

**44th QUARTERLY REPORT TO THE
CONGRESS AND THE TRADE POLICY
COMMITTEE ON TRADE BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES AND
THE NONMARKET
ECONOMY COUNTRIES
DURING
JULY-SEPTEMBER
1985**



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C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction-----	1
Summary-----	5
U.S. exports-----	5
U.S. imports-----	5
Commercial developments-----	6
ITC investigations-----	6
Fourth annual run of the East-West trade monitoring system-----	7
Third-quarter developments in trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries-----	9
U.S. exports-----	13
Grains-----	13
Machines and equipment-----	18
Chemicals-----	19
Other exports-----	19
U.S. imports-----	21
Petroleum and petroleum products-----	25
Textiles and apparel-----	28
Iron and steel products-----	28
Other imports-----	29
Third-quarter developments affecting U.S. commercial relations with the nonmarket economy countries:	
Court of International Trade rules that U.S. CVD law is applicable to NME's-----	33
Agreement to reschedule Poland's debts to Western governments-----	34
Soviet wheat purchases fall short of U.S.-Soviet grain pact-----	35
U.S.-Chinese nuclear cooperation agreement-----	37
Export Administration Amendments Act of 1985-----	38
U.S. administrative actions affecting imports from the NME's-----	39
Imports from China and the U.S. market: Further examination of cases identified by the East-West Trade Monitoring System-----	45
Headwear (MSIC 2352):	
Description and uses-----	47
The U.S. industry-----	48
The Chinese headwear industry-----	50
U.S. imports from China and other sources-----	51
The U.S. market-----	52
Handbags (MSIC 3171):	
Description and uses-----	54
The U.S. industry-----	55
The Chinese industry-----	57
U.S imports from China and other sources-----	57
The U.S. market-----	61
Artificial flowers, down, and feathers (MSIC 3962)-----	62
Artificial flowers and related items made wholly or almost wholly of plastic-----	63
The domestic industry-----	63
The industry in China-----	63
U.S. imports from China and other sources-----	64
The U.S. market-----	64

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Imports from China and the U.S. market: Further examination of cases identified by the East-West Trade Monitoring System--Continued Artificial flowers, down, and feathers (MSIC 3962)--Continued	
Down-filled outerwear:	
Description and uses-----	65
The U.S. industry-----	65
The industry in China-----	65
U.S. imports from China and other sources-----	66
The U.S. market-----	68
Appendix A. U.S. trade with the nonmarket economy countries by SITC Sections, 1984, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985-----	71
Appendix B. Leading items traded with the nonmarket economy countries, January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September-1985---	87
Glossary-----	119
Index-----	121

Figures

1. U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 4th quarter of 1982 through the 3rd quarter of 1985-----	11
2. U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 4th quarter of 1982 through the 3rd quarter of 1985-----	12
3. Relative shares of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, 1984 and January-September 1985-----	15
4. Relative shares of U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries, 1984 and January-September 1985-----	24

Tables

1. U.S. trade with the world and with the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), by quarters, July 1984-September 1985-----	10
2. U.S. exports to the individual nonmarket economy countries and to the world, 1983, 1984, January-September 1984, January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985-----	14
3. U.S. exports to the world and to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), by SITC Sections, January-September 1984 and January- September 1985-----	16
4. U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, by SITC Sections, July-September 1985-----	17
5. 20 U.S. export items to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) which changed substantially, by Schedule B nos., January-September 1984 and January-September 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 numbers, January-September 1984 and January-September 1985-----	22

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
7. U.S. imports from the individual nonmarket economy countries and from the world, 1983, 1984, January-September 1984, January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985-----	23
8. U.S. imports from the world and from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), by SITC Sections, January-September 1984 and January-September 1985-----	26
9. U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries, by SITC Sections, July-September 1985-----	27
10. 20 U.S. import items from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) which changed substantially, by TSUSA items, January-September 1984 and January-September 1985-----	30
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-September 1984, and January-September 1985-----	31
12. Dumping investigations involving imports from NME's in progress during January-September 1985 -----	40
13. U.S. imports from NME's, by MSIC code, in which there was penetration of greater than 1 percent from NME sources and greater than 10 percent from the world in 1983, and growth greater than 15 percent from 1983 to 1984 and from January-June 1984 to January-June 1985-----	46
14. Headwear (MSIC 2352): U.S. imports, total and from China, U.S.-producers' shipments, and apparent consumption, 1981-84, January-August 1984, and January-August 1985-----	49
15. Ratio of profits before taxes to net sales; ratio of net sales to working capital and total assets for select headwear firms during fiscal years 1981-84-----	50
16. Headwear (MSIC 2352): U.S. imports from China and other sources, by type, 1981-84-----	53
17. Women's handbags and purses (MSIC 3171): U.S. imports, total and from China, U.S. producers' shipments and apparent consumption, 1981-84, January-June 1984 and January-June 1985-----	56
18. Handbags: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1980-84, January-September 1984 and January-September 1985-----	59
19. TSUS item 774.45--Artificial flowers: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1980-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985-----	64
20. Down-filled outerwear: U.S. imports from China and other sources, by types, 1981-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985-----	68

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
A-1. U.S. trade with all nonmarket economy countries, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985-----	72
A-2. U.S. trade with China, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985-----	73
A-3. U.S. trade with the U.S.S.R., by SITC Sections, 1984, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985-----	74
A-4. U.S. trade with Eastern Europe, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985-----	75
A-5. U.S. trade with Albania, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985-----	76
A-6. U.S. trade with Bulgaria, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985-----	77
A-7. U.S. trade with Cuba, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985-----	78
A-8. U.S. trade with Czechoslovakia, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985-----	79
A-9. U.S. trade with East Germany, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985-----	80
A-10. U.S. trade with Hungary, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985-----	81
A-11. U.S. trade with North Korea, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985-----	82
A-12. U.S. trade with Mongolia, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985-----	83
A-13. U.S. trade with Poland, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985-----	84
A-14. U.S. trade with Romania, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985-----	85
A-15. U.S. trade with Vietnam, by SITC Sections, 1984, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985-----	86
 B-1. Leading items exported to nonmarket economy countries (NME's), by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985-----	 88
B-2. Leading items imported from nonmarket economy countries (NME's), by TSUSA items, January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985-----	89
B-3. Leading items exported to China, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985-----	90
B-4. Leading items imported from China, by TSUSA items, January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985-----	91
B-5. Leading items exported to the U.S.S.R., by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985-----	92
B-6. Leading items imported from the U.S.S.R., by TSUSA items, January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985-----	93

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
B-7. Leading items exported to Eastern Europe, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985-----	94
B-8. Leading items imported from Eastern Europe, by TSUSA items, January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985-----	95
B-9. Leading items exported to Albania, by Schedule B Nos., January- September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985-----	96
B-10. Leading items imported from Albania, by TSUSA items, January- September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985-----	97
B-11. Leading items exported to Bulgaria, by Schedule B. Nos., January- September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985-----	98
B-12. Leading items imported from Bulgaria, by TSUSA items, January- September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985-----	99
B-13. Leading items exported to Cuba, by Schedule B Nos., January- September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985-----	100
B-14. Leading items imported from Cuba, by TSUSA items, January- September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985-----	101
B-15. Leading items exported to Czechoslovakia, by Schedule B. Nos., January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985-----	102
B-16. Leading items imported from Czechoslovakia, by TSUSA items, January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985-----	103
B-17. Leading items exported to East Germany, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985-----	104
B-18. Leading items imported from East Germany, by TSUSA items, January- September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985-----	105
B-19. Leading items exported to Hungary, by Schedule B Nos., January- September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985-----	106
B-20. Leading items imported from Hungary, by TSUSA items, January- September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985-----	107
B-21. Leading items exported to Mongolia, by Schedule B Nos., January- September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985-----	108
B-22. Leading items imported from Mongolia, by TSUSA items, January- September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985-----	109
B-23. Leading items exported to North Korea, by Schedule B Nos., January- September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985-----	110
B-24. Leading items imported from North Korea, by TSUSA items, January- September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985-----	111
B-25. Leading items exported to Poland, by Schedule B Nos., January- September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985-----	112
B-26. Leading items imported from Poland, by TSUSA items, January- September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985-----	113
B-27. Leading items exported to Romania, by Schedule B Nos., January- September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985-----	114
B-28. Leading items imported from Romania, by TSUSA items, January- September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985-----	115
B-29. Leading items exported to Vietnam, by Schedule B Nos., January- September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985-----	116
B-30. Leading items imported from Vietnam, by TSUSA items, January- September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985-----	117

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 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/ Imports from Communist countries can be the subject of market disruption investigations by the Commission under section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974. Section 406 was included in the Trade Act because of concern, in the view of the Senate Committee on Finance, that a Communist country "through control of the distribution process and the price at which articles are sold," could direct exports "so as to flood domestic markets within a shorter time period than could occur under free market condition[s]." 4/

Under section 410, 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.

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 determined 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.

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

As stated in the statute, the reports in this series are to provide data on the effect, if any, 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. Since U.S. trade with several of the NME's is negligible, the reports focus on those whose current trade with the United States is at a level that might possibly affect a domestic industry: Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the U.S.S.R.. However, data on U.S. trade with Albania, Cuba, Mongolia, North Korea, and Vietnam are provided in the appendices to each report, and trade with these countries is included in totals for "All NME's" throughout the reports.

At present, China, Hungary, and Romania are the only NME countries that receive most-favored-nation (MFN) tariff treatment from the United States. In the early 1950's, the MFN status of most NME's was suspended in accordance with section 5 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, which provided that the benefits of trade agreement concessions were not to be accorded to NME countries. 1/ Poland's MFN status was restored in 1960, but was suspended indefinitely by the President in October 1982. Section 401 of the Trade Act of 1974 reaffirmed the policy of denying nondiscriminatory treatment to imports from most NME's, 2/ but it authorized the President to restore 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 section 405 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; these are the rates that were established by the Tariff Act of 1930. They are equal to or higher than the MFN rates in column 1. Since many column 2 rates are substantially higher than corresponding column 1 rates, actual or potential U.S. imports from countries subject to column 2 rates depend in some measure on the rates of duty on the specific items involved.

Except as otherwise noted, trade data presented in this report are compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Census Bureau. Imports are imports for consumption (the sum of directly entered imports plus withdrawals from customs warehouses) at customs value (generally equivalent to f.o.b. value at the foreign port of export). Exports are domestic exports (U.S.-produced goods) at f.a.s. value. Detailed analysis in the report is generally done on a seven-digit TSUS (imports) or Schedule B (exports) basis, which is the basis on which the data are collected. Analysis of aggregate

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.

trade levels and trends is generally presented in terms of Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 2 (SITC) categories. ^{1/} The TSUSA and Schedule B data are reclassified into SITC categories, using concordances maintained by the Census Bureau.

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

The U.S. International Trade Commission is an independent, fact-finding agency. Thus, any statements made in the quarterly reports on East-West trade do not necessarily reflect the views of Executive branch agencies and should not be taken as an official statement of U.S. trade policy. The information and analysis in this report are for the purpose of this report only. Nothing in this report should be construed to indicate how the Commission would find in an investigation conducted under other statutory authority.

This particular report contains a summary of U.S. trade with the NME's during July-September 1985 and, where appropriate, during the first 9 months of the year. It examines U.S. exports, imports, and the balance of trade with these countries, as well as the commodity composition of this trade. Another section discusses important developments in U.S. commercial relations with the NME's during the third quarter of 1985.

This report also examines the U.S. industries producing three product groups: headwear; women's handbags and purses; and artificial flowers, down, and feathers. These product groups were identified in the previous (43d) report in this series on the basis of the level of import penetration by individual NME's and by all sources and of the rate of growth of imports from an NME source. China is the major NME supplier of U.S. imports classified in all of these product groups. This section examines the U.S. market for these product groups and U.S. imports of these products from China and other sources. Information on production and employment in the U.S. import-competing industries is also provided, as is such information as could be obtained on these industries in China.

Additional copies of this report (USITC Publication 1792) 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.

^{1/} 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.

SUMMARY

Two-way merchandise trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) totaled \$2.8 billion during July-September 1985. U.S.-NME trade during the period under review was 14.3 percent lower than during the corresponding period of 1984 and was lower than during either of the first two quarters of 1985. During the quarter under review, the United States registered a \$74.7 million deficit in trade with the NME's, the first quarterly U.S. deficit with these countries since July-September 1983. The deficit was caused by a greater decline in U.S. exports to the NME's than U.S. imports from these countries from the second to the third quarter of 1985. The U.S. deficit in trade with Eastern Europe was \$146.8 million and in trade with China, \$31.2 million. A U.S. surplus of \$96.1 million with the Soviet Union was insufficient to keep the U.S. balance in trade with the NME's from going into the red.

U.S. Exports

U.S. exports to the NME's during the period under review totaled only \$1.4 billion, compared with \$1.8 billion during the corresponding period of 1984 and \$1.7 billion during April-June 1985. These exports showed a steady quarterly decline during January-September 1985 after reaching \$2.3 billion during October-December 1984, their highest level during any quarter since January-March 1982. Despite this quarterly decline in 1985, U.S. exports to the NME's were 4.1 percent higher during January-September 1985 than during the corresponding period of 1984. The volume of U.S. grain sales to the NME's declined to 10.8 million metric tons (MMT) during the first 9 months of 1985 from 14.2 MMT during the corresponding period of 1984. U.S. corn shipments to the NME's, with the Soviet Union as the principal market, increased from 5.1 MMT during January-September 1984 to 9.2 MMT during January-September 1985. However, U.S. wheat sales to the NME's declined from 9.1 MMT to 1.5 MMT over the same period. Grain sales to the Soviet Union, traditionally the most significant item in U.S. exports to the NME's, dropped to an insignificant amount during July-September 1985. This loss in U.S. export revenues was partially compensated for by increased shipments of U.S. machines and equipment to China and Eastern Europe. The value of these U.S. exports to China reached \$1.4 billion and to Eastern Europe, \$97.4 million during the first three quarters of 1985.

U.S. Imports

U.S. imports from the NME's during the period under review totaled \$1.4 billion, compared with \$1.5 billion during both the corresponding period of 1984 and April-June 1985. After dropping from their alltime quarterly high of \$1.5 billion during July-September 1984 to \$1.3 billion during October-December 1984, these imports registered an increase during the first two quarters of 1985. Consequently, U.S. imports from the NME's during the first 9 months of 1985 were 10.0 percent higher than during the corresponding period of 1984. Crude oil and apparel from China were the most significant commodity groups among U.S. imports from the NME's during the quarter under review. At \$541.4 million, shipments of crude petroleum from China during January-September 1985 were more than four times their level during the corresponding period of 1984. This increase reflected stepped-up Chinese

sales of crude petroleum worldwide. However, U.S. imports of refined petroleum products from China, the Soviet Union, and Romania declined. U.S. apparel imports from the NME's declined 6.3 percent from \$893.9 million during January-September 1984 to \$838.0 million during January-September 1985. Imports from China, the dominant NME supplier of apparel to the United States, declined by nearly 6 percent to \$739.2 million. Eastern Europe, the almost exclusive NME supplier of iron and steel products to the United States, increased these shipments to U.S. markets from \$113.5 million during January-September 1984 to \$138.2 million during January-September 1985. As a result of voluntary export restraint agreements between the U.S. Government and the major East European suppliers of these products to the United States, East European shipments during the period under review dropped to only \$17.9 million, from \$73.9 million during July-September 1984.

Commerical Developments

The Court of International Trade ruled at the end of July that the U.S. countervailing-duty (CVD) law is applicable to imports from the NME's. This reversed the earlier ruling of the Department of Commerce's International Trade Administration (ITA) on the inapplicability of U.S. CVD law to such imports. ITA appealed the Court ruling to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit Court.

The United States concluded a long-term nuclear cooperation accord with the People's Republic of China. The accord is projected to generate \$3 to \$7 billion worth of U.S. exports of nuclear equipment, technology, and materials to China by the year 2000. In addition, it is expected to enhance the overall U.S. industrial-export potential to China. Congressional opposition to the accord was significant.

The 55 modifications that distinguish the Export Administration Amendments Act of 1985 from its predecessor, the Export Administration Act of 1979, are aimed at improving the international competitiveness of U.S. industries at a minimum risk to national security. The new act makes it easier for U.S. firms to export low-level technology items to the NME's but is also designed to reduce the illegal exportation of U.S. high-tech commodities.

Poland's debts that fell due to its 17 Western official creditors in 1982-84 were rescheduled during the quarter under review. The rescheduling agreement allowed a moratorium on Warsaw's approximately \$11.3 billion in obligations until 1991. After that, Polish payments will be spread over the 1991-1996 period.

ITC Investigations

The U.S. International Trade Commission terminated 12 antidumping investigations involving imports of iron and steel products from Eastern Europe during the period under review. This represented half of the investigations that were on the Commission's and ITA's agenda during the first 9 months of 1985. In each case, termination followed a bilateral agreement between the U.S. Government and the government of an East European country to

limit exports of a steel product. An antidumping investigation on candle imports from China was the only new investigation initiated by the Commission during the quarter under review.

Fourth Annual Run of the East-West Trade Monitoring System

Based on updated findings of the East-West Trade Monitoring System, which were presented in the 43d Quarterly Report . . ., this report also presents a section analyzing imports from China in the following three product groups: headwear, women's handbags and purses, and a miscellaneous group that includes artificial flowers made of plastic and down-filled outerwear. The criteria for selecting these product groups were penetration of the U.S. market by imports from an NME and from all sources and recent rapid rate of growth in imports from an NME source. Each analysis includes a description of the product group; information on production, employment, and market conditions in the U.S. industry; data on imports from China and other sources; and available information on the industry in China.

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

Two-way merchandise trade between the United States and the NME's declined by 14.3 percent from \$3.3 billion during July-September 1984 to \$2.8 billion during July-September 1985 (table 1). U.S. exports to the NME's decreased by 23.2 percent and imports from the NME's, after reaching an alltime high during July-September 1984, decreased by 3.6 percent. With this sharp drop in exports relative to imports, the United States registered a negative balance of \$74.7 million, its first quarterly deficit in trade with the NME's since July-September 1983.

After rising to \$2.3 billion during the fourth quarter of 1984, their highest level since January-March 1982, U.S. exports to the NME's declined during each of the first three quarters of 1985 (figure 1), to \$1.4 billion during July-September. Exports to the NME's amounted to \$5.0 billion during January-September 1985, 4.1 percent higher than their level during the corresponding period of 1984. The value of shipments to China increased by 31.9 percent to \$2.6 billion, more than offsetting a decrease of 15.0 percent, to \$1.8 billion, in exports to the Soviet Union and an 18.1-percent decrease, to \$536.2 million, in those to Eastern Europe. ^{1/}

U.S. imports from the NME's declined during the fourth quarter of 1984 but resumed an upward trend in 1985 (figure 2). However, at \$1.4 billion, they were slightly lower during July-September than during the preceding quarter. Imports from the NME's increased by 10.0 percent from \$3.9 billion during January-September 1984 to \$4.3 billion during January-September 1985. U.S. purchases from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union declined by 3.1 percent and 18.0 percent to \$1.1 billion and \$309.0 million, respectively, but the value of shipments from China increased by 20.9 percent to \$2.8 billion. Although total U.S. imports from the NME's remained below their alltime high, imports from China reached a new record level during each of the first three quarters of 1985.

The emergence of a U.S. deficit in trade with the NME's during the quarter under review was mainly due to a significantly smaller positive balance in trade with the Soviet Union in conjunction with continuing negative balances in trade with China and Eastern Europe. During July-September 1984, the United States registered a \$283.6 million surplus in trade with the NME's, primarily consisting of a \$586.4 million surplus in trade with the Soviet Union, a \$5.5 million deficit in trade with China, and a \$303.2 million deficit in trade with Eastern Europe. During July-September 1985, the U.S. surplus in trade with the Soviet Union narrowed to only \$96.1 million. The U.S. deficit in trade with China widened to \$31.2 million, but the negative balance in trade with Eastern Europe was more than halved to \$146.8 million. The deficit with Romania alone narrowed to \$134.3 million from \$253.5 million in July-September 1984.

During January-September 1985, the United States registered a surplus of \$739.3 million in merchandise trade with the NME's. This balance mainly consisted of a \$1.5 billion surplus in trade with the Soviet Union, a \$203.7 million deficit in trade with China, and a \$599.4 million deficit in trade with Eastern Europe.

