21, pp. 52-61 (incl. table); No. 25, pp. 79-85 (incl. table); No. 29, pp. 83-87

Rescheduling of debts: No. 33, pp. 82-83; No. 37, pp. 93-94; No. 41, p. 92

Suspension of U.S. Credits; No. 30, pp. 27-41

Ruthenium: see Platinum group metals

Sanctions, trade: see Export controls, U.S.

Silicon alloys: see Ferroalloys

Skins, animal: see Hides and skins

Soviet Union: see Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Soybeans and soybean products:

- U.S. exports; No. 20, pp. 46-79 (incl. tables)
- U.S. exports to Bulgaria; No. 17, p. 68; No. 21, p. 78
- U.S. exports to China; No. 21, p. 34; No. 33, pp. 46-47; No. 37, pp. 52-53
- U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia; No. 17, p. 52; No. 21, p. 63
- U.S. exports to Eastern Europe; No. 32, p. 14; No. 41, p. 96
- U.S. exports to Hungary; No. 17, pp. 63-64; No. 21, p. 73
- U.S. exports to Poland; No. 21, p. 42 (incl. table)
- U.S. exports to Romania; No. 9, p. 50; No. 17, pp. 45-46 (incl. table);
No. 21, pp. 54-56
- U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R.; No. 21, p. 24; No. 25, p. 58; No. 33, p. 69;
No. 37, p. 72
- U.S. exports to Yugoslavia; No. 13, p. 31; No. 17, pp. 40-41; No. 21, p. 50

Specified products; miscellaneous and nonenumerated products: U.S. imports;
No. 6, pp. 47-52 (incl. table)

Steel: see also Iron and Steel

- U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia; No. 17, pp. 53-54; No. 41, p. 95
- U.S. imports from Poland; No. 17, p. 35; No. 18, p. 18; No. 19, p. 21;
No. 21, pp. 44-45; No. 32 p. 25; No. 41, p. 95
- U.S. imports from Romania; No. 29, pp. 74-77; No. 30, pp. 39-41; No. 32,
p. 25; No. 41, p. 95
- U.S. imports from East Germany; No. 41, pp. 94-95

Suits: see also Textile and textile products

- U.S imports from Romania; No. 9, p. 48

Sulfonamides: U.S. imports; No. 6, p. 31

Superphosphoric acid: see Phosphates

Textiles and textile products:

- see also Clothing, Cotton, Cotton shop towels, Gloves, Headwear, Suits, and
Printcloth
- U.S. exports to China; No. 26, pp. 45-66; No. 32, p. 14
- U.S. imports; No. 2, pp. 53-60 (incl. tables); U.S. imports; No. 6,
pp. 26-30 (incl. table)
- U.S. imports from China; No. 6, pp. 26-29 (incl. table); No. 17, p. 29;
No. 18, pp. 16-17; No. 19, p. 20; No. 20, p. 19; No. 21, pp. 31, 35-36;
No. 22, pp. 62-64; No. 24, p 33, pp. 47-85 (incl. tables); No. 32,
pp. 39-51; No. 33, p. 51; No. 35, p. 41; No. 36, pp. 53-88; No. 37,
pp. 43-45 and pp. 57-59; No. 41, p. 57
- U.S. imports from Poland; No. 13, p. 27 (incl. table); No. 17, p. 36
(incl. table); No. 21, pp. 43-44; No. 29, pp. 71-72
- U.S. imports from Romania; No. 17, p. 47 (incl. table); No. 21, pp. 59-60;
No. 29, pp. 71-72
- U.S. imports from Hungary; No. 32, p. 23
- U.S. regulations, country-of-origin rule; No. 42, pp. 40-41

Tin: U.S. imports from China; No. 2, p. 47-52 (incl. table); No. 4, p. 10 (incl. table); No. 5, p. 25-26; No. 9, p. 31; No. 21, p. 37; No. 37, p. 60

Titanium and titanium sponge: U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 21, p. 27; No. 37, p. 69

Tobacco, oriental cigarette leaf:

U.S. imports; No. 11, pp. 46-54 (incl. tables)

U.S. imports from Bulgaria; No. 9, p. 66; No. 13, pp. 49-51; No. 17, p. 69; No. 21, p. 79

Tools: U.S. imports; No. 6, pp. 41-44 (incl. tables)

Tractors, agricultural:

U.S. imports; No. 7, pp. 50-55 (incl. tables)

U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 13, p. 19; No. 37, p. 77

Truck trailer axle and brake assemblies: U.S. imports from Hungary; No. 26, pp. 42-43; No. 28, pp. 41-42; No. 29, pp. 44-63

Tungsten: U.S. imports from China; No. 5, p. 26; No. 15, pp. 18-22 (incl. table); No. 33, p. 52; No. 37, p. 60

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: see also Export controls.

U.S. exports and imports, annual; No. 1, pp. 13-17 (incl. table); No. 5, pp. 17-23 (incl. table); No. 9, pp. 18-26 (incl. table); No. 13, pp. 9-19 (incl. tables); No. 17, pp. 16-23 (incl. table); No. 21, pp. 19-28 (incl. table); No. 25, pp. 49-62 (incl. table); No. 29, pp. 44-63; No. 33, pp. 53-74; No. 37, pp. 61-77; No. 41, pp. 61-79
Economic Relations with China, No. 42, pp. 47-51

United States-China Joint Economic Commission: see Joint Economic Commission

United States-U.S.S.R. Agreement to Facilitate Economic, Industrial, and Technical Cooperation; No. 40, pp. 46-47; No. 41, pp. 71-72

United States-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council: No. 40, pp. 47-48; No. 41, p. 72

Versailles conference: No. 31, pp. 29-30

Vietnam: U.S. exports and imports, annual; No. 21, p. 81; No. 25, p. 113; No. 29, p. 119

Vodka: U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 17, p. 23; No. 33, p. 74; No. 37, p. 76

Watch movements: U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 16, pp. 33-37 (incl. table)

Wax, montan: see Montan wax

Weaving machines: U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia; No. 21, p. 65

Wheat: see Grain

Women's coats, suits, and shirts: U.S. imports and U.S. market; No. 36, pp. 73-78

Wood and paper; printed matter: U.S. imports; No. 6, pp. 22-25 (incl. table)

Wood furniture: U.S. imports; No. 11, pp. 26-32 (incl. tables); No. 25, p. 68; No. 26, p. 26

Woodpulp:

U.S. exports; No. 12, pp. 35-44 (incl. tables); No. 33, pp. 46-49
U.S. exports to China; No. 33, p. 48

World Bank: Loan to China; No. 27, pp. 52-54

Yarns and fabrics: U.S. exports to China; No. 33, p. 49; No. 37, p. 55;
No. 41, p. 55

Yugoslavia: U.S. exports and imports, annual; No. 1, pp. 21-24 (incl. table);
No. 5, pp. 34-37 (incl. table); No. 9, pp. 40-45 (incl. table); No. 13,
pp. 28-32 (incl. table); No. 17, pp. 37-42 (incl. table); No. 21, pp. 46-52
(incl. table); No. 25, pp. 62-69 (incl. table)