^{1/} Eastern Europe refers to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

Table 1.--U.S. trade with the world and with the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/
by quarters, July 1984-September 1985

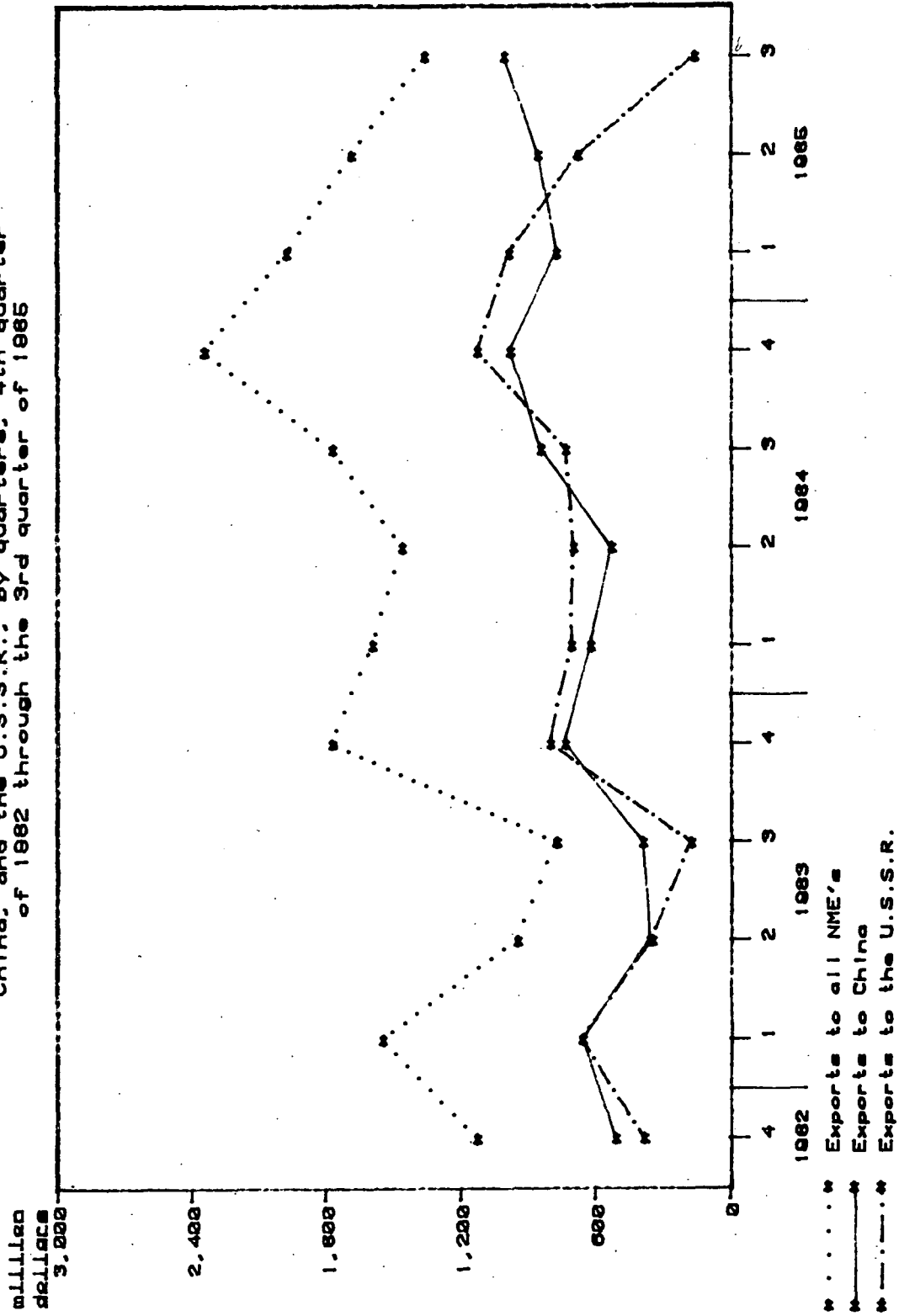
Item	1984		1985		
	July- September	October- December	January- March	April- June	July- September
U.S. world trade:					
Exports-----million dollars--	51,838	54,339	54,536	52,740	48,821
Imports-----do-----	85,931	78,663	82,718	87,689	84,393
Balance-----do-----	-34,093	-24,324	-28,182	-34,949	-35,572
Trade turnover (exports plus imports) million dollars--	137,769	133,003	137,254	140,429	133,215
U.S. trade with NME's:					
Exports-----million dollars--	1,776	2,349	1,982	1,692	1,364
Imports-----do-----	1,493	1,289	1,408	1,451	1,439
Balance-----do-----	284	1,060	574	240	-75
Trade turnover (exports plus imports) million dollars--	3,269	3,637	3,391	3,143	2,803
Share of total U.S. trade accounted for by trade with NME's:					
Exports-----percent--	3.43	4.32	3.63	3.21	2.79
Imports-----do-----	1.74	1.64	1.70	1.66	1.71

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.

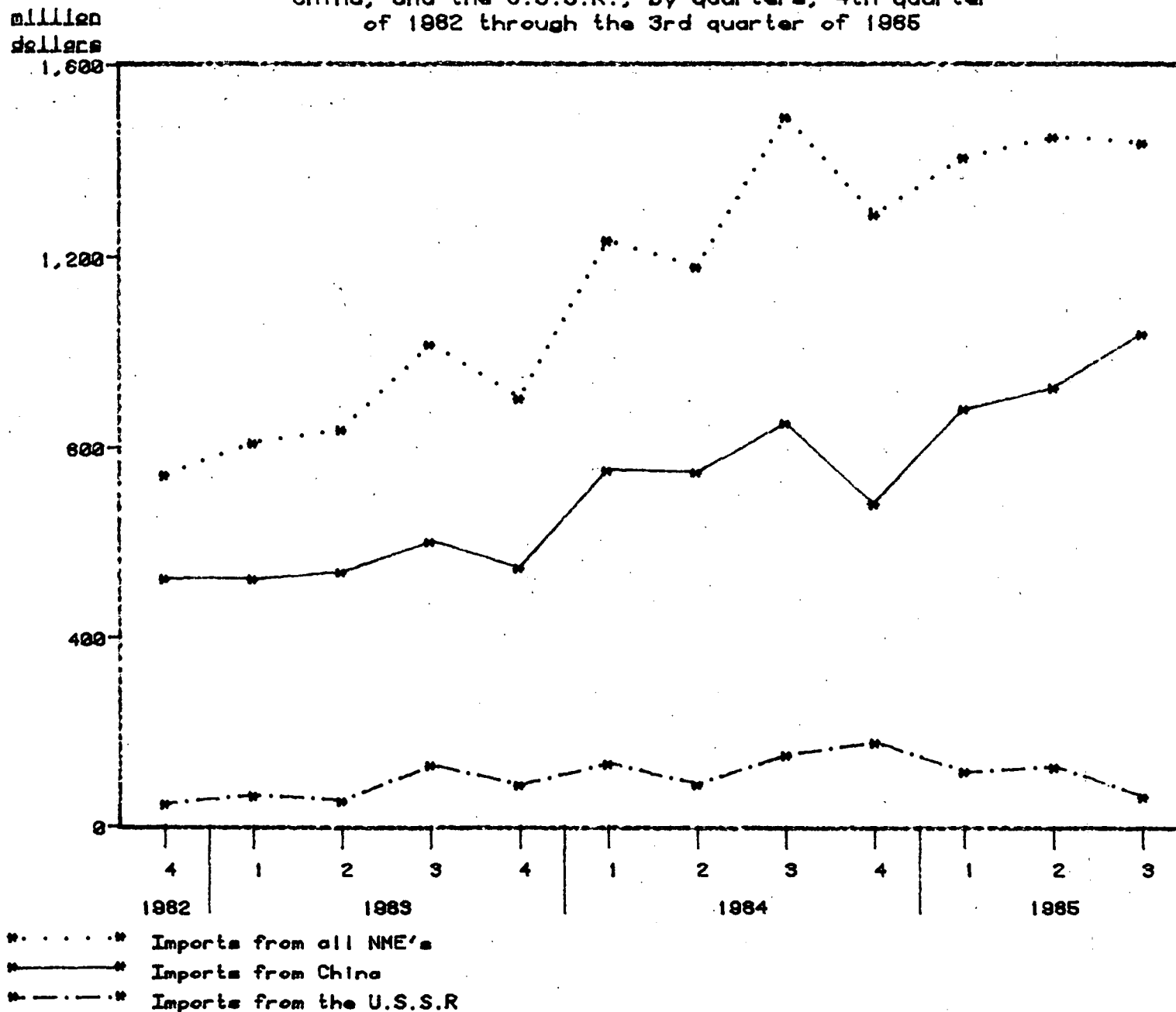
Note.--Import figures in this and all other tables in this report are Census-basis imports for consumption at customs value. Exports are domestic exports only, including Defense Department military assistance shipments, and are valued on an f.a.s. basis.

Figure 1.—U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 4th quarter of 1982 through the 3rd quarter of 1985



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

Figure 2.--U.S. Imports from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's),
China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 4th quarter
of 1982 through the 3rd quarter of 1985



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

U.S. Exports

U.S. exports to the NME's during July-September 1985 amounted to \$412.1 million less than their value during the corresponding quarter of 1984. Owing primarily to lower shipments of grains, exports to the Soviet Union declined by \$577.4 million, from \$738.7 million during July-September 1984 to \$161.4 million during the quarter under review (table 2). This loss was partly offset by higher exports to China. The value of U.S. shipments to China increased from \$847.6 million during July-September 1984 to \$1.0 billion during July-September 1985. Third-quarter exports to Eastern Europe also increased, although by only \$2.2 million. U.S. exports to Romania and Bulgaria increased by \$29.3 million and \$6.7 million, respectively, but these gains were largely offset by decreases in the value of U.S. shipments to East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Hungary.

China's share of U.S. exports to the NME's increased from 41.6 percent during 1984 to 52.5 percent during January-September 1985 (figure 3). In a comparison of the same two periods, the Soviet Union's share declined from 45.7 percent to 36.3 percent. Prior to the quarter under review (i.e. during January-June), China accounted for 44.5 percent of total U.S. exports to the NME's during 1985 and the Soviet Union accounted for a 45.4-percent share.

Despite a sharp decline in third-quarter grain shipments, food and live animals (SITC Section 0) remained the leading category of U.S. exports to the NME's during January-September 1985 (table 3). However, the value of corn and wheat exports combined, which account for the bulk of U.S. shipments to the NME's in this commodity group, amounted to only \$1.4 billion compared with \$2.1 billion during January-September 1984. The Soviet Union purchased 91.1 percent of the U.S. corn and wheat exported to the NME's during the first three quarters of 1985. Machinery and transport equipment (SITC Section 7) was the second largest group of exports, with U.S. shipments to the NME's amounting to \$1.3 billion. Sales to China accounted for 86.5 percent of the value of all such shipments. Other major exports to the NME's during January-September 1985 were chemicals (SITC Section 5) and crude materials (SITC Section 2), consisting mainly of textile fibers and softwood logs. China was also the dominant NME market for these commodity groups and, with the drop in grain shipments to the Soviet Union, became the leading NME importer of U.S. products in all four of these SITC sections during the quarter under review (table 4).

Grains

U.S. exports to the NME's of corn increased from 5.1 million metric tons (MMT), valued at \$767.8 million, during January-September 1984 to 9.2 MMT, valued at \$1.2 billion, during January-September 1985. The increase was entirely due to larger Soviet purchases. During the quarter under review, however, U.S. shipments of corn to the NME's amounted to only 180,246 metric tons, valued at \$20.8 million, compared with 594,434 metric tons, valued at \$83.3 million, during July-September 1984.

During July-September 1985, U.S. corn exports to the Soviet Union fell sharply. They amounted to only 8,407 metric tons, valued at \$1.0 million, compared with 370,215 metric tons, valued at \$51.4 million, during

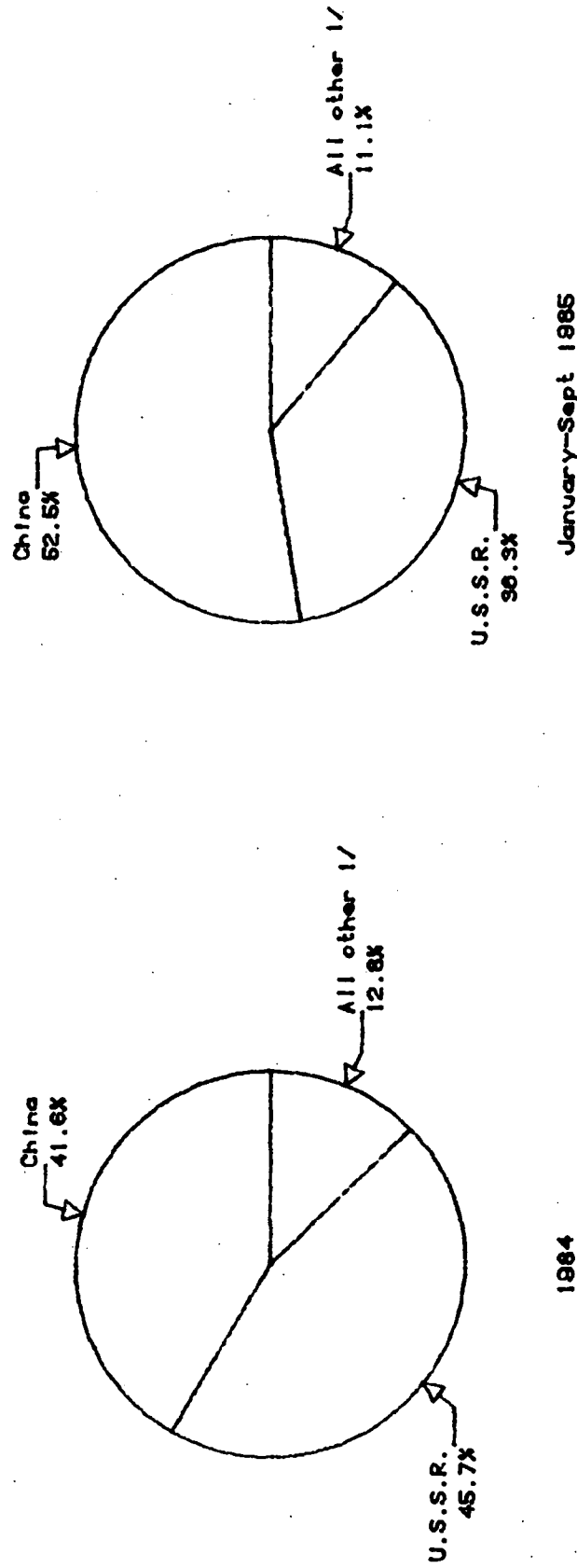
Table 2.--U.S. exports to the individual nonmarket economy countries and to the world, 1983, 1984, January-September 1984, January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985

(In thousands of dollars)							
Market	1983	1984	January-September--		July-September--		
			1984	1985	1984	1985	
Albania-----	4,205	9,349	7,678	9,479	1,313	3,294	
Bulgaria-----	65,389	44,087	39,091	47,878	18,891	25,620	
China-----	2,163,219	2,988,480	2,005,429	2,645,733	847,604	1,009,380	
Cuba-----	688	871	696	681	284	339	
Czechoslovakia-----	57,079	58,098	45,371	45,694	22,858	16,224	
East Germany-----	138,915	135,830	96,121	38,720	26,190	5,678	
Hungary-----	109,781	85,177	49,797	70,971	17,112	15,388	
Mongolia-----	123	116	112	31	65	8	
North Korea-----	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Poland-----	319,872	314,825	240,785	183,050	71,697	66,791	
Romania-----	185,658	246,181	183,782	149,908	26,082	55,338	
U.S.S.R-----	2,001,951	3,282,652	2,154,084	1,830,889	738,731	161,355	
Vietnam-----	20,745	22,240	16,389	15,209	5,647	4,952	
Total-----	5,067,626	7,187,906	4,839,336	5,038,243	1,776,475	1,364,368	
Total, U.S. exports to the world-----	195,969,353	212,057,057	157,717,615	156,097,589	51,838,180	48,821,255	

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

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

Figure 3.--Relative shares of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, 1984 and January-September 1985



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

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

SITC Section	Total exports		Exports to the NME's	
	Jan.-Sept. 1984	Jan.-Sept. 1985	Jan.-Sept. 1984	Jan.-Sept. 1985
Value (million dollars)				
0. Food and live animals-----	18,154	14,290	2,252	1,522
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,806	1,979	9	14
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	15,036	12,719	765	662
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	6,879	7,202	41	99
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	1,489	1,128	48	63
5. Chemicals-----	16,841	16,669	669	685
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	11,774	11,043	139	317
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	66,720	71,505	654	1,332
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	11,384	11,267	206	282
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	7,636	8,296	55	61
Total-----	157,718	156,098	4,839	5,038
Percent of total				
0. Food and live animals-----	11.5	9.2	46.5	30.2
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1.1	1.3	.2	.3
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	9.5	8.1	15.8	13.1
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	4.4	4.6	.8	2.0
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	.9	.7	1.0	1.3
5. Chemicals-----	10.7	10.7	13.8	13.6
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	7.5	7.1	2.9	6.3
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	42.3	45.8	13.5	26.4
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	7.2	7.2	4.3	5.6
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	4.8	5.3	1.1	1.2
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

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

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

Table 4.--U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, by SITC Sections, July-September 1985

(In thousands of dollars)							
SITC Section	Albania	Bulgaria	China	Cuba	Czecho- slovakia	East Germany	Hungary
0. Food and live animals-----	-	13,448	47,008	-	212	398	179
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	909	1	-	-	-	740
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	2,093	160,673	-	2,968	545	123
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	3,275	2,898	619	-	-	3,436	2
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	21	-	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	4	3,027	154,176	233	9,174	278	5,009
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	113	104,238	-	368	58	1,408
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	2,005	456,618	-	2,702	146	6,737
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	15	1,023	82,041	9	587	810	942
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	104	3,984	98	213	6	249
Total-----	3,294	25,620	1,009,380	339	16,224	5,678	15,388
	Mongolia	North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Vietnam	Total
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	16,295	8,488	19,551	-	105,579
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	15	693	1,169	-	3,527
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	-	5,792	6,348	7,309	-	185,853
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	3,698	14,580	12,660	-	41,169
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	1,517	-	7,004	-	8,542
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	14,702	2,831	71,051	-	260,486
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	3,903	2,080	2,719	-	114,887
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	8,850	19,472	30,364	-	526,895
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	7	-	1,565	645	9,103	-	96,746
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	2	-	10,454	200	425	4,952	20,685
Total-----	8	-	66,791	55,338	161,355	4,952	1,364,368

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

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

July-September 1984. The large Soviet corn imports during January-June 1985 probably were mainly due to a poor grain harvest in 1984. By the third quarter of 1985, analysts were predicting that improved weather in the Soviet Union early in the year and throughout the major growing season would result in a larger grain output in 1985. 1/ With imports of 171,838 metric tons, valued at \$19.8 million, Eastern Europe was the primary NME market for U.S. corn during July-September 1985. Most of this corn was exported to Romania and Bulgaria, where the 1985 crop yields were reduced by severe drought. 2/

U.S. wheat shipments to the NME's plummeted from 9.1 MMT, valued at \$1.4 billion, during January-September 1984 to 1.5 MMT, valued at \$221.3 million, during January-September 1985. The NME's imported only 386,328 metric tons of U.S. wheat, valued at \$48.9 million, during July-September 1985 compared with 4.7 MMT, valued at \$684.0 million, during the corresponding period of 1984.

The Soviet Union was the largest NME market for U.S. wheat during January-September 1985, but imported none from the United States during either the second or third quarter. On the basis of the shipments made during January-March, U.S. wheat exports to the Soviet Union amounted to 915,478 metric tons, valued at \$139.7 million, during January-September 1985, compared with 5.7 MMT, valued at \$877.6 million, during January-September 1984. Since the Soviet Union continued to buy wheat from other sources, the high price of U.S. wheat during 1985 relative to the price asked by other major grain exporting countries is the factor most commonly cited by analysts as the reason why the Soviets stopped buying U.S. wheat. 3/ China's purchases of U.S. wheat also declined sharply, dropping from 3.3 MMT, valued at \$478.8 million, during January-September 1984 to 603,485 metric tons, valued at \$78.6 million, during January-September 1985. Approximately 60 percent of this amount was shipped during the quarter under review. According to China's leaders, domestic grain production has reached a level that can satisfy the country's current demand. Owing to difficulties in transporting grain internally, however, some wheat imports are required to meet consumption needs in the large urban centers.

Machines and equipment 4/

U.S. exports of machines and equipment to the NME's increased by 93.4 percent from \$801.6 million during January-September 1984 to \$1.6 billion

1/ Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates (WEFA), Centrally Planned Economies Current Analysis, vol. V, No. 67-68 (Sept. 17, 1985), pp. 4-5.

2/ Ibid., p. 1.

3/ The quantity of U.S. wheat imported by the Soviet Union during the period October 1984-March 1985 fell short of its annual minimum purchase commitment under the U.S.-U.S.S.R. grain agreement. The agreement year covered the period Oct. 1, 1984-Sept. 30, 1985. See "Soviet Wheat Purchases Fall Short of U.S.-Soviet Grain Pact" on page 35 of this report.

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

during January-September 1985. Such exports to China more than doubled in value, rising from \$650.9 million to \$1.4 billion; those to Eastern Europe increased by 69.3 percent to \$97.4 million; and those to the Soviet Union increased by 5.6 percent to \$98.2 million.

During January-September 1985, the leading exports of machines and equipment to China (on the basis of product groups) were aircraft and associated equipment (SITC Group 792), valued at \$251.0 million; civil engineering and contractors' plant and equipment and their parts (SITC Group 723), valued at \$244.8 million; 1/ measuring, checking, analyzing, and controlling instruments (SITC Group 874), valued at \$187.8 million; and automatic data processing machines and units (SITC Group 752), valued at \$108.3 million. Shipments of oil-and gas-field rotary drilling machines to China accounted for the largest increase (among individual Schedule B items) in exports to the NME's from January-September 1984 to January-September 1985 (table 5).

Chemicals

U.S. exports of chemicals to the NME's amounted to \$685.4 million during January-September 1985, an increase of 2.4 percent over the corresponding period of 1984. Owing mainly to China's purchases of diammonium phosphate and Soviet imports of phosphoric acid, fertilizers remained the leading group of chemicals exported to NME markets. 2/ Artificial resins and plastic materials (SITC Division 58) continued to constitute another major share of U.S. chemical exports to the NME's. U.S. shipments to China, the principal NME market for these products, increased from \$150.5 million during January-September 1984 to \$180.7 million during January-September 1985.

Other exports

U.S. exports of textile fibers (SITC Division 26) to the NME's decreased by 25.4 percent to \$177.4 million during January-September 1985. Shipments of manmade fibers increased to \$106.2 million from \$62.8 million in January-September 1984, but exports of cotton declined steeply. After buying 167.4 million dollars' worth of U.S. cotton during January-September 1984, the Soviet Union imported only 63.6 million dollars' worth during the corresponding period of 1985. 3/ The increase in manmade-fiber exports to the NME's was entirely due to larger purchases by China. Shipments to China

1/ This group of exports consisted mainly of construction and mining machinery (\$87.9 million) and parts for this type of machinery (\$155.8 million).

2/ Due to a change in reporting data on U.S. exports of fertilizers put into effect in July 1985, statistics on these exports during July-September 1985 are available only as an aggregation of all fertilizers. Therefore, export comparisons at the level of detail reported for January-June 1985 are no longer possible. For an explanation of the statistical treatment of the Schedule B numbers affected, see table 6 and appendix tables B-1, B-3, B-5, B-7, B-11, B-15, B-19, B-25, and B-27.

3/ For further information on this development, see 43d Quarterly Report . . ., p. 19.

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

Schedule B no.	Commodity	Major NME customer	Percentage change, Jan.-Sep. 1985 from Jan.-Sep. 1984		Value of exports to all NME's in January- September 1985
			All NME's	World	
			-----Percent-----		1,000 dollars
	Substantially increased:				
664.0508	Oil and gas field drilling machines, rotary-----	China-----	2,528.6	183.8	61,679
630.3540	Magnesium, unwrought-----	do-----	1,151.5	-17.4	7,009
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity-----	Hungary-----	1,126.7	55.0	11,043
310.0032	High tenacity multifilament polyester yarns, other than textured-----	China-----	1,124.0	184.5	10,772
694.6507	Parts designed for use in civil aircraft, n.e.s-----	do-----	702.3	16.9	44,527
688.1900	Insulated wire and cable, n.s.p.f-----	do-----	674.1	15.2	7,300
692.1660	Trucks mounted with derrick assemblies, and similar drilling equipment-----	do-----	651.9	-23.7	15,540
692.1650	Mobile cranes, hydraulic operated, other than truck mounted-----	do-----	648.4	-15.5	3,952
145.4300	Shelled almonds, not blanched-----	U.S.S.R-----	623.1	52.6	53,453
694.4034	Nonmilitary airplanes, rotary wing, new, 2,200 pounds empty weight and over-----	China-----	611.5	60.0	51,735
	Substantially decreased:				
404.2250	Terephthalic acid dimethyl ester (dimethyl terephthalate)-----	Poland-----	-96.5	-73.0	558
690.3310	Parts designed for locomotives, n.s.p.f., other than airbrake equipment-----	China-----	-92.5	-42.9	3,836
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s-----	Czechoslovakia-----	-89.0	-2.2	1,721
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity-----	U.S.S.R-----	-83.8	-45.8	221,334
175.5140	Sunflower seed, other than confectionery-----	East Germany-----	-79.6	-62.9	2,396
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	Romania-----	-79.0	-34.4	30,446
664.0586	Parts, n.e.s., of boring and drilling machines-----	U.S.S.R-----	-70.5	.6	3,270
709.6340	X-ray apparatus n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	China-----	-65.9	11.9	1,127
818.3400	Hearing apparel donated for relief or charity-----	Poland-----	-64.9	6.7	1,892
404.0580	Hydrocarbons, except derivatives, n.e.s-----	Romania-----	-62.3	-38.7	2,171

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

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

nearly doubled, rising from \$51.5 million during January-September 1984 to \$102.1 million during January-September 1985. The Chinese may have been buying more heavily because of the oversupply and consequent low price of manmade fibers in the international market. The U.S. export price is believed to be comparable to that of other major suppliers. With China as the principal importer, the NME's were the leading market for some U.S. export items in this product group during January-September 1985 (table 6). 1/

Exports to the NME's of cork and wood (SITC Division 24), consisting almost entirely of softwood logs shipped to China, increased from \$193.2 million during January-September 1984 to \$267.1 million during January-September 1985. Since initially buying U.S. logs in 1980, China has increased its purchases every year. The expansion of its railroad system, modernization of port facilities, and other major construction projects are among China's leading economic priorities.

Compared with the corresponding period of 1984, exports of soybeans and soybean meal to the NME's declined steeply during the first 9 months of 1985. During the third quarter of this year, there were no shipments of either commodity to the NME's. 2/

U.S. Imports

The 3.6-percent decline in U.S. imports from the NME's from the third quarter of 1984 to the corresponding period of 1985 was due to a substantial decrease in the value of shipments from both the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Imports from the Soviet Union declined by 57.2 percent, from \$152.3 million during July-September 1984 to \$65.2 million during the quarter under review (table 7), and those from Eastern Europe declined by 31.7 percent, from \$486.0 million to \$331.8 million. There was a particularly steep drop in shipments from Romania. On the other hand, imports from China increased by 22.0 percent in a similar comparison, exceeding \$1.0 billion in a single quarter for the first time.

Despite the third-quarter downturn in U.S. purchases from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, the continued growth in shipments from China was sufficient to result in a \$389.6 million rise in total imports from the NME's from January-September 1984 to the corresponding period of 1985. China's share of U.S. imports from the NME's increased by nearly 8 percentage points, from 58.5 percent during 1984 to 66.3 percent during January-September 1985 (figure 4).

The factor most responsible for the rise in U.S. imports from the NME's during January-September 1985 was higher shipments of crude petroleum from China. These shipments amounted to \$541.4 million, more than four times their

1/ Table 6 also shows that China was the leading market for U.S. exports of certain manmade-fiber yarns. Exports to China of textile yarn (SITC Group 651), consisting mainly of textured yarns of polyester, increased from \$23.9 million during January-September 1984 to \$88.2 million during January-September 1985.

2/ For a discussion of recent developments in this trade, see 43d Quarterly Report . . ., p. 19.

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-September 1984 and January-September 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- September 1985
			Jan.-Sep. 1984	Jan.-Sep. 1985	
			-----Percent-----		1,000 dollars
480.7025	Phosphoric acid, 65 percent or more available phosphorus pentoxide equivalents-----	U.S.S.R-----	88.8	2/ 89.0	2/ 110,166
309.8540	Textile fibers, of acrylic or modacrylic, carded, combed, or otherwise processed but not spun-----	China-----	.0	82.7	2,827
699.0050	Special purpose vessels which normally perform their function in a stationary position, nonmilitary, new-----	do-----	.4	76.2	9,300
674.3247	Combination boring, drilling and milling machines, new, at least \$2500, with numerical controls, other than horizontal spindle-----	do-----	.0	72.0	3,161
310.0010	Textured yarns, of polyester-----	do-----	34.5	69.5	70,987
200.3504	Ponderosa pine logs and timber, rough-----	do-----	.0	69.3	1,563
121.0515	Bovine leather, rough, russet, and crust, wet blue, not split-----	do-----	42.4	67.1	42,575
670.1700	Circular knitting machines, other than hosiery-----	do-----	16.6	65.0	6,399
310.0034	Multifilament polyester yarns, not textured or high tenacity-----	do-----	2.2	64.2	5,000
309.4242	Polyester fibers (in noncontinuous form)-----	do-----	23.4	60.5	59,306
664.0508	Oil and gas field drilling machines, rotary-----	do-----	6.2	57.6	61,679
674.2005	Hot rolling mills, except tube rolling, for nonferrous metals, and parts thereof-----	do-----	59.3	57.5	1,031
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	Poland-----	50.0	52.9	43,040
610.3060	Structural pipe and tubing, of iron or steel, welded, not alloyed-----	China-----	.0	51.1	1,396
310.0032	High tenacity multifilament polyester yarns, other than textured-----	do-----	11.2	48.4	10,772
670.1410	Weaving machines, power driven, for weaving fabrics not over 12 inches in width-----	U.S.S.R-----	.0	47.8	1,055
674.3045	Metalworking machine tools, for cutting or hobbing gears, new, n.s.p.f.-----	China-----	24.4	46.9	5,082
603.0010	Metal-bearing materials n.s.p.f. in chief weight of copper, used for extracting metal or for manufacturing chemical compounds-----	do-----	.0	45.3	9,097
121.0530	Bovine leather, rough, russet, and crust, wet blue, split, other than grains-----	do-----	9.8	44.6	10,763
674.3529	Gear tooth grinding and finishing metalworking machine tools, new, valued at least \$2,500 each, n.s.p.f.-----	do-----	25.7	44.3	1,279

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of exports in Jan.-Sept. 1985 are included in this table.
2/ For statistical reporting purposes, Schedule B item 480.1000 was created effective with July 1985 export statistics as a summation of Schedule B items 480.2500 through 480.9500; the figures reported here for exports under item 480.7025 during Jan.-Sept. 1985 represent exports during Jan.-June 1985 only.

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

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

(In thousands of dollars)

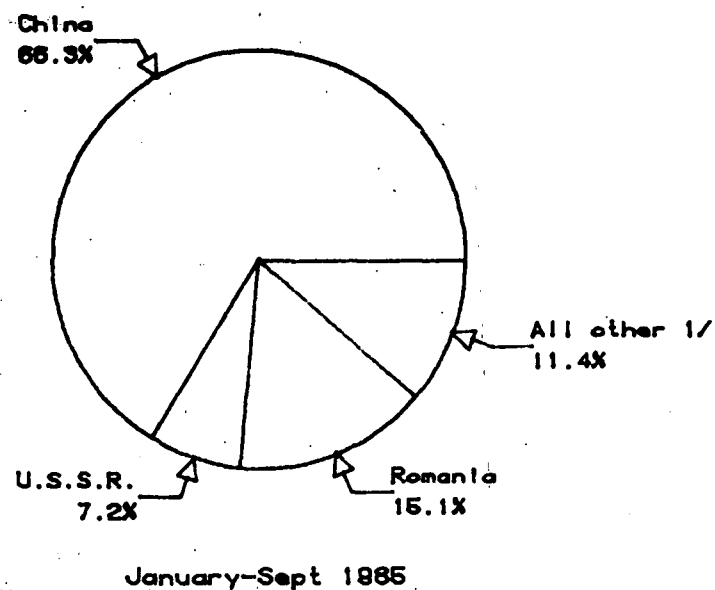
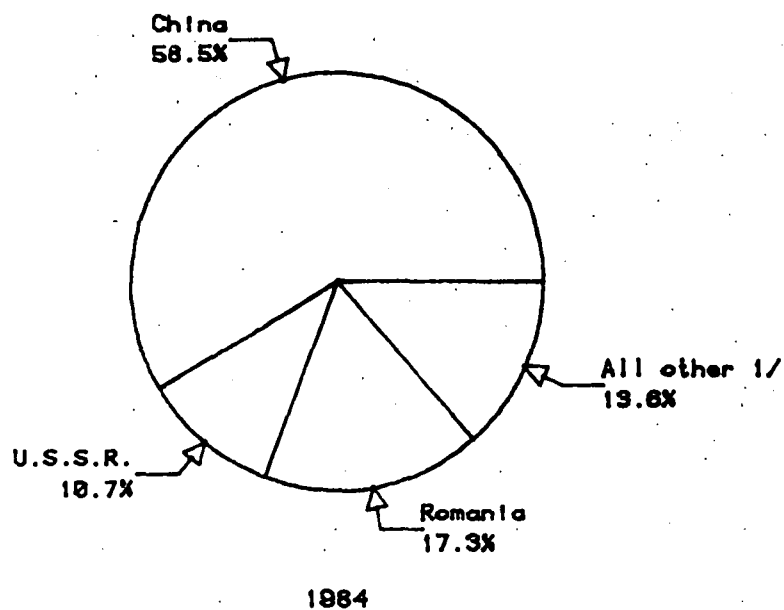
Source	1983	1984	January-September--		July-September--	
			1984	1985	1984	1985
Albania-----	3,498	2,219	1,248	2,197	495	918
Bulgaria-----	32,765	30,340	23,179	24,866	7,997	8,723
China-----	2,217,526	3,040,401	2,356,825	2,849,437	853,108	1,040,587
Cuba-----	1/	3	3	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia-----	62,821	84,192	62,644	58,792	25,769	18,161
East Germany-----	56,937	149,129	91,265	74,607	43,719	14,703
Hungary-----	154,493	220,094	168,468	167,047	66,855	48,376
Mongolia-----	1,483	2,903	2,274	2,646	1,011	575
North Korea-----	-	14	14	30	-	-
Poland-----	190,641	215,700	156,088	160,595	62,059	52,224
Romania-----	512,821	896,696	670,321	649,741	279,605	189,630
U.S.S.R-----	341,093	556,122	376,921	308,952	152,299	65,212
Vietnam-----	-	71	71	13	8	-
Total-----	3,574,079	5,197,882	3,909,320	4,298,922	1,492,925	1,439,110
Total, U.S. imports from the world-----	256,679,524	322,989,519	244,326,353	254,799,827	85,931,319	84,393,414

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.

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



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

value during the corresponding period of 1984. As a result, mineral fuels (SITC Section 3) registered the largest increase in imports from the NME's (table 8). Although U.S. purchases from the NME's in this broad commodity group amounted to \$1.1 billion during January-September 1985, the increase in imports of crude petroleum from China was partly offset by a decrease in shipments of refined petroleum products from China, the Soviet Union, and Romania.

Miscellaneous manufactured articles (SITC Section 8), which includes apparel and clothing accessories, remained the leading group of commodity imports from the NME's during January-September 1985. The value of shipments from China alone amounted to \$1.3 billion, of which \$739.2 million represented imports of clothing and clothing accessories. Imports of apparel from China declined from their level during January-September 1984, but higher imports from China of other miscellaneous manufactured articles, notably stuffed dolls and stuffed toy animals, more than offset the decrease in apparel shipments.

During the quarter under review, the combined value of mineral fuels and miscellaneous manufactured articles imported from China accounted for 52.0 percent of the total value of U.S. imports from the NME's (table 9).

Petroleum and petroleum products

U.S. imports from the NME's of petroleum and petroleum products (SITC Division 33) increased from \$924.6 million during January-September 1984 to \$1.1 billion during January-September 1985. This resulted largely from a 307.5-percent, or \$408.6 million, increase in imports of crude petroleum from China, partially offset by a 24.9-percent, or \$196.9 million, decrease in imports of refined petroleum products from all major NME sources. U.S. purchases of refined petroleum products from China declined by 42.6 percent, from \$305.6 million to \$175.5 million; from the Soviet Union, by 19.8 percent, from \$105.9 million to \$85.0 million; and from Romania, by 12.2 percent, from \$379.3 million to \$333.2 million. The decrease in the value of these shipments from the Soviet Union and Romania was particularly large during the quarter under review. 1/

The surge in China's exports of crude petroleum to the United States during January-September 1985 was part of an overall increase in its crude oil shipments to the world. Since China's own demand for its petroleum output continues to increase, its significantly higher exports, even in the face of

1/ Imports of refined petroleum products from the Soviet Union declined from \$66.8 million in July-September 1984 to only \$14.1 million during July-September 1985, while those from Romania declined from \$143.1 million to \$82.7 million. In a similar comparison, imports from China decreased from \$105.1 million to \$72.6 million. An increase in imports of crude petroleum from China, from \$70.4 million during July-September 1984 to \$190.8 million during July-September 1985, more than offset the decline in its shipments of refined petroleum products, but was not sufficient to prevent an overall decline in imports of petroleum and petroleum products from the NME's during the third quarter.

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

SITC Section	Total imports		Imports from the NME's	
	Jan.-Sept. 1984	Jan.-Sept. 1985	Jan.-Sept. 1984	Jan.-Sept. 1985
Value (million dollars)				
0. Food and live animals-----	13,326	14,081	240	268
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	2,507	2,575	30	28
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	8,531	8,045	106	117
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	45,501	38,786	928	1,139
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	514	490	2	1
5. Chemicals-----	10,223	10,665	362	347
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	35,108	35,249	752	724
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	89,660	101,256	165	193
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	31,709	35,293	1,300	1,440
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	7,246	8,361	24	44
Total-----	244,326	254,800	3,909	4,299
Percent of total				
0. Food and live animals-----	5.5	5.5	6.1	6.2
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1.0	1.0	.8	.7
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.7
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	18.6	15.2	23.7	26.5
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	.2	.2	.1	.2
5. Chemicals-----	4.2	4.2	9.3	8.1
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	14.4	13.8	19.2	16.8
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	36.7	39.7	4.2	4.5
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	13.0	13.9	33.3	33.5
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	3.0	3.3	.6	1.0
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

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

Table 9.--U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries, by SITC Sections, July-September 1985

(In thousands of dollars)							
SITC Section	Albania	Bulgaria	China	Cuba	Czecho- slovakia	East Germany	Hungary
0. Food and live animals-----	-	454	39,792	-	625	96	10,866
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	3,781	1,624	-	280	84	212
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	918	111	28,846	-	184	106	285
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	256	264,252	-	-	362	126
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	211	-	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	1,073	33,427	-	204	289	5,037
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	91	150,159	-	6,592	6,304	4,801
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	927	21,638	-	2,720	4,372	13,384
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	-	1,865	484,611	-	6,666	2,521	13,220
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	165	16,029	-	892	569	445
Total-----	918	8,723	1,040,587	-	18,161	14,703	48,376
	Mongolia	North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Vietnam	Total
0. Food and live animals-----	8	-	24,107	1,095	3,710	-	80,751
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	150	410	3,606	-	10,147
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	568	-	40	868	4,767	-	36,692
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-	82,725	14,091	-	361,812
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-	-	20	-	231
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	1,235	30,569	25,353	-	97,187
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	11,129	23,440	10,955	-	213,470
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	4,845	7,484	870	-	56,239
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	-	-	10,268	42,514	1,124	-	562,788
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	451	526	715	-	19,792
Total-----	575	-	52,224	189,630	65,212	-	1,439,110

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

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

falling oil prices, 1/ was apparently an attempt to counteract the depletion of its foreign exchange reserves. During the last quarter of 1984, China's total imports began to increase much more rapidly than Government leaders had anticipated. By increasing its exports of oil, China was able to partly offset a rising deficit in trade and conserve foreign exchange for the massive imports of industrial equipment and technology needed to modernize the Chinese economy.

Textiles and apparel

During January-September 1985, U.S. imports of textiles and apparel from the NME's amounted to \$57.2 million less than their value during the corresponding period of 1984. The decrease was almost entirely due to lower imports of apparel. U.S. purchases of apparel and clothing accessories (SITC Division 84) declined by 6.3 percent from \$893.9 million during January-September 1984 to \$838.0 million during January-September 1985. Imports from the NME's of other textile products (yarns and fabrics, plus carpets, table linens, and other articles for household use) (SITC Division 65) declined by only 0.4 percent from \$304.1 million to \$302.8 million. In a similar comparison, U.S. imports of apparel from China declined by 5.9 percent from \$785.3 million to \$739.2 million, and imports of other textile products from China decreased by 2.0 percent from \$274.2 million to \$268.8 million.

During July-September 1985, apparel imports from the NME's amounted to \$16.9 million more than those during the corresponding period of 1984. This was entirely due to an increase in shipments from China, from \$257.4 million during July-September 1984 to \$281.3 million during the quarter under review. However, such imports from China were higher during July-September 1984 than during any of the following three quarters, indicating that the rise in imports during July-September 1985 was probably attributable to buyers rebuilding their inventories prior to the Christmas season. Virtually all categories of cotton, manmade-fiber, and wool apparel imported from China are now subject to quantitative restrictions under the 5-year (1983-87) U.S.-Chinese agreement on trade in textiles, but no provision is made under this pact for limiting imports of apparel produced from fabrics such as silk and linen.

Iron and steel products

U.S. imports of iron and steel products (SITC Division 67) from Eastern Europe increased from \$113.5 million during January-September 1984 to \$138.2 million during January-September 1985, 2/ but the quarterly value of

1/ The average unit value of the crude petroleum imported by the United States from China during January-September 1985 was \$25.35 per barrel. This compares with an average unit value of \$27.28 per barrel during January-September 1984. The United States imported 21.4 million barrels of crude petroleum from China during January-September 1985 compared with 4.9 million barrels during the corresponding period of 1984.

2/ The East European countries are the principal NME source of U.S. imports of iron and steel products. They accounted for 95.3 percent of all such shipments from the NME's during January-September 1984 and for a 96.8-percent share during January-September 1985.

shipments was significantly lower during July-September 1985 when compared with the year-earlier period. Such imports declined from \$73.9 million during July-September 1984 to only \$17.9 million during the quarter under review. Shipments of iron and steel plates and sheets (SITC Group 674), the leading import from Eastern Europe in this product division, decreased from \$51.3 million to \$12.0 million in a similar comparison.

The U.S. Government negotiated voluntary export restraint agreements with five East European Governments between February 1985 and July 1985. Romania signed an agreement to limit the volume of four iron and steel products exported to the United States. East Germany, the second largest East European supplier of iron and steel products to the United States during January-September 1985, agreed to limit the export volume of three iron and steel products. Poland agreed to limit exports of five products, and Czechoslovakia and Hungary each agreed to limit exports of two products. U.S. imports of iron and steel products from Eastern Europe amounted to \$86.1 million during January-March 1985, declined to \$34.2 million during April-June, and were reduced by nearly half again during the quarter under review.

Other imports

U.S. imports of children's toys (SITC Subgroup 8942) from China increased from \$51.8 million during January-September 1984 to \$185.6 million during January-September 1985. The leading imports from China in this product group were stuffed dolls and stuffed toy animals, but imports of toys made of nontextile materials, such as those made of rubber or plastic, increased substantially during January-September 1985 (table 10).

Imports from the NME's of nonferrous metals (SITC Division 68) declined from \$130.2 million during January-September 1984 to \$88.5 million during January-September 1985. Imports of these products from the Soviet Union decreased by \$30.5 million, and shipments from Eastern Europe declined by \$24.6 million. Owing primarily to a rise in its shipments of tin to the United States, such imports from China increased.

Table 11 lists 20 U.S. import items for which the NME's collectively accounted for the largest market share during January-September 1985. All were relatively small imports, ranging in value from \$1.0 million to \$10.6 million during the period covered, but NME suppliers accounted for all U.S. imports of two of the items and for more than a 75-percent share of the remaining items.

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

TSUSA item no.	Commodity	Major NME supplier	Percentage change, Jan.-Sep. 1985 from Jan.-Sep. 1984		Value of imports from all NME's in January- September 1985
			All NME's	World	
			-----Percent-----		1,000 dollars
	Substantially increased:				
706.4144	Backpacks n.s.p.f., of textile materials except cotton	China	955.8	18.4	5,735
737.4000	Toy's not having a spring mechanism, not stuffed, not wholly or almost wholly of metal	do	921.6	36.6	11,271
737.9555	Toys n.s.p.f., wholly or almost wholly of rubber or plastics	do	546.8	118.0	6,108
381.9830	Men's or boys' pajamas and other nightwear n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	do	2/ 437.7	2/ 136.2	2/ 3,381
475.1010	Crude petroleum, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more	do	337.6	-18.4	541,437
737.2100	Doll clothing imported separately	do	335.2	68.2	17,160
737.3000	Toys, not having a spring mechanism, stuffed, valued over 10 cents per inch of height	do	317.5	70.0	36,930
192.4500	Licorice extract	do	305.6	62.3	5,003
737.9565	Toys, n.s.p.f.	do	290.6	65.2	8,701
684.4805	Electric hair dryers	do	288.9	-2.8	4,267
	Substantially decreased:				
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude	East Germany	-89.8	-23.9	1,652
605.0710	Platinum bars, plates, etc.	U.S.S.R.	-84.6	-53.3	513
408.6100	Polyamide resins, nylon type	China	-83.9	-2.8	610
618.2563	Aluminum sheets and strip, not clad, n.s.p.f.	Hungary	-83.1	-30.2	4,283
376.2830	Brassieres, lace or net, of man-made fibers, not ornamented	China	-81.4	-1.6	697
618.0650	Aluminum, other than uniform circular cross-section throughout its length, not in coil	U.S.S.R.	-79.9	-15.6	1,003
381.3120	Men's and boys' coats of man-made fibers, not knit, except suit-type coats and jackets	China	3/ -79.4	3/ -36.1	3/ 735
480.6550	Nitrogen solution	Romania	-79.2	-30.5	1,319
384.9152	Women's coats, other than suit-type coats or jackets, no longer than 3/4-length	China	4/ -78.6	4/ -26.9	4/ 3,291
607.8360	Sheets of iron or steel, not clad, pickled or cold rolled, not annealed and having a minimum yield point of 40,000 P.S.I.	East Germany	-75.3	-20.2	5,896

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

^{2/} TSUSA item 381.9830 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.9630. The value reported for Jan.-Sept. 1985 represents combined imports under the two numbers; percent changes were calculated using combined imports under the two numbers for Jan.-Sept. 1985, and imports under item 379.9630 for Jan.-Sept. 1984.

^{3/} TSUSA item 381.3120 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.3120. The value reported for Jan.-Sept. 1985 represents combined imports under the two numbers; percent changes were calculated using combined imports under the two numbers for Jan.-Sept. 1985, and imports under item 379.3120 for Jan.-Sept. 1984.

^{4/} TSUSA item 384.9152 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.9052. The value reported for Jan.-Sept. 1985 represents combined imports under the two numbers; percent changes were calculated using combined imports under the two numbers for Jan.-Sept. 1985, and imports under item 383.9052 for Jan.-Sept. 1984.

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

Table 11.--20 U.S. import items for which the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) collectively accounted for the largest market share in 1985, by TSUSA items, January-September 1984 and January-September 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- September 1985
			Jan.-Sep. 1984	Jan.-Sep. 1985	
			Percent		1,000 dollars
306.4293	Camel hair, in the grease or washed, sorted	China	85.0	100.0	1,567
401.6400	Pseudocumene	U.S.S.R.	74.6	100.0	1,101
416.4000	Tungstic acid	China	99.9	99.9	1,035
306.6200	Cashmere goat hair, and like hair of other animals, in the grease or washed, sorted	do	87.4	99.7	3,275
361.4300	Floor coverings n.s.p.f., of wool, woven, valued over 30 cents per square foot, certified hand-loomed and folklore products	Romania	96.0	97.0	1,305
186.3000	Bristles, crude or processed	China	97.8	92.0	6,009
542.3120	Ordinary glass, weighing over 16 but not over 18.5 ounces per square foot, not over 40 united inches	Romania	83.1	90.7	1,054
413.3200	Coumarin, from whatever source obtained, derived, or manufactured	China	96.2	89.7	1,133
384.3758	Women's, girls', or infants' velvet suit-type coats and jackets, of cotton, valued over \$4 each, not ornamented, not knit	do	2/ 73.7	2/ 89.0	2/ 1,321
365.0000	Handmade-lace furnishings, of cotton, valued not over \$50 per pound	do	96.1	87.3	3,980
381.3905	Men's jogging, warm-up and similar athletic jackets, of cotton, knit	Romania	3/ 84.4	3/ 85.4	3/ 4,481
222.5700	Floor coverings of unspun vegetable materials, n.e.s.	China	87.1	85.1	3,447
169.3700	Vodka, not over 1 gallon, valued not over \$7.75 per gallon	U.S.S.R.	73.4	83.3	4,702
245.1000	Hardboard, valued \$48.33-1/3 to \$96.66-2/3 per short ton	do	78.4	83.0	1,152
338.5949	Woven printcloth fabrics, of man-made fibers, over 85 percent noncellulosic, less than 5 ounces per square yard, spun	China	4/	82.5	1,223
417.4000	Ammonium tungstate	do	58.3	81.7	10,603
702.3785	Headwear of vegetable materials n.s.p.f., not sewed, not blocked, and not trimmed, not bleached and not colored	do	86.4	81.2	2,739
702.4020	Headwear n.s.p.f. of paper, not sewed, not blocked, and not trimmed, bleached or colored	do	81.5	78.5	1,701
412.1000	Cardiovascular drugs n.s.p.f., provided for in the Chemical Appendix to the Tariff Schedules	Hungary	.0	76.6	5,767
365.8970	Tablecloths and napkins n.s.p.f., lace, net, or ornamented, of man-made fibers	China	5/ 69.7	5/ 75.4	5/ 6,912

- 1/ Only items which accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of imports in Jan.-Sept. 1985 are included in this table.
2/ TSUSA item 384.3758 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.3458; the figures reported for Jan.-Sept. 1985 reflect combined imports under the two numbers. TSUSA item 383.3458 had been redefined on Jan. 1, 1985, encompassing the commodity covered by TSUSA item 383.3450 during 1984. While there were imports under item 383.3458 during 1984, these imports were of a different commodity than was covered by this item number during 1985; thus, the percent reported for Jan.-Sept. 1984 reflects imports under item 383.3450.
3/ TSUSA item 381.3905 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.3905. The figures reported for Jan.-Sept. 1985 reflect combined imports under the two numbers. The percent given for Jan.-Sept. 1984 reflects imports entered under item 379.3905.
4/ TSUSA item 338.5949 was created on April 1, 1985, along with 30 other items, from 19 former TSUSA items.
5/ TSUSA item 365.8970 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 365.8670. The figures reported for Jan.-Sept. 1985 reflect combined imports under the two numbers. The percent given for Jan.-Sept. 1984 reflects imports entered under item 365.8670.

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

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

Court of International Trade Rules that U.S. CVD Law is Applicable to NME's

On May 7, 1984, the Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration (ITA) determined that, as a matter of law, subsidies cannot be found in countries that have NME's. Thus, ITA made final negative determinations in two CVD investigations 1/ and subsequently dismissed two other CVD investigations on the grounds that the petitions failed to allege the elements necessary for the imposition of countervailing duties. 2/

On July 30, 1985, the U.S. Court of International Trade (CIT) reversed the ITA's determinations in Continental Steel Corp. v. United States, Ct. No. 84-05-00728, 19 Cust. Bull. No. 34 (August 21, 1985). The CIT held that the ITA had acted contrary to the law when it limited the scope of the CVD law to market economies. 3/

The Court rejected ITA's argument that a subsidy by definition is an action that distorts the operation of a market and in the absence of a market there can be no subsidy. The Court found that the statutory language, judicial precedent, and prior administrative practice contradict ITA's conclusion. 4/

The statutory language does not distinguish between NME's and market economies and application of ITA's "jurisdictional" requirement would incorporate a per se exemption to the CVD law. 5/ The statutory language is extremely inclusive and uses the broad language in describing the conduct at issue. The CIT concluded that ITA was essentially redefining subsidy in a manner that was inconsistent with the statutory language. 6/

The Court concluded that the difficulties presented by investigation of subsidization in NME's involved measurement of subsidies rather than the definition or meaning of a subsidy. The CIT found that ITA must distinguish between the "normal operation of central control and the exceptional or disproportionate or unfair event." 7/

1/ Carbon Steel Wire Rod from Czechoslovakia, 49 F.R. 19370 (May 7, 1984); Carbon Steel Wire Rod from Poland, 49 F.R. 19374 (May 7, 1984).

2/ Potassium Chloride from the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, 49 F.R. 23428-29 (June 6, 1984).

3/ Continental Steel Corp. v. United States, Ct. No. 84-05-00728, 19 Cust. Bull. No. 34 15 26-27 (Aug. 21, 1985).

4/ Ibid., p. 27.

5/ The Court additionally notes that the question of whether a country is bestowing a bounty, grant, or subsidy concerns the merits of the petition and thus is not properly a jurisdictional question and may not be answered prior to investigation based upon a particular country's type of economy.

6/ Ibid., p. 29.

7/ Ibid., p. 32. The Court noted that the concept of subsidization is broader than the distortion of a market and consists of "the distortion of a pattern of regularity or even a pattern of reasonably expected fairness." Moreover, the Court noted that the administration of the antidumping law, which inherently deals with the concept of fair market value, easily overcame the absence of a "market" and thus the absence of a market should not impede the enforcement of the CVD law. Ibid. p. 33.

Finally, the CIT rejected the argument that passage of section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974 represented a repudiation of the use of the CVD law in NME's. The Court found that section 406 was a distinct remedy directed to specific circumstance and that the CVD law is not affected by the availability of alternative remedies. 1/

The CIT's decision is currently on appeal before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. Proceedings before ITA are stayed pending a decision in the appeal. 2/

Agreement to Reschedule Poland's Debts to Western Governments

Seventeen Western nations and Poland signed a framework agreement in Paris on July 15, 1985, to reschedule that East European country's more than \$11.3 billion in official debts that fell due in 1982-84. 3/ The agreement was initialed on January 15, 1985, but Polish delays in making payments on official debts rescheduled in 1981 caused the final signing to be delayed until July. 4/ Poland negotiated a grace period on repaying the principal owed until 1991, but it will have to pay one-half of the overdue interest on the rescheduled debt in 1985. The other half is due in four annual, equal installments from December 31, 1986 through December 31, 1989. Under the July agreement, Poland will pay back the rescheduled principal in 12 equal, semiannual installments from 1991 through 1996. 5/

Final implementation of the July agreement requires negotiation of bilateral agreements between Poland and each of its official creditors. To date, Austria, France, the United Kingdom, and West Germany have concluded agreements with Poland. Some of these bilateral agreements may provide fresh government guaranteed credit to finance Polish imports from the Western partner countries.

1/ Ibid., p. 34.

2/ For further details on ITA's Determinations, including descriptions of the investigation, see 38th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 52-63, 40th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 58-59, and 41st Quarterly Report . . ., p. 93. See also The Institute for International and Foreign Trade Law, Georgetown University Law Center, Interface One: Conference Proceedings on the Application of U.S. Economies and State-Owned Enterprises, 1980 on continuing debate on the application of CVD laws to imports from NME's and state-owned enterprises.

3/ The following 17 nations participated in the agreement: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Holland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and West Germany. On Nov. 19, 1985, the same countries and Poland agreed to reschedule 1985 official Polish obligations amounting to \$1.5 billion. The terms of the agreement are similar to those of the agreement covering Poland's 1982-84 obligations. See Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates, Poland's Foreign Trade During January-September 1985, Signs of Crisis, Vol. 4 No. 91-92, Dec. 19, 1985, pp. 1-5.

4/ For a description of the difficulties that marked the Paris negotiations leading up to the July 15 agreement, see 42d Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 34-35, EIU The Economist Intelligence Unit, Quarterly Review of Poland, No. 3, 1985, pp. 18-19, and Radio Free Europe, Polish Situation Report No. 12, Aug. 5, 1985, p. 21.

5/ See Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates, op. cit. p. 3.

Despite the relief in Poland's medium term payments situation brought by this and previous rescheduling agreements, 1/ Poland's debt problem is far from being resolved. The country's currently estimated \$27 billion debt is expected to reach \$34 billion by 1990/91. 2/ In 1985 alone, Poland's debt service obligations will amount to \$3 billion, but its hard currency surplus from merchandise trade and services is expected to reach only \$2 billion. Between 1986 and 1988, Poland is obligated to pay \$2 billion on earlier rescheduled debt to Western commercial banks and another \$2 billion on official debts falling due in 1985 and 1986. 3/ In addition, the Polish Government must try to balance its trade with other NME's by 1990 and to develop a surplus thereafter in order to begin eliminating the country's 4.8 billion ruble debt with the other NME's. 4/

There are no clear prospects on how the Polish debt problem will ultimately be resolved, but there are some signs that commercial relations between Poland and its Western trading partners will remain orderly. Poland's acceptance for membership in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is widely anticipated in the coming year, and reforms to decentralize the country's banking and trade institutions are on the drawing board.

Soviet Wheat Purchases Fall Short of U.S.-Soviet Grain Pact

During the second agreement year (Oct. 1, 1984 through Sept. 30, 1985) of the U.S.-Soviet grain pact, the Soviets imported only 2.9 million metric tons (MMT) of U.S. wheat rather than the 4 MMT required by the agreement. 5/ This was the first time that the Soviets had failed to fulfill their minimum purchasing commitment since the first U.S.-Soviet grain supply agreement went into effect in 1979. U.S. efforts, including direct negotiations with the Soviets in Moscow in August and September 1985, did not produce any promise by

1/ For rescheduling agreements on Polish debts to Western commercial creditors, see 41st Quarterly Report . . ., p. 92, and 37th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 92-93.

2/ See EIU, The Economist Intelligence Unit, Quarterly Economic Review of Poland, No. 3, 1985, pp. 18-19. Some estimates put Poland's current debts to the West at \$29.2 billion. See The Wall Street Journal, Nov. 29, 1985, p. 16.

3/ See The Economist, July 20, 1985, p. 70.

4/ First-half 1985 trade figures do lend credibility to this effort. Poland's deficit in merchandise trade with other NME's was only 86 million rubles in January-June 1985, a sharp decline from the 207 million deficit of the corresponding period of 1984. See Quarterly Economic Review of Poland, op. cit. pp. 22-23.

5/ Under the current U.S.-Soviet grain supply agreement, the Soviet Union is committed to import from the United States at least 4 MMT of wheat and the same amount of corn during each agreement year from Oct. 1, 1983 through Sept. 30, 1988. The agreement specifies 9 MMT as the minimum Soviet purchase obligation allowing for the substitution of 1 ton of soybeans for 2 tons of wheat or corn over the combined 8 MMT minimum purchase obligation for wheat and corn. For more details on the current U.S.-U.S.S.R. grain agreement, see 36th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 48-49. According to the USDA, U.S. wheat shipments that did not have a registered destination at the end of the second agreement year have included 150,000 metric tons of U.S. wheat exports to the Soviet Union to be counted against the third agreement year.

the Soviets to catch up with their purchases before the end of the agreement year on October 1, 1985. 1/

The Soviets claim 2/ that the price of U.S. wheat is too high and that, unlike other purchasers of U.S. wheat, they have been excluded from the benefits of the U.S. Government's wheat export subsidy program. 3/ According to press reports, the Soviet interpretation of the agreement is that they may purchase U.S. wheat at the prevailing world market prices, whereas the U.S. interpretation is that the agreement stipulates prevailing U.S. prices for valuing transactions. The divergent interpretation of the transaction price is consequential since U.S. wheat prices may indeed exceed world market prices. 4/ On the other hand, the U.S.-Soviet grain agreement made no mention of the possibility of subsidization of U.S. wheat exporters selling to the Soviets.

The shortfall in wheat purchases was more than compensated for by purchases of corn by the Soviets. They imported a record 14.4 MMT of U.S. corn during the agreement year that ended in September 1985. There were no Soviet imports of U.S. soybeans or soybean meal during this period. 5/

According to the USDA, greater Soviet grain supplies resulting from the relatively successful fall harvest was the primary reason for the decline of Soviet wheat imports from all sources during the quarter under review. Total Soviet grain output is projected to reach 190 MMT in 1985, which is considerably higher than the estimated 1984 harvest of 170 MMT in 1984. Soviet grain imports from all sources reached a record 53.3 MMT during the purchasing year that ended with the second quarter of 1985. This reflected the poor harvest in 1984, the decision to maintain livestock levels and to take advantage of relatively low grain prices during the 1984/85 purchasing season. During the quarter under review, Soviet grain imports from all sources fell sharply from 11.2 MMT in the third quarter of 1984 to an estimated 5 MMT during the quarter under review. A shortage of hard currency and record Soviet wheat imports in the previous period straining the country's cargo handling capacity may have also contributed to the decline of Soviet wheat imports during the quarter under review.

The strategic goal of Soviet agricultural development is to ensure an annual production of 250 MMT under favorable weather conditions and 200 MMT production under unfavorable conditions. 6/ Although this will mean reducing

1/ For more on this subject see article "Soviet wheat purchases fall short, but corn imports set record" in the November issue USITC, International Economic Review, and East Europe Agriculture, September 1985, p. 2.

2/ Interview with officials at the Soviet/East European Division of USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service.

3/ The U.S. wheat subsidy program is a narrowly targeted program that is not designed to benefit all importers of U.S. wheat.

4/ According to The Wall Street Journal, U.S. wheat prices may be 20 percent higher than world market prices. See The Wall Street Journal, Oct. 2, 1985, p. 4.

5/ During the first agreement year (Oct. 1, 1983-Sept. 30, 1984), the Soviets imported 7.6 MMT of wheat, 6.5 MMT of corn and 0.4 MMT of soybeans. See 41st Quarterly Report . . ., p 69.

6/ See East Europe Agriculture, No 37, October 1985, p. 1.

Soviet grain imports over the coming years, Soviet grain production is still far from the goal of self-sufficiency, according to Western estimates. Soviet grain imports are projected to remain in the neighborhood of 30 MMT annually through 1991. 1/ Thus it appears that only short-term, technical, commercial or political reasons can provide an explanation for the Soviet failure to purchase the stipulated amount of wheat during the agreement year that ended with the quarter under review.

U.S.-Chinese Nuclear Cooperation Agreement

President Reagan signed a 30-year bilateral agreement on peaceful nuclear cooperation with China on July 23, 1985. The agreement is designed to ease restrictions on Chinese imports of U.S. nuclear power equipment, technology and materials. Bilateral consultations leading to assurances satisfactory to the U.S. Administration that China will adhere to the conditions of U.S. nuclear nonproliferation law in its use of such imports have taken almost 15 months. The pact did not go into effect during the quarter under review. 2/

There was opposition to the agreement in both houses of Congress. On September 20, 1985, 32 opponents of the agreement led by Rep. Edward J. Markey (D-Mass.) introduced a resolution (H Res. 269) that asked the administration to withdraw the agreement and to resubmit it to Congress with an acknowledgment that it does not meet the legal standards set by U.S. legislation. The Administration refused that request, asserting that the agreement met all legal requirements. 3/

1/ See Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates, Centrally Planned Economies Outlook, October 1985, Vol 6, No. 2, pp. 38-39.

2/ The Export Administration Amendment Act of 1985 added a 30-day consultation period to the 60-day congressional review period on nuclear cooperation agreements with foreign countries specified by Public Law 95-242 of Mar. 10, 1978. Thus the Congress had a 90-day period of continuous session during which to disapprove the agreement. The Act was approved by the Senate on Nov. 11, 1985 and by the House on Dec. 11, 1985.

3/ See Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report, Sept. 28, 1985, Vol. 43, No. 39, p. 1943. Opposition in the Senate came in the form of a bill introduced by Senator Glenn (D-OH) on Oct. 9, 1985. The bill (S. 1754) specified the following 4 conditions for the agreement to become operational: First, enactment of legislation ensuring that the process and standards of verification for peaceful uses of U.S. nuclear transfers by China should be equivalent to those provided under the safeguards of the IAEA. (This, in the language of the bill, may be called the "Sino-American Nuclear Verification Act of 1985."); Second, the language of the agreement should be changed to reflect a neutral predisposition by the United States in approving Chinese requests for reprocessing and other activities governed by U.S. consent rights; Third, recognition by China that any future request for nuclear transfers (or retransfers) will be subject to U.S. domestic law at the time of request, regardless of whether such laws and policies were implemented before or after the agreement went into effect; Fourth, a clear and detailed description of Chinese nonproliferation policies provided by the Chinese themselves. See, Congressional Record, Oct. 9, 1985, Vol. 131, No. 133, pp. 13009-13012.

The potential volume of U.S. exports that can emerge from the agreement is rendered uncertain by the lack of definite Chinese plans for the use of nuclear power and anticipated strong competition with firms from other developed countries, and from the Soviet Union. 1/ According to U.S. Government estimates, the full program of 10 nuclear reactors (10,000 megawatts) by the year 2000 could entail U.S. sales to China in the range of \$3-7 billion. 2/ But beyond this, the agreement could also open the door for a broader participation of U.S. industries in China's non-nuclear energy program (i.e., in the development of its coal reserves and hydroelectric potential.)

Export Administration Amendments Act of 1985

On July 12, 1985, President Reagan signed into law the Export Administration Amendments Act of 1985 (EAAA), reauthorizing the Export Administration Act of 1979 with modifications in the U.S. export control program. 3/ The new legislation made 55 modifications of the 1979 law. The general purposes of these changes are to enhance the international competitiveness of U.S. industries at a minimum risk to national security and to help stop the illegal exportation of U.S. high-tech commodities. EAAA also expanded the Administration's investigative, rule-making and enforcement authority in controlling U.S. high-tech exports. 4/

Since September 23, 1985, 5/ some technologically low-level items required only general licensing to COCOM countries. 6/ New guidelines on distribution licensing have eased licensing procedures for some exporters and have tightened them for others. For example, under the new law, license processing requirements for non-COCOM countries will be reduced by one-third.

1/ For details on the international contest for China's nuclear development contracts, see Prospects for U.S.-Chinese nuclear cooperation, U.S.I.T.C. International Economic Review, pp. 8-9.

2/ This is estimate of the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of International Affairs and Energy Emergencies. The potential sales of enriched nuclear fuels is included in the estimate. Although the Chinese have not expressed interest in buying nuclear fuel from the United States thus far, it is customary that the seller of the reactor would provide enriched nuclear fuel for a long period of time, e.g., 10 years.

3/ Congress passed the law on June 27, 1985. See, 43d Quarterly Report . . ., p. 38. The first comprehensive export control act, the Export Control Act of 1949 remained in effect for 20 years. Major revisions of this occurred with the Export Administration Acts of 1969 and 1979.

4/ For a concise description of export licensing procedures under the new legislation, see Business America, Sept. 2, 1985, pp. 2-9.

5/ Interview with ITA's Office of Export Administration.

6/ COCOM stands for Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls. Besides the United States, it includes the following nations: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, The Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, and the United Kingdom. Unlike commodities that require validated licensing, commodities under general licensing require no application to export. For a description on the licensing process for computer software exporters under the new rules, see David A. Wormser, Sending Software Overseas, Datamation, Nov. 15, 1985, pp. 125-128.

The new law also strengthened the enforcement of export control provisions by charging the U.S. Customs Service to investigate allegations on illegal exports and by making the Commerce Department's traditional prelicensing and post-shipment activities broader. Coordination among the COCOM countries to control the movement of goods has been increased and requirements for the application of the so-called foreign policy controls tightened. But existing contracts for delivery by U.S. firms can be broken only if U.S. strategic interests are being threatened. The imposition of such controls requires consultation with COCOM partners.

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

During January-September 1985, 24 antidumping investigations involving imports from the NME's were active at the U.S. International Trade Commission and the International Trade Administration (table 12). Sixteen investigations were in progress during the period under review. Of these, 12 were terminated during the quarter under review, all of them involving steel products from Eastern Europe. 1/ Among the terminated investigations on steel imports from East Europe, three involved steel products from East Germany, five from Poland, and four from Romania. In each case termination occurred as a result of a withdrawal of the petition after a bilateral agreement limiting the quantity of steel product that may be imported from the East European country in question was reached. 2/ In nine of the terminated cases ITA had found dumping margins before the termination occurred.

During the quarter under review, the Commission made no final determinations in antidumping cases involving imports from the NME's. The Commission terminated investigations in the steel cases prior to making final determinations and it made an affirmative preliminary determination in the antidumping case involving natural bristle paint brushes and brush heads from China. The only new case involving imports from the NME's that was filed during the quarter under review was petroleum candles from China (investigation No. 731-TA-282). 3/

On July 1, 1985, the Commission transmitted to the President its report on investigation No. TA-201-55, nonrubber footwear, 4/ together with its affirmative finding on injury and recommendation on remedy. Several NME's are

1/ Table 12 shows the status of all cases on imports from the NME's that were in progress during the first 9 months of 1985. Thus it includes cases that were concluded prior to the quarter under review.

2/ By the end of the period under review, the U.S. Government had concluded voluntary export restraint agreements with all the East European countries except with Bulgaria. These agreements were announced by both the Commission and ITA as part of the termination notices in the Federal Register. For dates see table 12.

3/ The Commission made an affirmative preliminary determination in this case on Oct. 21, 1985.

4/ Sec. 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2251) provides for investigations by the Commission concerning whether articles from any source are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury or threat of serious injury to the domestic industry. In a sec. 201 investigation, there is no allegation of unfair trade practices.

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

Country	Product	Investigation No. and date of petition	Preliminary Determinations			Final Determinations		
			Commission Determination and date	ITA		ITA		Commission Determination and date
				Determina- tion and date of publication	Weighted- average dumping margin (percent)	Determina- tion and date of publication	Weighted- average dumping margin (percent)	
China-----	Natural bristle paint brushes and brush heads.	731-TA-244 2/19/85	Affirmative 3/28/85	Affirmative 8/5/85 2/	211.0	--	--	--
	Iron construc- tion castings.	731-TA-265 5/13/85	Affirmative 6/24/85	--	--	--	--	--
	Steel wire nails-	731-TA-266 6/5/85	Affirmative 7/22/85	--	--	--	--	--
	Candles	731-TA-282 9/4/85	--	--	--	--	--	--
Czecho- slovakia----	Carbon steel plates.	731-TA-213 12/19/84	Affirmative 1/28/85	Terminated 6/4/85 1/				
	Cold-rolled carbon steel plates and sheets.	731-TA-225 12/19/84	Affirmative 1/28/85	Terminated 6/4/85 1/				
East Germany---	Potassium chloride.	731-TA-184 3/30/84	Affirmative 5/14/84	Affirmative 9/12/84	112.17	Negative 1/31/85		
	Carbon steel wire rod.	731-TA-205 9/26/84	Affirmative 11/6/84	Affirmative 3/12/85 2/	26.30			Terminated 7/30/85 1/
	Carbon steel plates.	731-TA-214 12/19/84	Affirmative 1/28/85	Affirmative 6/3/85	3/ 42.00 4/ 80.00			Terminated 8/12/85 1/
	Cold-rolled carbon steel plates and sheets.	731-TA-226 12/19/84	Affirmative 1/28/85	Affirmative 6/3/85	60.00			Terminated 8/12/85 1/
	Galvanized car- bon steel sheets.	731-TA-231 12/19/84	Negative 1/28/85					

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Country	Product	Investigation No. and date of petition	Preliminary Determinations			Final Determinations		
			Commission Determination and date	ITA		ITA		Commission Determination and date
				Determina- tion and date of publication	Weighted- average dumping margin (percent)	Determina- tion and date of publication	Weighted- average dumping margin (percent)	
Hungary-----	Carbon steel plates.	731-TA-215 12/19/84	Affirmative 1/28/85	Terminated 6/4/85 1/				
	Hot-rolled carbon steel sheets.	731-TA-221 12/19/84	Affirmative 1/28/85	Terminated 6/4/85 1/				
Poland-----	Barbed wire and barbless wire strand.	731-TA-210 11/19/84	Affirmative 1/2/85	Affirmative 5/3/85 2/	56.9			Terminated 7/16/85 1/
	Carbon steel plates.	731-TA-216 12/19/84	Affirmative 1/28/85	Affirmative 6/3/85	15.02			Terminated 8/12/85 1/
	Carbon steel angles, shapes, and sections.	731-TA-235 12/19/84	Affirmative 1/28/85	Affirmative 6/3/85 2/	59.96			Terminated 7/30/85 1/
	Carbon steel wire rod	731-TA-256 4/8/85	Affirmative 5/15/85					Terminated 9/3/85 1/
	Steel wire nails	731-TA-267 6/5/85	Affirmative 7/22/85					Terminated 9/3/85 1/
Romania-----	Hot-rolled carbon steel plate.	731-TA-58 1/11/82 Reinstituted 3/12/85 5/	Affirmative 2/26/85	Affirmative 8/16/85 2/	13.2	Suspended 1/4/83		Terminated 7/3/85 1/
	Hot-rolled carbon steel sheets.	731-TA-222 12/19/84	Affirmative 1/28/85	Affirmative 6/3/85	50.00			Terminated 7/19/85 1/
	Cold-rolled carbon steel plates and sheets.	731-TA-228 12/19/84	Affirmative 1/28/85	Affirmative 6/3/85	63.00			Terminated 7/19/85 1/

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Country	Product	Investigation No. and date of petition	Preliminary Determinations		Final Determinations	
			Commission	ITA	ITA	Commission
			Determination and date	Determina- tion and date of publication (percent)	Determina- tion and date of publication (percent)	Determination and date
Hungary-----	Carbon steel	731-TA-215	Affirmative	Terminated		
Romania--cont	Galvanized	731-TA-232	Negative			
	carbon steel sheets.	12/19/84	1/28/85			
	Oil country tubular goods.	731-TA-250 2/28/85	Affirmative 4/8/85	Terminated 8/12/85		
Soviet Union--	Potassium chloride.	731-TA-187 3/30/84	Affirmative 5/14/84	Affirmative 9/12/84	187.03 1/31/85	Negative 3/4/85

1/ Petition withdrawn subsequent to the signing of a voluntary export restraint agreement between the Government of the subject country and the U.S. Government.

2/ In addition to alleging that the product is sold in the United States at less than fair value, the petitioner alleged that "critical circumstances" exist. ITA preliminarily determined that critical circumstances did not exist with respect to imports of the product.

3/ This weighted-average dumping margin applies only to plates cut to length.

4/ This weighted-average dumping margin applies only to plates in coils.

5/ Following affirmative determinations by the Commission and the ITA in the preliminary investigation, ITA suspended this investigation on the basis of an agreement with the Romanian exporter. The final investigation was reinstituted after ITA determined that the suspension agreement was no longer in the public interest (50 F.R. 9812).

significant although not major suppliers of such footwear. 1/ On August 28, 1985 President Reagan announced that he had concluded that the provision of import relief was not in the national economic interest and that he would not proclaim relief. 2/

NME countries were not significant suppliers of products involved in the two section 201 import-relief investigations involving imports of cedar shakes and shingles, and electric shavers in progress at the Commission during the period under review. 3/ There were no section 406 market disruption investigations pending at any time during the quarter under review.

1/ The Commission made its affirmative injury determination on May 22, 1985. China and Romania are the major NME suppliers of these products to U.S. markets followed by Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Hungary. For further details, see 43d Quarterly Report . . ., p. 42. For the Commission's findings and recommendations, see Nonrubber Footwear: Report to the President on Investigation No. TA-201-55 . . ., USITC Publication 1717, July 1985.

2/ See Relief for the Footwear Industry, Message from the President of the United States, Sept. 4, 1985, 99th Congress, House Document 99-100.

3/ The two sec. 201 cases in progress at the Commission during the quarter under review were cedar wood shakes and shingles (investigation No. TA-201-56) and electric shavers and parts (investigation No. TA-201-57.)

IMPORTS FROM CHINA AND THE U.S. MARKET: FURTHER EXAMINATION
OF CASES IDENTIFIED BY THE EAST-WEST TRADE MONITORING SYSTEM

In the 43d Quarterly Report . . . , the Commission presented updated findings of its East-West Trade Monitoring System. This system, which has been run annually since 1982, was designed to address a congressional requirement that the Commission's reports on U.S. trade with the NME's provide data on "the effects of such imports, if any, on the production of like, or directly competitive, articles in the United States and on employment within the industry which produces like, or directly competitive, articles in the United States." 1/

Since data on U.S. trade and production are not collected on the basis of a common nomenclature (numbering system) nor at the same level of detail, the East-West Trade Monitoring System aggregates the data into product groups based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and then correlates the resulting product groups with a version of the SIC classification system referred to as MSIC. 2/ The system identifies product groups for further examination on the basis of two tests: import penetration of the U.S. market by an NME and by all sources and the recent rate of growth in imports from an NME source. 3/

The results of the 1985 run indicated that four product groups warranted closer examination: headwear; women's handbags and purses; dolls and stuffed toy animals; and a group of miscellaneous products that primarily consists of artificial flowers, down, and feathers (table 13). The primary NME source of U.S. imports in all four of these product groups is China. Three of these product groups--headwear; women's handbags and purses; and artificial flowers, down, and feathers--were analyzed in detail for this report.

The fourth product group that met the criteria employed in the computer model--dolls and stuffed toy animals--is not analyzed in this report since it had been identified by last year's run of the monitoring system and was examined in detail in the 40th Quarterly Report

1/ 19 U.S.C. 2440. For further information on the statutory authority for the reports in this series, see the Introduction.

2/ The monitoring system covers imports of manufactures only since the source of the production data--the Census Bureau's Annual Survey of Manufactures--does not cover agriculture and mining. The MSIC classification system used by the Commission for this analysis differs slightly from the SIC-based import groupings used by the Bureau of the Census.

3/ The system uses the following equation to calculate import penetration: $M/(M + S - X)$ where M = U.S. imports, S = U.S. product shipments (a proxy for domestic output), and X = U.S. exports. Imports are valued on a c.i.f. basis and calculated duties are added to bring import values as close as possible to the price at which they compete with domestic products on the U.S. market. An MSIC product group meets the import penetration test if imports from a single NME source accounted for at least 1 percent of U.S. apparent consumption in 1983 (the most recent year for which comprehensive data on U.S. producers' shipments were available) and if imports from all sources accounted for more than 10 percent of apparent consumption. Product groups that meet the import penetration test are selected if imports from an NME source increased by 15 percent or more (in terms of value) from 1983 to 1984 and from January-June 1984 to January-June 1985.

Table 13.--U.S. imports in which there was import penetration of greater than 1 percent from NME sources and greater than 10 percent from all sources in 1983, and growth from NME sources of at least 15 percent from 1983 to 1984 and from January-June 1984 to January-June 1985

MSIC code	Description	NME source	Penetration of imports from—		Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports	
			NME source	World	1983-1984	Jan.-June 1984-1985	1983-1984	Jan.-June 1984-1985
			Percent					
2352	Headwear-----	China----	1.7:	23.3:	92.7 :	102.3 :	46.3 :	72.1
3171	Women's handbags and purses-----	--do-----	4.0:	54.3:	93.5 :	37.0 :	60.1 :	32.2
3942	Dolls and stuffed toy animals----	--do-----	1.3:	49.7:	693.0 :	377.1 :	295.3 :	156.1
3962	Artificial flowers, down, 1/-----	--do-----	3.1:	23.2:	33.5 :	55.8 :	8.6 :	22.8

1/ This product group was labeled down-filled outerwear in the 43d Quarterly Report, . . . because these products were the most important imports from all sources in this category. During the period covered by this run of the Trade Monitoring System (1981-84), the composition of this product group shifted. Down-filled outerwear accounted for the bulk of U.S. imports from China classified in this MSIC group until 1982, when these products were placed in another MSIC group. In subsequent years, U.S. imports from China of items classified in this product group consisted primarily of certain types of artificial flowers, down, and feathers.

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

This section presents information on each of the product groups selected for further examination, including a description of the product and its uses, a review of production and employment in the U.S. industry, updated data on imports from the principal NME supplier and from other sources, and an analysis of the U.S. market. To the extent that information was available, the report also includes a discussion of the competing NME industries.

Headwear (MSIC 2352)

Description and uses

The headwear items covered here include finished and unfinished hats and caps for men and women; hats for women are also known as millinery. Headwear is cut and sewn from woven, nonwoven, and knit textile materials 1/, and made from straw 2/, other unspun fibrous vegetable materials, wool and fur felt, leather, and reinforced or laminated plastics. Unfinished headwear, referred to as hat bodies, includes hats that have not been blocked (i.e. shaped) or trimmed. A hat is made with a crown and a brim that encircles the crown. A cap (e.g., baseball caps) has no brim, but usually has a peak which is attached and extends from the front of the crown. Caps can also be knitted in one piece without a peak such as a stocking cap. Hats, caps, and millinery are worn for protection and warmth in inclement weather, around the home and workplace, and in sports, as well as for promotional and fashion purposes.

Felt headwear is largely made from wool or fur, especially imported rabbit fur. After processing, the fur is applied evenly to a cone-shaped form by suction, whereas wool fibers are intermingled on a double cone, which is then cut at the widest point to produce two cone-shaped hat bodies. Steam and friction are then applied to the hat bodies in the felting process to shrink and intermingle the fibers. The felted hat bodies are then stiffened with sizing and fitted on a mold that will produce a finished hat of the desired shape and size. Different molds are used for various styles and sizes. The mold is then inserted into a hydraulic pressing machine where steam and water pressure are applied. Before and after blocking, hat bodies may be subjected to other processes such as pouncing, also referred to as sanding, which imparts a smooth finish to the surface of the hat.

Straw headwear is constructed either by sewing straw braid on special sewing machines in a circular or spiral fashion beginning from the crown or by weaving or plaiting a set of fibers or strips radiating from the center of the crown by hand or machine. These hats are then shaped in a manner similar to that used for felt hats.

Felt, straw, and cloth headwear may be trimmed or otherwise finished by adding a sweatband to the inside base of the crown of a hat and/or a decorative band or ornament to the outside base of the crown. The edges of the brim may also be finished by hemming (turning the edge of the brim to the inside) or binding (applying a separate piece of material to the edge of the brim).

1/ Includes all fabric constructions of cotton, other vegetable fibers, wool, silk, and manmade fibers.

2/ Straw also includes other unspun fibrous vegetable materials such as palm leaf, pandan, toquilla, raffia, abaca, and paper straw.

The U.S. industry

Under the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system, establishments producing hats, caps, and millinery are classified under SIC 2351 and SIC 2352. Other headwear establishments such as those manufacturing protective headwear made from reinforced plastic (e.g., football and motorcycle helmets) are not included in these SIC groupings. This section will focus primarily on U.S. establishments producing hats, caps, and millinery, which account for about 95 percent of the total value of domestic headwear production.

Except for a few large manufacturers, headwear firms tend to be privately owned, single-establishment companies that produce headwear exclusively. The number of establishments manufacturing headwear has fluctuated, but increased slightly from 344 in 1981 to 350 in 1984. Approximately three-fourths of these establishments were dedicated to producing hats and caps, whereas the remaining one-fourth produced millinery in 1984. Most domestically produced headwear is cut and sewn and made from manmade-fiber and cotton fabrics. About one-third of all establishments producing headwear in the United States during 1984 were located in New York; followed by California, with about 10 percent of the establishments.

Headwear firms are usually small. Although headwear production is labor intensive, approximately 90 percent of the establishments in the millinery industry and 75 percent of those in the hat and cap industry employ less than 50 people. Knit headwear establishments tend to have few workers since knit headwear production is less labor intensive than millinery or hat production.

U.S. producers' shipments of headwear, excluding reinforced or laminated plastic headwear, decreased by about 18 percent, from a historic high of \$637.5 million in 1981 to \$523.2 million in 1983 (table 14). The peak in U.S. producers' shipments in 1981 reflected a fashion trend, the Western hat fad, which ended as abruptly as it started and resulted in producers' shipments declining during 1982. However, headwear shipments began rising in 1983 and an increasing trend is expected through 1985. The current increase in hat consumption is based on the heightened popularity of many types of hats, with promotional caps showing particularly sizable gains.

Employment in the headwear industry, approximately 90 percent of which consists of production jobs, decreased a little over 2 percent, from 16,900 workers in 1981 to 16,500 workers in 1984. Productivity in the headwear industry is generally lower than in the apparel industry, primarily because of labor-intensive production methods. The average value added per hour by each production worker in the headwear industry increased from \$10.60 in 1981 to \$11.10 in 1982, compared with an increase from \$13.30 in 1981 to \$14.70 in 1982 for the entire apparel industry.

Financial data are not available for the entire domestic headwear industry. However, data based on information provided by 28 to 33 headwear firms, which are believed to constitute a small share of the headwear industry, are available. Various measures of the financial position of these firms during 1981-84 are shown in table 15.

Table 14.—Headwear (MSIC 2352): U.S. imports, total and from China, U.S. producers' shipments, and apparent consumption, 1981-84, January-August 1984, and January-August 1985

Item	1981	1982	1983	1984	January-August--	
					1984	1985
Total U.S. imports-----million dollars----	166.12	142.98	154.13	203.06	138.05	153.39
U.S. imports from China-----do-----	18.95	9.18	11.48	22.12	13.81	24.98
U.S. producers' shipments <u>1</u> /-----do-----	637.48	504.50	523.20	<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /
U.S. apparent consumption-----do-----	778.96	626.85	658.53	<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /
Ratio of--						
Imports from China to total imports--percent--	11.41	6.42	7.45	10.89	10.00	16.28
Total imports to apparent consumption--do--	21.32	22.81	23.40	<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /
Imports from China to apparent consumption-----do-----	2.43	1.46	1.74	<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /

1/ Revised. Producers' shipment data includes millinery, but excludes headwear of reinforced or laminated plastic.

2/ Not available.

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

Note.--Imports are valued c.i.f. with calculated duties added to their value.

Table 15.--Ratio of profits before taxes to net sales; ratio of net sales to working capital and total assets for select headwear firms during fiscal years 1/ 1981-84

(In percent)								
Item	:	1981	:	1982	:	1983	:	1984
Profit before taxes to net sales-----:	:	6.1	:	4.7	:	3.7	:	4.0
Net sales to working capital <u>2</u> /-----:	:	6.9	:	7.9	:	5.7	:	5.0
Net sales to total assets <u>2</u> /-----:	:	2.2	:	2.4	:	2.2	:	1.9

1/ Fiscal year ends Mar. 31.

2/ Represents median rather than average value.

Source: Compiled from data in Robert Morris Associates, Annual Statement Studies '84, 1984.

The downward trend in profitability from 1981 to 1983, as shown in the above table, was largely attributable to the decreased demand for Western-style headwear. Increased profits before taxes in 1984 reflected increased sales by some firms as demand for headwear revived.

Headwear manufacturing processes and equipment have remained virtually unchanged in the past several decades. Until 1980, capital expenditures did not exceed \$5 million annually. However, during 1980 and 1981 capital expenditures rose to more than \$20 million in response to increased demand for Western-style hats. Although still above the levels of investment prior to 1980, expenditures declined to approximately \$8 million in 1982. Overall, the low level of capital expenditures relative to those by the apparel industry, which totaled almost \$500 million in both 1981 and 1982, is partially attributed to the small size of the firms, which have limited resources to purchase new equipment.

The Chinese headwear industry

Data for the Chinese headwear industry are not available; however, trade sources who have purchased headwear from China have provided useful information regarding the state of the Chinese industry.

Chinese headwear production for export is concentrated in hats and hat bodies of unspun fibrous vegetable materials (referred to as woven straw headwear), and cotton caps. Chinese-made straw hats are almost entirely handmade from wheat straw, jute, sisal, and other native grasses and rushes and are largely produced by cottage industries in and around Shanghai, Nanjing, Canton, Nanchang, and Hangzhou. Quality control and distribution are handled at a central collection point, usually located in Shanghai, where the hats are inspected and processed for export.

Cotton cap production requires machine sewing and is consequently somewhat less labor intensive than straw headwear production. Chinese factories producing cotton caps have been described as smaller and less efficient than

competitors in Taiwan, the Republic of Korea (Korea), and Hong Kong. A growing number of Chinese cotton-cap producers have established joint-venture operations during the last few years with Hong Kong-based companies in the special economic zones located in the two coastal provinces of Guangdong and Fujian. These zones provide special facilities and preferential tax treatment to foreign investors in industries catering to export markets. Among the benefits provided to foreign investors are lower tax rates and preferential treatment with regard to land, raw materials, customs treatment, labor contracts, and foreign currency controls.

U.S. imports from China and other sources

Headwear imports covered by MSIC 2352 are classified under 59 statistical annotations in part 1, schedule 7, of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA). Column 1 rates of duty, applicable to imports from China, ranged from 3.3 percent ad valorem equivalent (AVE) to 69.3 percent AVE in 1984. As a result of the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, the column 1 rates of duty applicable to 42 of these TSUSA items are subject to staged annual reductions, which reach their minimum levels between January 1, 1987 and January 1, 1989. Three TSUSA items accounted for approximately 69 percent of the total customs value of headwear imported from China in 1984 and for over one-half of the value of such imports from China in January-August 1985. These categories, listed by TSUSA item number, description, and the column 1 rate of duty applicable to each as of January 1, 1985, are shown in the following tabulation:

TSUSA item No.	Description	Rate of duty
702.1200	Certified hand-loomed and folklore headwear, of cotton, flax, or both, not knit-----	11.0% ad. val.
702.3785	Headwear, not caps, of unspun fibrous vegetable materials, not previously specified, not sewed, not blocked, not trimmed, not bleached, and not colored-----	5.5% ad. val.
702.4060	Headwear, not caps, of unspun fibrous vegetable materials, not previously specified, not trimmed, but bleached and colored-----	3.3¢ per doz. + 2.8% ad. val.

Most headwear of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers is subject to import controls under the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA) 1/. However, during 1981-84 and January-September 1985, headwear imports from China were not controlled by specific limits or quotas.

U.S. imports of headwear classified in MSIC 2352 decreased from \$137.5 million (customs value) in 1981 to \$116.6 million in 1982, before increasing each year to \$166.7 million in 1984. This trend continued into 1985, with imports in January-August 1985 totaling \$127.2 million, or approximately 12 percent higher than those in the corresponding period of 1984. Headwear imports, by fiber, from China and all other sources, during 1981-84, are provided in table 16.

Between 33 and 50 percent of the total value of headwear imports during 1981-84 was of manmade fibers. Imports of manmade-fiber hats largely consisted of baseball caps, knitted caps, and nonwoven disposable headwear used in hospitals, clinics, etc.

The largest foreign suppliers of headwear throughout 1981-84 were Taiwan, Korea, China, Japan, and Mexico, which together supplied between 70 and 75 percent of the total customs value of headwear imports. After totaling \$16.4 million in 1981, shipments from China decreased to \$7.7 million in 1982, partly due to the recession and fashion changes. However, they subsequently increased from year to year, reaching a record \$18.3 million in 1984. More than 60 percent of the value of Chinese headwear imported during 1981-84 consisted of straw hats. According to industry sources, the bulk of these imports from China were straw hat bodies, which upon arrival were shaped and sized in the United States. The nearly 70-percent decline in shipments of straw headwear from China, from \$13.9 million in 1981 to \$4.3 million in 1982, was largely the result of the growing popularity of Western-style headwear, which peaked in 1981 and significantly declined in 1982. Industry sources also indicated that, to a lesser extent, better quality straw hats from China became somewhat difficult to obtain in 1982 and that some U.S. importers sought out other sources such as Ecuador, Italy, and Hong Kong. Imports of cotton headwear from China, primarily baseball and leisure caps, more than tripled from \$1.9 million in 1981 to \$6.6 million in 1984, and accounted for over one-third of the total value of headwear shipments from China to the United States in 1984. Though small, Chinese shipments of manmade-fiber hats have also increased--to \$2.9 million in 1984--and accounted for nearly 16 percent of the total value of Chinese headwear shipments.

The U.S. market

The domestic headwear market has undergone major changes in the last 20 years. During the 1960's headwear sales were stagnant and this period is sometimes referred to as the "hatless years." However, headwear emerged as a

1/ Officially known as "The Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles" and sanctioned under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the MFA provides the legal framework for the regulation of international trade in textiles and apparel primarily through bilateral agreements. The current bilateral agreement with China is in effect from Jan. 1, 1983 to Dec. 31, 1987. For a definitive discussion of the MFA, see The Multifiber Arrangement 1980-84: Report on Investigation No. 332-180 . . . , USITC Publication 1693, May 1985.

Table 16.--Headwear (MSIC 2352): U.S. imports from China and other sources, by type, 1981-84

(Customs value basis; in thousands of dollars)				
Types and sources	1981	1982	1983	1984
Unspun fibrous vegetable materials, except cotton:				
China-----	13,895	4,324	4,713	8,378
Other sources:				
Ecuador-----	1,559	1,088	1,334	2,345
Italy-----	776	606	1,095	1,838
Hong Kong-----	596	381	991	1,327
All other-----	14,409	4,798	5,323	4,133
Total-----	31,235	11,197	13,456	18,021
Cotton:				
China-----	1,917	2,545	3,072	6,629
Other sources:				
Korea-----	11,319	8,611	5,981	10,762
Taiwan-----	56	342	2,554	8,463
All other-----	3,647	3,287	3,467	5,355
Total-----	16,939	14,785	15,074	31,209
Manmade fiber:				
China-----	513	657	1,303	2,908
Other sources:				
Taiwan-----	24,155	33,526	33,676	34,084
Korea-----	11,596	13,451	13,013	13,478
All other-----	10,096	10,022	11,188	16,092
Total-----	46,360	57,656	59,180	66,562
Wool:				
China-----	19	113	187	213
Other sources:				
United Kingdom-----	2,117	2,443	2,927	4,439
Hong Kong-----	859	907	1,527	2,552
All other-----	5,546	4,589	6,644	10,327
Total-----	8,541	8,052	11,285	17,531
Other: 1/				
China-----	24	39	119	130
Other sources:				
Mexico-----	12,079	12,239	14,290	12,434
Japan-----	6,388	5,718	6,488	12,070
All other-----	15,936	6,899	6,430	8,747
Total-----	34,427	24,895	27,327	33,381
Total all types:				
China-----	16,368	7,678	9,394	18,258
Other sources:				
Taiwan-----	28,895	35,696	37,854	44,586
Korea-----	24,695	23,229	22,607	26,982
Japan-----	8,834	7,468	8,052	14,194
Mexico-----	18,023	13,494	14,954	13,227
All other-----	40,687	29,020	33,461	49,457
Total-----	137,502	116,585	126,322	166,704

1/ Includes headwear of silk, fur not on the skin, leather, rubber or plastic, and nonwoven disposable headwear of manmade fibers.

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

fashion item during the 1970's and 1980's, and though demand for basic styles provides a base for the market, fashion trends have supplied spurts of growth. The ability to readily adapt to changing fashion trends has become an important competitive factor in the domestic headwear industry.

Jobbers are the principal distributors of headwear to retailers, accounting for 50 to 60 percent of the headwear wholesale trade. Headwear jobbers, unlike jobbers in other sectors of the apparel industry, do not contract out production but act only as distributors/wholesalers. However, over the years the importance of jobbers to the headwear industry has declined as a result of large-volume purchases by chain stores direct from the manufacturer. Additionally, some better hat manufacturers may sell directly to boutiques and department stores in order to control their distribution. The bulk of the sales volume is concentrated in chain stores that sell a large variety of low- and medium-priced headwear. Higher priced headwear is sold in better department stores and specialty stores.

U.S. consumption of headwear decreased from \$779.0 million in 1981 to \$626.9 million in 1982, before increasing to \$658.5 million in 1983. The 20-percent decrease from 1981 to 1982 was largely attributed to the decreased demand for Western-style headwear after 1981. Consumption recovered somewhat in 1983, increasing by \$31.7 million over the previous year, and it is believed that domestic consumption of headwear will continue to increase through 1985.

The domestic market for headwear classified under MSIC 2352 is largely supplied by domestic producers, accounting for at least four-fifths of the total value of consumption during 1981-83. The market share of imported headwear remained relatively stable, ranging from 21.3 percent in 1981 to 23.4 percent in 1983. China's market share decreased from 2.4 percent in 1981 to 1.5 percent in 1982, before increasing to 1.7 percent in 1983.

Handbags (MSIC 3171)

Description and uses

The term "handbags" includes pocketbooks, purses, shoulder bags, clutch bags, and all similar articles, by whatever name known, carried mainly by women or girls as fashion or utility accessories. However, it does not include luggage, shopping bags, and flat goods, i.e., those articles designed to be carried on the person, such as billfolds and coin purses.

As fashion accessories, handbags are subject to significant variation in styling and material from year to year. Responding to changing trends in ready-to-wear apparel, producers make handbags in numerous styles.

Although handbags of one material may be readily substitutable for those of another, depending on current fashions, leather and fabric are the two most important types of materials used in handbag manufacture. Plastic (principally vinyl and urethane) has decreased in importance in recent years; other materials used include rattan, willow, bamboo and other fibrous materials; beads, wood, fur, and metal.

Within the handbag market, styling and price are the major factors that determine the relative proportion of the various materials used in handbag production. Leather handbags are made from a variety of leathers, of which cowhide and calfskin are the most commonly used. Tanneries sell processed hides or skins to handbag manufacturers, which employ cutters to cut the leather and other materials from which handbags are made. The materials are first shaped and styled, and trimmings such as pockets, handles, and zippers are then added. Linings of textile material are often sewn into the bag before it is finished and made ready for shipment to retail outlets. The entire process, from cutting the processed raw materials to fashioning and sewing the handbag, is accomplished by individual operators working with simple machines, and is thus an extremely labor-intensive process. The equipment used is of relatively low technology and is readily available throughout the world. These factors, together with more frequent changes in fashion in recent years, make it difficult for manufacturers to achieve economies of scale from longer, more automated production runs.

The U.S. industry

The number of establishments producing handbags decreased from an estimated 380 facilities in 1981 to 350 in 1984; producers are located principally in the Northeast (particularly in the New York City area) and California. Total employment decreased from 21,200 to an estimated 13,500 persons during the same period. The 50 leading producers accounted for about three-fourths of the value of industry shipments.

Most manufacturers tend to specialize in producing handbags of only one or two materials in order to reduce manufacturing costs. Only a small number of the large firms are currently able to profitably produce handbags from a variety of materials. Domestic producers manufacture few low-priced handbags. They are increasingly emphasizing the production of moderate-to-high priced bags and deemphasizing that of very high-priced bags. Thus, many producers import handbags in order to offer a broader price and fashion line of merchandise.

This trend toward importing by manufacturers results mainly from the high labor content of handbag production, which is reflected in the industry's high ratio of production workers' wages to value added. This ratio was 36 percent in 1983 (the latest year for which comparable data are available), compared with 24 percent for all U.S. manufacturing. Productivity increased somewhat between 1981 and 1983, when the value added per production worker increased 31 percent, from \$17,069 to \$22,398. The equivalent figure for all manufacturing was \$72,278 in 1983. Similarly, capital expenditures per production worker in 1983 were small compared with those for all manufacturing—\$512 compared with \$5,075—suggesting little investment to improve productivity.

U.S. producers' shipments of handbags decreased from \$542.0 million in 1981 to \$507.4 million in 1983 and then increased slightly to an estimated \$525.0 million in 1984 (table 17). Domestic handbag shipments also decreased in terms of quantity. It is believed that firms in the handbag industry are operating at about 75 percent of capacity or less. Inventories as a percentage of U.S. producers' shipments decreased slightly during 1981-83, from 18.0 percent to 16.4 percent.

Table 17.--Women's handbags and purses (MSIC 3171): U.S. imports, total and from China, U.S. producers' shipments 1/ and apparent consumption, 1981-84, January-June 1984, and January-June 1985

Item	1981	1982	1983	1984	January-June--	
					1984	1985
Total U.S. imports---million dollars---	513.26	515.38	590.69	713.75	338.90	351.08
U.S. imports from China-----do-----	23.05	31.41	43.60	84.35	35.02	47.97
U.S. producers' shipments-----do-----	542.00	524.00	507.40	<u>2/</u> 525.00	-	-
U.S. apparent consumption-----do-----	1,035.24	1,024.34	<u>3/</u> 1,088.89	<u>2/</u> 1,228.15	-	-
Ratio of--						
Imports from China to total						
imports-----percent---	4.49	6.09	7.38	11.82	10.33	13.66
Total imports to apparent consump-						
tion-----do-----	49.60	50.30	54.20	58.12	-	-
Imports from China to apparent con-						
sumption-----do-----	2.20	3.10	4.00	6.87	-	-

1/ Producers' shipments less net changes in producers' inventories equals production.

2/ Estimated.

3/ Revised.

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

Note.--Imports are valued c.i.f. with calculated duties added to their value.

The Chinese industry

China has expanded its production of handbags in recent years as part of its emphasis on the development of labor-intensive light industries to increase export earnings.

The material of chief value used in the manufacture of China's exports of handbags to the United States in 1981 ^{1/} and in 1984 is shown in the following tabulation (in percent):

<u>Material</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1984</u>
Textiles-----	28	34
Leather-----	17	32
Plastics-----	12	22
Unspun fibrous-----	40	6
Other-----	3	6

Of the handbags made of textile materials, those of certain manmade fibers accounted for about 62 percent of U.S. imports of handbags from China in 1984, and those of cotton for about 36 percent. The value of handbags of unspun fibrous vegetable materials decreased from 1981-1984, but the major reason for their substantially reduced share of U.S. imports was the rapid growth of imports of handbags of textiles, leather, and plastics--the most popular materials for handbags in the U.S. market.

Evidence exists that handbags were being offered and sold for export to the United States by a number of branches of the China National Light Industrial Products Import & Export Corp. and the China National Arts and Crafts Import & Export Corp, which are official government trading organizations. However, industry sources indicate that most U.S. imports of handbags from China came from factories within a 100-mile radius of Hong Kong through handbag manufacturers in Hong Kong (the factories in Hong Kong are often owned by Chinese originally from China). The manufacturers in Hong Kong supply the machinery and raw materials, and the Chinese supply the factory building and labor. The low-cost labor is the essential element supplied by China. The labor rates are believed by industry sources to be much lower than in Taiwan, the principal supplier of U.S. handbag imports. The fashion styling is supplied by either the U.S. importer or the Hong Kong manufacturer. Quality control is generally carried out by the Hong Kong source. Some delivery problems were noted.

U.S. imports from China and other sources

Imports of handbags are classified for tariff purposes in subpart D, part 1, schedule 7, of the TSUS under items 706.06-706.62, depending upon the component material of chief value. Thus, a leather handbag would normally be considered in chief value of leather. But, a handbag made of leather, textiles, and plastics might be in chief value of any one of these materials. With changes in popularity of materials because of fashion or because of

^{1/} The first full year of trade after the extension of MFN treatment.

price, shifts in import levels will occur between the tariff classifications. The column 1, or MFN, rates of duty ranged from 6.5 percent to 20.6 percent ad valorem in 1984.

In general, many major retailers import directly from overseas, maintaining offices there and supplying styles and patterns, as do importers and manufacturers that import. Industry representatives stated that retailers have greatly increased their own direct import programs during the past year to the detriment of both U.S. producers and other importers.

On a customs-value basis, total U.S. imports of handbags increased irregularly from 144.9 million bags, valued at \$356.9 million, in 1980 to 200.8 million bags, valued at \$581.7 million, in 1984 (table 18). Overall, the quantity increased by 39 percent and the value by 63 percent during that period. However, because sales of handbags are responsive to changes in the business cycle, the quantity imported during 1982, a recession year, decreased to 164.7 million bags, from 171.7 million in 1981, while the value edged up from \$417.0 million to \$417.8 million. During January-September 1985, imports again increased in terms of value, while decreasing in quantity, in comparison with their levels during the corresponding period of 1984. The quantity decreased from 157.3 million bags to 149.4 million bags and the value increased from \$448.6 million to \$457.1 million, a 5-percent decrease in quantity and a 2-percent increase in value.

Although its share of the total value of imports decreased from 39 percent in 1982 to 32 percent in 1984, Taiwan remained by far the largest exporter of handbags to the U.S. market in recent years. Its share continued to slip, declining to 30 percent during January-September 1985. The bulk of these decreases appears to be attributable to a quota placed on U.S. imports of certain manmade-fiber handbags from Taiwan in 1984, which was widened to cover all manmade-fiber handbags from Taiwan in 1985. ^{1/}

In addition to restricting imports from Taiwan, the quota led to the issuance of size guidelines (among other criteria), which were implemented in 1984 by the U.S. Customs Service, for the purpose of enforcing distinctions between handbags, luggage (also subject to separate quotas on imports of manmade-fiber luggage from Taiwan and Korea), and bags, not specially provided for. Handbag importers allege that these guidelines arbitrarily classify bags that should be handbags in other classifications and are appealing the guidelines in court. In 1984, the luggage quota was more restrictive than the handbag quota, causing some bags previously classified as handbags to be denied entry when the luggage quota for Taiwan was filled. Because the new guidelines are applied to all imported handbags, not just those from Taiwan, they have decreased the total number of bags classified as handbags as well as decreasing the number of those from Taiwan that would have been entered as handbags under the old classification rules. In addition, price competition by suppliers in Korea, Hong Kong, and China has eroded Taiwan's share of the U.S. market.

The other large suppliers included Korea, 19 percent of customs value in 1984; Hong Kong, 14 percent; Italy, 13 percent; and China, 12 percent.

U.S. imports from China increased much more rapidly than total imports, jumping from 1.8 million bags, valued at \$3.1 million (customs value), in 1980 to 28.1 million bags, valued at \$67.5 million, in 1984. They continued to

^{1/} This quota was imposed under the Multifiber Arrangement.

Table 18.--Handbags: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1980-84,
January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

Source	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	January-September--	
						1984	1985
Quantity (1,000 units)							
Taiwan-----	79,772	96,021	97,638	109,738	106,024	83,048	76,925
Korea-----	15,531	17,348	17,178	19,855	19,689	16,159	15,977
Hong Kong-----	34,098	32,783	25,363	24,748	30,283	23,908	19,316
Italy-----	2,261	2,694	2,304	2,954	4,706	3,837	4,012
China-----	1,850	9,816	11,345	16,562	28,144	21,103	23,195
Brazil-----	524	767	951	1,228	1,302	1,086	973
France-----	129	151	126	205	265	202	164
Dominican Republic-----	1,864	1,726	1,233	1,050	1,069	825	618
India-----	897	879	852	1,213	1,670	1,239	1,942
Japan-----	1,287	1,611	1,290	1,888	1,455	1,110	833
All other-----	6,664	7,868	6,463	5,889	6,177	4,773	5,448
Total-----	144,876	171,663	164,744	185,331	200,782	157,290	149,404
Value (1,000 dollars)							
Taiwan-----	128,500	153,989	162,809	183,247	184,839	143,004	134,976
Korea-----	60,215	71,270	78,315	94,854	108,802	86,870	89,440
Hong Kong-----	70,587	69,309	59,962	64,309	80,458	60,604	59,219
Italy-----	41,960	44,300	40,147	49,106	75,927	59,509	63,209
China-----	3,091	18,440	24,972	34,782	67,478	49,290	59,997
Brazil-----	4,744	6,013	8,608	9,477	8,961	7,169	6,542
France-----	3,824	4,509	3,818	4,757	8,011	5,995	4,577
Dominican Republic-----	8,297	7,638	6,500	5,594	6,528	5,127	3,163
India-----	2,708	3,034	2,394	3,078	5,984	4,250	6,776
Japan-----	3,232	5,365	4,034	4,757	5,098	4,017	3,697
All other-----	29,717	33,143	26,243	26,098	29,662	22,763	25,487
Total-----	356,873	417,010	417,803	480,057	581,747	448,597	457,083
Unit value (per unit)							
Taiwan-----	\$1.61	\$1.60	\$1.67	\$1.67	\$1.74	\$1.72	\$1.75
Korea-----	3.88	4.11	4.56	4.78	5.53	5.38	5.60
Hong Kong-----	2.07	2.11	2.36	2.60	2.66	2.53	3.07
Italy-----	18.56	16.44	17.43	16.62	16.13	15.51	15.76
China-----	1.67	1.88	2.20	2.10	2.40	2.34	2.59
Brazil-----	9.06	7.84	9.05	7.72	6.88	6.60	6.72
France-----	29.73	29.95	30.41	23.16	30.25	29.74	27.90
Dominican Republic-----	4.45	4.43	5.27	5.33	6.11	6.22	5.12
India-----	3.02	3.45	2.81	2.54	3.58	3.43	3.49
Japan-----	2.51	3.33	3.13	2.52	3.51	3.62	4.44
All other-----	4.46	4.21	4.06	4.43	4.80	4.77	4.68
Average-----	2.46	2.43	2.54	2.59	2.90	2.85	3.06

Table 18.--Handbags: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1980-84,
January-September 1984, and January-September 1985--Continued

Source	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	January-September--	
						1984	1985
Percent of total customs value							
Taiwan-----	36.0	36.9	39.0	38.2	31.8	31.9	29.5
Korea-----	16.9	17.1	18.7	19.8	18.7	19.4	19.6
Hong Kong-----	19.8	16.6	14.4	13.4	13.8	13.5	13.0
Italy-----	11.8	10.6	9.6	10.2	13.1	13.3	13.8
China-----	0.9	4.4	6.0	7.2	11.6	11.0	13.1
Brazil-----	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.4
France-----	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.0
Dominican Republic-----	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.7
India-----	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.5
Japan-----	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
All other-----	8.3	7.9	6.3	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.6
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percent of total quantity							
Taiwan-----	55.1	55.9	59.3	59.2	52.8	52.8	51.5
Korea-----	10.7	10.1	10.4	10.7	9.8	10.3	10.7
Hong Kong-----	23.5	19.1	15.4	13.4	15.1	15.2	12.9
Italy-----	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6	2.3	2.4	2.7
China-----	1.3	5.7	6.9	8.9	14.0	13.4	15.5
Brazil-----	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
France-----	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Dominican Republic-----	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
India-----	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.3
Japan-----	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6
All other-----	4.6	4.6	3.9	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.6
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

increase, rising from 21.1 million bags, valued at \$49.3 million, in January-September 1984, to 23.2 million bags, valued at \$60.0 million, in the corresponding period of 1985. The first significant increase occurred in 1981, the year following the extension of MFN treatment to China, which substantially lowered the tariffs applicable to imports from China. Another substantial increase occurred in 1984, coinciding with the implementation of quotas on bags from Taiwan. Other important reasons for increased imports from China were much lower labor costs relative to those of other major suppliers, China's emphasis in recent years on promoting the export of labor-intensive light industrial products, and the absence of quotas on imports of handbags from China.

The U.S. market

Handbags are sold principally through general merchandising chains, shoe chains, and department stores. They are purchased primarily by females of all ages, including children, but the so-called junior-miss (about 14 to 18 years old) and junior-contemporary (about 19 to 35 years old) age groups account for the great bulk of sales.

Because handbags are both fashion and utility accessories, several factors influence the level of demand for the product. Changing fashion trends in ready-to-wear apparel, leading to important changes in handbag styles as manufacturers attempt to respond to these trends, have been of primary importance. Another important determinant involves the marketing strategies of retail outlets as they relate to the pricing of the product and its display in the store, both separately and in relation to other merchandise. More fundamentally, changes in real disposable personal income also affect the number of handbags sold per person in any given year, and handbag sales tend to correlate with the business cycle.

Apparent U.S. consumption of handbags (based on a c.i.f. valuation with calculated duties added) increased from \$1,035.2 million in 1981 to an estimated \$1,228.2 million in 1984. However, it declined in 1982 because of the recession. On a value basis, the share of the handbag market supplied by imports increased from 50 percent in 1980 to an estimated 58 percent in 1984. However, on a quantity basis, imports are believed to have accounted for over 75 percent of the market. ^{1/} The share of the market supplied by China increased from approximately 2 percent by value in 1981 to an estimated 7 percent in 1984.

The two principal factors involved in the competition between domestic and imported bags are styling (including both fashion and quality of materials and workmanship) and price. Generally, the less expensive the bag, the more important its price, and the more expensive the bag, the more important its style. Although the large firms produce handbags of all materials, most manufacturers generally specialized in producing bags of one or several materials, and further specialize in certain price segments or "price points." Nearly all U.S. manufacturers produce bags that sell in the medium-to-high-price ranges (from \$15 to \$200). It is in the low- and medium-

^{1/} An industry source stated that imports may have accounted for nearly 90 percent of the market in 1984, on a quantity basis.

price ranges where competition from imports is most intense, since price is a more important factor than style in these price ranges. China enjoys a substantial labor-cost advantage in the production of this highly labor-intensive product, and imports from China supply primarily the low-priced end of the market. Since the technology involved in the machinery is simple and relatively inexpensive, a handbag factory is easily established. Styling and the quality of materials in bags from China have improved in recent years with the aid of U.S. importers and Hong Kong firms.

Domestic manufacturers do enjoy some advantage because of proximity to the market and the ability to respond quickly to a "hot" fashion item. Even though the initial article may be an import, sufficient quantities may not be available quickly enough from foreign sources, and domestic manufacturers can more easily fill these orders. In addition, domestic manufacturers will usually take returns, whereas importers and/or foreign producers generally will not. Domestic manufacturers still maintain a solid niche in the medium-price market, in which style is relatively more important than price.

Artificial Flowers, Down, and Feathers (MSIC 3962)

MSIC 3962, which was labeled down-filled outerwear in the 43d Quarterly Report, is a "basket" category of miscellaneous manufactured imports, many of which are novelty items. In 1981, the first year covered in the most recent run of the East-West Trade Monitoring System, it consisted of artificial flowers, trees, foliage, fruits, vegetables, grasses, and grains made from all materials except glass and ceramics; natural flowers and other vegetation dried or otherwise processed; feathers, including fancy feathers, plumes, and down; and articles made from feathers or down such as feather dusters, down comforters, and down-filled outerwear. 1/

In 1981, down-filled outerwear accounted for almost 60 percent of the customs value of total U.S. imports of all items in MSIC 3962 and for almost 70 percent of the value of U.S. imports of all items in this product group from China. Effective with the import data for 1982, down-filled outerwear was transferred to an MSIC group that contains imports of other types of apparel. 2/

Since 1982, two kinds of artificial flowers and related items--those made wholly or almost wholly of plastics (TSUS item 774.45) and those made of all other materials except glass or ceramics (TSUS item 748.21)--have been the leading Chinese products in this import category. During 1982-84, their combined value accounted for about 75 to 90 percent of the customs value of Chinese sales in this product group. The only other significant MSIC 3962-import from China was feathers and down (TSUSA item no. 748.5540).

1/ Hereafter, artificial flowers, trees, foliage, fruits, vegetables, grasses, and grains will be referred to as artificial flowers and related items or simply as artificial flowers.

2/ The reclassification had the effect of improving the "fit" between MSIC 3962 and the corresponding output-based SIC code (OSIC 3962) since domestic production of down-filled outerwear is recorded with that of other apparel items rather than with that of down.

An increase in imports of artificial flowers made of plastic from China from 1983 to 1984 and from January-June 1984 to January-June 1985, the base periods used in the model, was the main reason why the East-West Trade Monitoring System identified this product group for further analysis. On a landed, duty-paid basis, U.S. purchases of plastic flowers from China increased by 76.5 percent from 1983 to \$6.6 million in 1984 and by 22.4 percent from January-June 1984 to January-June 1985. This accounted for a large share of the growth of U.S. imports from China of all items classified in MSIC 3962 from 1983 to 1984 and from January-June 1984 to the corresponding period of 1985.

Artificial flowers and related items made wholly or almost wholly of plastic

The products discussed in this section are classified under TSUS item 774.45. They are distinguished from similarly described plastic flowers and related items classified under item 748.20 by the method used to bind the assembled parts. ^{1/} If the method of binding is a friction fit, in which the plastic leaf or petal is snapped or slipped on a plastic stem, the product is classified in item 774.45. If the product is bound with flexible materials such as wire, paper, textile materials, and foil, or is glued, it is classified in item 748.20.

Artificial Christmas trees are not classified in item 774.45. Depending on the construction and binding, they are classified in items 748.20 or 748.21; or if the branches are the plug-in, detachable type, in item 772.97.

Most of the products classified in item 774.45 are made from polyethylene, a thermoplastic material, which can be softened and shaped into various forms when exposed to heat. Injection molding converts polyethylene to the component parts of the artificial products in item 774.45. In injection molding, polyethylene resin is pushed through a long heating chamber and softened to a fluid state. The fluid polyethylene is forced at high pressure into a mold. As soon as the polyethylene cools to a solid state, the mold is opened and the plastic part is released. The parts are then assembled by hand into finished flowers, fruits, and so forth. These finished products are then exported as loose or arranged merchandise. The main uses for these products are as outdoor displays and cemetery arrangements.

The domestic industry.---With the possible exception of plastic flowers produced for special order, there is no U.S. production of these products. Since assembling the component parts that form the finished products is very labor intensive, this type of industry tends to gravitate to areas of low-cost labor such as Taiwan and China.

The industry in China.---Although little is known of the Chinese plastic products industry, importers and professional buyers of artificial flowers believe China will expand its artificial flower production in the near term. An important factor in their reasoning is that China now receives MFN

^{1/} The United States imports only minimal quantities of plastic flowers provided for in TSUS item 748.20 from China.

treatment. However, due to the growing demand for polyester or "silk" artificial flowers, longer range expansion beyond the next 3 years will be in these products rather than plastic flowers.

U.S. imports from China and other sources.---Imports of plastic flowers, trees, foliage, etc. classified in item 774.45 were dutiable at a column 1 rate of 4.7 percent ad valorem in 1985. ^{1/} This rate will be reduced through staging to 4.0 percent in 1986 and 3.4 percent in 1987. The column-2 rate of duty is 80 percent ad valorem and applies to imported products from those Communist countries and areas enumerated in general headnote 3(d) of the TSUSA.

As shown in table 19, total U.S. imports of plastic flowers and other products provided for in item 774.45 decreased from \$33.6 million in 1980 to \$22.4 million in 1984, or by 33 percent. In January-September 1985, these imports increased by approximately 14 percent compared with those in the corresponding period of 1984. With the granting of MFN status to China in 1980, imports of these products from that nation increased from \$208,000 in 1980 to \$1.4 million in 1981. Since then, imports from China have increased continuously, reaching \$5.1 million in 1984. In that year, China was surpassed only by Hong Kong as the primary U.S. source of supply. Other major sources were Thailand and Taiwan.

Table 19.--TSUS item 774.45--Artificial flowers: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1980-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

(In thousands of dollars)								
Country	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	January-September		
						1984	1985	
China-----	208	1,351	2,605	2,831	5,121	3,799	4,688	
Hong Kong-----	24,400	19,460	14,615	9,476	9,132	6,468	7,274	
Thailand-----	5,770	8,021	5,632	3,627	3,207	2,370	1,677	
Taiwan-----	2,371	2,090	1,922	2,000	3,548	2,556	3,737	
All other-----	834	1,096	1,093	860	1,390	1,246	1,441	
Total-----	33,584	32,018	25,867	18,795	22,397	16,439	18,818	

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

In 1984, imports from China accounted for 23 percent of total U.S. imports under item 774.45. The highly labor intensive nature of plastic flower construction plus the existence of low-cost labor would indicate that China's share of U.S. imports will continue to increase in the future.

The U.S. market.---Virtually 100 percent of U.S. consumption is satisfied by imports, mainly from the Far East. The U.S. market for these products has been declining since 1980 as evidenced by the 33-percent decline in imports

^{1/} The column 1 rate of duty is the most-favored nation (MFN) rate, which is applied to imports from China.

between 1980 and 1984. Since plastic flowers have a shiny, artificial look, which is inferior to the polyester "silk" flowers, they are now used almost solely for outdoor displays and cemetery arrangements.

U.S. importers of artificial flowers include chain stores and wholesale florists, which in turn supply these items to retail florists.

Down-filled Outerwear

Description and uses.--Down is the soft undercoating of a waterfowl, usually a goose or a duck. It is smaller and fluffier than a feather and does not have a quill or shaft like a feather. Down is considered to be the warmest insulating material available, with the warmth coming from air that has been trapped between the individual down feathers and warmed by body heat.

The use of down declined in the apparel industry partially because of a rapid price increase to between \$26 and \$28 per pound in 1981; however, in 1984 the price of down decreased to between \$15 and \$18 per pound. Another reason for the decline in the use of down was the shift to polyester and polyolefin fiberfill garments, which were priced 25 to 50 percent lower at wholesale than down-filled garments. In 1984, industry sources reported that their wholesale selling prices for polyester and polyolefin fiberfill outerwear ranged from \$35 to \$45 and their wholesale selling prices for down-filled outerwear ranged from \$48 to \$85. Synthetic fiber-filled garments have certain advantages over down-filled apparel and home furnishings; they do not clump when wet and are easier to wash, dry faster, and the filling is nonallergenic.

The U.S. industry

The industry that produces down-filled outerwear declined in size during the 1980's. The number of establishments that primarily manufacture down-filled outerwear decreased from approximately 25 in 1980 to 20 in 1984. Similarly, the number of employees producing down-filled coats, jackets, and vests declined from slightly above 820 in 1981 to approximately 600 in 1984. Approximately 60 percent of the establishments are located in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and California. All of the establishments, with the exception of those in Pennsylvania, employ less than 50 workers each.

The decline of the down-filled-apparel industry during the 1980's resulted partially from the rapidly rising cost of down and a shift in fashion from the bulky look that is typical of down-filled apparel to more slender silhouettes. This was subsequently exacerbated by the U.S. economic recession in 1982 and a corresponding decline in demand for these garments.

The industry in China

Overall, China's apparel industry consists of approximately 23,000 plants, which employ about 1.6 million workers and produce nearly a billion

pieces of apparel. Unlike China's much larger textile industry, which accounts for 15.5 percent of its gross industrial output, its apparel industry is relatively small, accounting for a 2.5-percent share of total output. The industry has grown rapidly in recent years to meet growing export and domestic demand as the Chinese, who traditionally had relied on home-sewn clothes, are now turning to ready-made apparel. Apparel exports from China grew from \$1.7 billion in 1980 to an estimated \$3.5 billion in 1984, increasing its share of world exports from 4 percent to almost 9 percent during the period. About one-fourth of China's apparel output is currently exported.

China is by far the world's largest producer of down and ranks among the largest producers and exporters of down apparel. In fact, the Chinese Government at different times has limited the export of down to increase its availability for internal use, thereby limiting the amount of down on the world market. However, down-filled apparel accounts for only a small portion of China's overall apparel output. There are about 200 plants in China that manufacture down-filled apparel, namely coats, jackets, vests, and gloves, as well as down-filled sleeping bags, quilts, and pillows.

Jackets and vests account for the majority of total output of down-filled apparel, about 50 to 70 percent of which is intended for wear by men. The jackets contain an average of 300 grams of down and the outer shell fabric is made of nylon, cotton, or polyester and cotton blends. Most of these fabrics are imported from Japan and Taiwan, though some of the fabrics are obtained locally.

The major markets for China's down-filled apparel are the United States and Europe. In 1982, China's exports of these products totaled 4 million pieces, of which 1.5 million went to the United States. These products are exported under the Swan brand name.

China ranks among the lowest cost producers of apparel in the world largely because of its low-cost labor. Wages paid to apparel workers in China amount to 20 to 30 cents per hour, only a fraction of the wages in the U.S. apparel industry and significantly lower than in those of Hong Kong, Korea, and Taiwan. An added advantage China has over the other major Far Eastern suppliers is that its shipments to the United States are not currently restricted under quotas.

U.S. imports from China and other sources

U.S. imports of down-filled outerwear are classified in subpart B, part 7, of schedule 7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) with other products that are in chief value of feathers. ^{1/}

^{1/} Does not include headwear or gloves chiefly of down or other feathers, which are provided for in subparts B and C, respectively, part 1, of schedule 7 of the TSUS.

The rate of duty applicable to imports of down-filled apparel from countries with MFN status (column 1 rate) is 4.7 percent ad valorem and from Communist countries other than China, Hungary, Romania, and Yugoslavia, 60 percent ad valorem (column 2 rate). China was subject to the normally higher column 2 rates of duty until February 1, 1980, when it was granted MFN treatment for these and other products.

Imports of down-filled coats, jackets, and vests had been eligible for duty-free entry under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), 1/ but were removed from the list of GSP-eligible articles on March 31, 1981.

Down-filled outerwear that contains 50 percent or more by weight of cotton, wool, or manmade fibers, like most other textiles and apparel of these fibers, is subject to import restrictions under the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA). 2/ The MFA, officially known as "The Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles," provides the framework for the negotiation of bilateral agreements between importing and exporting countries--or for unilateral action by importing countries in the absence of an agreement--to establish quantitative limits on imports of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textiles and apparel to prevent market disruption in the importing country--restrictions that would otherwise be a departure from GATT provisions. All the principal importing and exporting countries, except Taiwan, are MFA signatories.

A 5-year bilateral agreement covering trade in textiles and apparel was reached with China, effective January 1, 1983. Although this agreement provides for specific quotas on a number of individual product categories, it does not currently provide for quotas on imports of down-filled outerwear. However, any rapid increases in these imports from China could result in the imposition of limits. Imports of down-filled coats, jackets, and vests from the leading suppliers--Korea and Taiwan--are subject to quotas under 6-year agreements that expire at the end of 1987. In 1984, Korea filled 42 percent of its quota of 216,360 dozen, and Taiwan filled 93 percent of its quota of 222,695 dozen.

U.S. imports of down-filled outerwear fluctuated widely during 1981-84, declining from \$106.6 million in 1981 to \$84.7 million in 1982, increasing to \$120.7 million in 1983, and then declining to \$85.6 million in 1984 (table 20). Imports of these garments increased by 16 percent to \$72.2 million during January-September 1985 over the level in the corresponding period of 1984.

1/ GSP, under Title V of the Trade Act of 1974, provides duty-free treatment for specified eligible articles imported directly from designated beneficiary developing countries. GSP, implemented by Executive Order No. 11888 of Nov. 24, 1975, applies to merchandise imported on or after Jan. 1, 1976, and is scheduled to remain in effect until July 4, 1993.

2/ For further information on the MFA and its predecessor arrangements, see The Multifiber Arrangement: 1980-84, USITC Publication 1693, May 1985.

Table 20.--Down-filled outerwear (MSIC 3962): U.S. imports from China and other sources, by types, 1981-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

(Customs value basis; in thousands of dollars)						
Types and sources	1981	1982	1983	1984	January-September--	
					1984	1985
Women's, girls', and infants':						
China-----	7,115	8,148	8,958	4,392	2,314	3,307
Other sources:						
Taiwan-----	14,104	13,175	23,716	8,868	6,545	7,971
Korea-----	21,803	26,893	54,248	22,878	16,621	21,606
All other-----	6,621	5,440	5,979	3,287	1,534	1,715
Total-----	49,643	53,656	92,901	39,425	27,014	34,599
Men's and boys':						
China-----	5,658	6,498	6,982	11,877	7,819	9,921
Other sources:						
Taiwan-----	23,657	13,298	10,804	20,445	16,928	15,915
Korea-----	23,048	7,260	6,401	9,785	7,930	9,429
All other-----	4,646	3,969	3,582	4,052	2,400	2,374
Total-----	57,009	31,025	27,769	46,159	35,077	37,639
Total all groups:						
China-----	12,773	14,646	15,940	16,269	10,133	13,228
Taiwan-----	37,761	26,473	34,520	29,313	23,473	23,886
Korea-----	44,851	34,153	60,649	32,663	24,551	31,035
All other-----	11,267	9,409	9,561	7,339	3,934	4,089
Total-----	106,652	84,681	120,670	85,584	62,091	72,238

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

Korea and Taiwan, together, accounted for 58 percent of total imports during 1981-84. Imports from Korea declined by 46 percent from \$60.6 million in 1983 to \$32.7 million in 1984. Imports from Taiwan declined from \$34.5 million in 1983 to \$29.3 million in 1984.

Unlike imports from Korea and Taiwan, imports of down-filled apparel from China, which accounted for 19 percent of U.S. imports in 1984, increased continuously during 1981-84. They increased by 27 percent from \$12.8 million in 1981 to \$16.3 million in 1984. Down-filled outerwear from China consists mainly of basic styles and is less subject to fashion shifts than down-filled apparel from Korea and Taiwan.

The U.S. market

Consumption of down apparel, more than one-half of which is supplied by imports, increased rapidly during the 1970's. The increased popularity was stimulated initially by expanded participation in active cold weather pursuits such as skiing and snow mobiling. Subsequently, however, down garments gained

their greatest popularity when they were promoted and worn as general purpose, casual outerwear. The recent lack of growth in consumption reflected a saturated market and the fashion shift away from the bulky down look to more slender silhouettes. Down-filled coats, jackets, and vests have also faced increasing competition from coats, jackets, and vests made with polyester or polyolefin fiberfill, as the fiber-filled garments have gained consumer acceptance.

U.S. importers of down-filled outerwear include several types of retailers, such as department stores, national chain stores, and discounters, which import the down apparel directly. Other importers include apparel manufacturers and importers, which sell their merchandise to retailers. The few U.S. producers that manufacture down apparel domestically sell their merchandise directly to retailers.

APPENDIX A

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

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

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1984	January-September 1984	January-September 1985
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	3,441,642	2,252,337	1,522,464
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	13,460	9,258	14,410
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	1,006,751	764,711	661,951
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	72,259	40,890	99,100
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	56,637	47,916	63,366
5. Chemicals-----	920,971	669,382	685,364
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	227,052	139,498	316,849
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	1,086,920	654,292	1,331,537
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	286,196	206,413	281,954
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	76,019	54,640	61,248
Total-----	7,187,906	4,839,336	5,038,243
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	317,556	239,920	268,175
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	40,150	30,017	28,077
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	141,801	105,848	116,523
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	1,307,322	928,383	1,138,541
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	2,761	2,449	812
5. Chemicals-----	479,454	361,879	346,725
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	1,024,707	751,777	723,631
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	218,394	165,121	192,628
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	1,634,955	1,300,052	1,440,074
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	30,782	23,873	43,735
Total-----	5,197,882	3,909,320	4,298,922

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-September 1984, and January-September 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1984	January-September 1984	January-September 1985
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	579,144	482,461	83,807
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,267	124	992
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	458,731	287,542	456,378
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	730	520	1,879
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	7,458	23	67
5. Chemicals-----	644,072	457,001	427,343
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	188,284	108,973	289,433
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	901,222	516,004	1,151,606
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	197,158	145,804	222,530
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	10,414	6,978	11,698
Total-----	2,988,480	2,005,429	2,645,733
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	139,052	111,970	126,449
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	4,407	3,505	4,096
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	111,568	81,725	94,436
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	606,805	438,531	718,521
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	2,749	2,437	731
5. Chemicals-----	154,914	121,612	115,797
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	543,804	416,947	424,700
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	66,739	52,258	70,667
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	1,387,148	1,109,703	1,260,514
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	23,215	18,135	33,526
Total-----	3,040,401	2,356,825	2,849,437

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-September 1984, and January-September 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1984	January-September 1984	January-September 1985
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	2,585,083	1,574,407	1,308,061
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,264	1,015	2,136
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	224,263	216,108	84,237
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	30,045	19,314	42,639
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	38,872	38,872	59,045
5. Chemicals-----	208,219	159,859	190,883
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	16,573	12,914	7,658
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	110,221	86,933	91,800
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	65,908	42,984	43,010
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	2,205	1,677	1,420
Total-----	3,282,652	2,154,084	1,830,889
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	17,070	7,081	6,574
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	9,042	6,024	7,665
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	17,270	14,286	11,063
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	191,577	105,904	84,958
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	9	9	37
5. Chemicals-----	207,819	156,357	142,463
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	103,801	79,575	48,165
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	2,615	1,919	2,728
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	4,442	3,938	2,928
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	2,477	1,828	2,371
Total-----	556,122	376,921	308,952

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-September 1984, and January-September 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1984	January-September 1984	January-September 1985
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	277,073	195,128	130,595
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	10,929	8,119	11,282
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	323,471	260,875	121,335
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	32,415	13,491	45,541
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	10,307	9,021	4,254
5. Chemicals-----	67,911	52,232	66,767
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	22,192	17,609	19,755
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	75,373	51,251	87,511
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	22,794	17,373	16,340
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	41,731	29,849	32,841
Total-----	884,198	654,948	536,221
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	161,406	120,842	135,127
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	26,693	20,480	16,308
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	7,992	6,444	6,342
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	508,940	383,947	335,062
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	3	3	44
5. Chemicals-----	116,722	83,910	88,466
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	377,073	255,248	250,624
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	149,027	110,931	119,233
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	243,203	186,250	176,616
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	5,090	3,909	7,826
Total-----	1,596,150	1,171,965	1,135,649

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-September 1984, and January-September 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1984	January-September 1984	January-September 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	7,564	9,042
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	4
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	26	26	418
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	155	89	15
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-
Total-----	9,349	7,678	9,479
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	27	27	9
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	8	8	7
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	2,107	1,158	2,053
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	22	1	128
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	55	55	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-
Total-----	2,219	1,248	2,197

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-September 1984, and January-September 1985

(In thousands of dollars)			
SITC Section	1984	January-September 1984	January-September 1985
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	6,494	6,494	13,592
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	719	62	2,738
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	11,861	11,851	8,407
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	4,557
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	16,168	14,755	7,904
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	635	540	615
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	5,505	3,462	6,904
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	2,410	1,709	2,851
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	295	218	311
Total-----	44,087	39,091	47,878
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	1,852	1,530	1,847
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	20,180	15,198	12,627
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	317	317	197
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	256
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	3,542	3,103	4,283
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	771	550	460
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	1,276	1,034	2,497
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	2,252	1,334	2,476
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	151	112	222
Total-----	30,340	23,179	24,866

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-September 1984, and January-September 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1984	January-September 1984	January-September 1985
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	1	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	283	362
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	1
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	3	3	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	100	87	16
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	400	320	303
Total-----	871	696	681
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	3	-

1/ Less than \$500.

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

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

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

(In thousands of dollars)			
SITC Section	1984	January-September 1984	January-September 1985
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	168	165	303
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,987	1,599	1,195
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	26,387	20,366	13,879
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	6	4	1
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	16,501	13,342	20,276
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	3,194	2,443	2,225
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	5,859	4,315	4,447
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	3,320	2,631	2,790
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	677	506	578
Total-----	58,098	45,371	45,694
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	8,398	7,763	5,247
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,398	1,084	836
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	576	507	192
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	1,363	1,213	918
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	38,200	26,788	24,103
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	13,670	9,983	9,405
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	19,720	14,795	16,325
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	867	510	1,765
Total-----	84,192	62,644	58,792

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-September 1984, and January-September 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1984	January-September 1984	January-September 1985
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	99,324	69,336	26,769
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	25,113	16,114	5,062
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	3,436
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	3,181	3,101	585
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	4,065	3,885	660
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	3,576	3,250	825
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	413	293	1,285
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	157	142	97
Total-----	135,830	96,121	38,720
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	741	676	863
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	112	91	307
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	405	379	1,137
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	17,654	754	1,197
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	44
5. Chemicals-----	17,432	11,817	3,962
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	90,702	60,855	41,643
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	14,434	11,090	17,181
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	6,685	4,775	6,289
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	964	828	1,982
Total-----	149,129	91,265	74,607

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-September 1984, and January-September 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1984	January-September 1984	January-September 1985
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	31,702	10,039	23,894
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	399	399	2,259
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	9,663	6,967	3,264
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	4	3	4
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	1	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	13,586	12,359	11,266
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	5,084	3,443	5,413
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	20,978	13,879	20,729
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	2,820	1,973	2,801
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	940	734	1,340
Total-----	85,177	49,797	70,971
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	41,401	30,318	39,281
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,843	1,433	1,106
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	2,903	2,215	2,377
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	228	127	379
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	3	3	-
5. Chemicals-----	11,674	8,114	15,372
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	41,278	31,224	26,551
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	75,294	58,400	50,782
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	44,656	35,892	29,948
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	812	742	1,251
Total-----	220,094	168,468	167,047

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-September 1984, and January-September 1985

(In thousands of dollars)			
SITC Section	1984	January-September 1984	January-September 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-----	-	-	14
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	13	13	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	1/	1/	16
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-
Total-----	14	14	30

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-September 1984, and January-September 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1984	January-September 1984	January-September 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
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	2	2	1
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	70	70	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	30	26	20
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	15	14	4
Total-----	116	112	31
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	16
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	2,863	2,235	2,629
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	39	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-
Total-----	2,903	2,274	2,646

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-September 1984, and January-September 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1984	January-September 1984	January-September 1985
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	138,008	107,934	56,186
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	6,151	4,386	3,969
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	73,272	56,273	28,287
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	55	48	3,808
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	10,306	9,021	4,254
5. Chemicals-----	7,548	4,599	20,008
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	7,776	6,447	7,768
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	22,199	15,836	23,945
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	10,505	8,434	4,766
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	39,005	27,808	30,060
Total-----	314,825	240,785	183,050
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	91,879	66,503	82,946
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,694	1,520	504
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	1,069	957	382
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	3,732	3,726	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	4,686	4,003	2,857
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	59,423	38,530	34,640
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	17,854	13,326	14,595
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	33,919	26,438	23,628
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	1,444	1,086	1,042
Total-----	215,700	156,088	160,595

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-September 1984, and January-September 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1984	January-September 1984	January-September 1985
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	1,378	1,161	9,851
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,673	1,673	1,121
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	177,175	149,303	62,436
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	32,351	13,436	33,735
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	10,927	4,076	6,728
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	1,438	851	3,074
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	17,255	10,509	30,662
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	3,326	2,333	1,848
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	657	441	454
Total-----	246,181	183,782	149,908
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	17,135	14,051	4,944
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,467	1,154	928
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	2,722	2,069	2,056
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	487,327	379,341	333,230
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	78,025	55,660	61,073
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	146,699	97,301	123,226
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	26,498	17,097	24,772
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	135,970	103,017	97,948
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	853	631	1,564
Total-----	896,696	670,321	649,741

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-September 1984, and January-September 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1984	January-September 1984	January-September 1985
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	340	340	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	184	184	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	404	7	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	1	1	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	6	6	202
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	51	51	24
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	21,254	15,800	14,983
Total-----	22,240	16,389	15,209
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	6	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	65	65	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	13
Total-----	71	71	13

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,
JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1985, JULY-SEPTEMBER 1984, AND JULY-SEPTEMBER 1985**

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

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1985	July-September--	
			1984	1985
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	\$1,155,226	\$83,268	\$20,836
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity-----	221,334	684,041	48,901
200.3510	Douglas-fir logs and timber, rough-----	187,904	43,566	72,757
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines-----	147,424	23,380	61,339
480.8005	Diammonium phosphate fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	2/ 115,939	72,550	2/
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	2/ 111,416	2/	111,416
480.7025	Phosphoric acid, 65 percent or more available phosphorus pentoxide equivalents-----	2/ 110,166	57,010	2/
694.4062	Nonmilitary airplanes, new, multiple engine, over 33,000 pounds empty weight, passenger transports, n.s.p.f-----	107,455	-	55,336
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	86,589	31,607	18,632
310.0010	Textured yarns, of polyester-----	70,987	11,888	31,291
200.3514	Western hemlock logs and timber, rough-----	66,244	8,175	19,510
664.0508	Oil and gas field drilling machines, rotary-----	61,679	2,346	9,671
444.1700	Polypropylene resins, excluding amorphous or atactic polymers and copolymers-----	59,438	22,337	35,441
309.4242	Polyester fibers (in noncontinuous form)-----	59,306	11,578	17,071
300.1060	Cotton, not carded, not combed, staple length 1 to 1-1/8 inches-----	58,024	47,588	-
676.2700	Digital data processing machines comprising in one housing the central processing unit and input and output capability-----	55,180	7,131	18,197
145.4300	Shelled almonds, not blanched-----	53,453	5,280	18,789
694.4034	Nonmilitary airplanes, rotary wing, new, 2,200 pounds empty weight and over-----	51,735	-	31,041
649.5040	Rock drilling bits, core bits, and reamers, other than percussion rock drill bits-----	44,845	242	21,589
694.6507	Parts designed for use in civil aircraft, n.e.s-----	44,527	1,851	28,887
	Total-----	2,868,872	1,113,838	620,704
	Total, U.S. exports to NME's-----	5,038,243	1,776,475	1,364,368

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/ For statistical reporting purposes, Schedule B item 480.1000 was created effective with July 1985 export statistics as a summation of Schedule B items 480.2500 through 480.9500; thus, the figures presented here as Jan.-Sept. 1985 values represent exports during Jan.-June 1985 for items 480.8005 and 480.7025, and exports during July-Sept. 1985 for item 480.1000.

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

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

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

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1985	July-September--	
			1984	1985
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
475.1010	Crude petroleum, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more-----	\$541,437	\$70,403	\$190,771
475.3500	Naphthas derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof (except motor fuel)-----	186,397	73,540	38,113
475.2524	Leaded gasoline-----	173,250	2/	72,995
475.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f. in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas-----	131,789	29,650	45,532
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	96,778	31,681	30,192
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness-----	84,951	25,295	10,242
480.6540	Anhydrous ammonia-----	78,127	33,789	14,078
737.2300	Dolls (with or without clothing), stuffed-----	74,770	13,020	31,437
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s.-----	59,219	12,279	8,003
360.1515	Floor coverings of wool, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot-----	48,047	19,582	9,307
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--	45,877	51,698	7
737.3000	Toys, not having a spring mechanism, stuffed, valued over 10 cents per inch of height-----	36,930	6,040	14,737
389.6100	Artificial flowers, of silk, not ornamented-----	30,450	5,499	11,303
384.5315	Women's, girls', or infants' sweaters not subject to wool or man-made fiber restraints-----	3/ 29,875	3/ 3,759	3/ 12,611
320.2927	Printcloth, wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not napped and not of yarns of different colors, of number 29-----	28,252	4/	9,580
622.0200	Tin, other than alloyed, unwrought-----	27,164	7,557	20,210
475.0535	Crude petroleum, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I. (heavy fuel oils)-----	26,601	20,229	6,544
605.0260	Palladium-----	24,629	14,005	4,499
755.1500	Fireworks-----	24,496	3,708	2,066
706.4152	Luggage, other than backpacks, of textile materials, n.s.p.f.---	24,298	3,842	10,790
	Total-----	1,773,337	425,573	543,015
	Total, U.S. imports from NME's-----	4,298,922	1,492,925	1,439,110

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 384.5315 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.5289. The figures reported for 1985 reflect combined imports under the two numbers. The value reported for July-Sept. 1984 reflects imports entered under item 383.5289.

4/ 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.

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

Table B-3.--Leading items exported to China, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1985	July-September--	
			1984	1985
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
200.3510	Douglas-fir logs and timber, rough-----	\$187,904	\$43,566	\$72,757
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines-----	144,595	22,779	60,126
480.8005	Diammonium phosphate fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	1/ 115,939	72,550	1/
694.4062	Nonmilitary airplanes, new, multiple engine, over 33,000 pounds : empty weight, passenger transports, n.s.p.f-----	107,455	-	55,336
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity-----	78,611	195,836	45,883
310.0010	Textured yarns, of polyester-----	70,987	11,888	31,291
200.3514	Western hemlock logs and timber, rough-----	66,244	8,175	19,510
664.0508	Oil and gas field drilling machines, rotary-----	61,679	2,346	9,671
444.1700	Polypropylene resins, excluding amorphous or atactic polymers : and copolymers-----	59,080	22,337	35,084
309.4242	Polyester fibers (in noncontinuous form)-----	56,271	10,834	14,988
676.2700	Digital data processing machines comprising in one housing the : central processing unit and input and output capability-----	55,006	7,130	18,117
694.4034	Nonmilitary airplanes, rotary wing, new, 2,200 pounds empty : weight and over-----	51,735	-	31,041
649.5040	Rock drilling bits, core bits, and reamers, other than : percussion rock drill bits-----	44,722	192	21,588
694.6507	Parts designed for use in civil aircraft, n.e.s-----	44,363	1,626	28,769
121.0515	Bovine leather, rough, russet, and crust, wet blue, not split--	41,656	9,801	18,217
710.2820	Electrical (including electronic) geophysical instruments and : apparatus, and parts thereof-----	37,248	19,818	11,821
690.0510	Locomotives and tenders, diesel-electric, rail-service type----	35,365	58,304	-
444.1610	Polyethylene resins, low and medium density-----	35,156	26,312	19,984
694.4020	Nonmilitary airplanes, used or rebuilt-----	34,874	-	1,577
692.1680	Special-purpose motor vehicles, nonmilitary, n.s.p.f-----	34,090	16,155	15,506
	Total-----	1,362,981	529,649	511,266
	Total, U.S. exports to China-----	2,645,733	847,604	1,009,380

1/ For statistical reporting purposes, Schedule B item 480.1000 was created effective with July 1985 export statistics as a summation of Schedule B items 480.2500 through 480.9500; the value reported here for exports under item 480.8005 during Jan.-Sept. 1985 actually represents exports during Jan.-June 1985 only.

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

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

Table B-4.--Leading items imported from China, by TSUSA items, January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1985	July-September--	
			1984	1985
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
475.1010	Crude petroleum, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more-----	\$541,437	\$70,403	\$190,771
475.2524	Leaded gasoline-----	132,844	1/	52,405
737.2300	Dolls (with or without clothing), stuffed-----	74,754	13,020	31,437
360.1515	Floor coverings of wool, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot-----	42,190	17,518	7,897
737.3000	Toys, not having a spring mechanism, stuffed, valued over 10 cents per inch of height-----	36,892	6,040	14,707
389.6100	Artificial flowers, of silk, not ornamented-----	30,449	5,499	11,303
384.5315	Women's, girls', or infants' sweaters not subject to wool or man-made fiber restraints-----	2/ 29,870	2/ 3,759	2/ 12,605
320.2927	Printcloth, wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not napped and not of yarns of different colors, of number 29-----	28,252	3/	9,580
622.0200	Tin, other than alloyed, unwrought-----	27,164	7,557	20,210
755.1500	Fireworks-----	24,492	3,708	2,065
706.4152	Luggage, other than backpacks, of textile materials, n.s.p.f-----	24,298	3,840	10,790
472.1000	Barytes ore, crude-----	20,495	4,966	7,443
706.0700	Handbags of leather valued not over \$20 each-----	19,414	8,330	8,208
653.2200	Metal coins, n.e.s-----	19,230	6,123	5,449
144.2053	Mushrooms, otherwise prepared or preserved, in containers each holding more than 9 ounces, other than whole or sliced-----	17,880	5,750	5,706
381.5650	Men's sport shirts of cotton, not knit, other than corduroy, with two or more colors in the warp-----	4/ 17,506	4/ 3,906	4/ 5,132
381.4130	Men's shirts, n.e.s., knit, cotton-----	5/ 17,163	5/ 6,278	5/ 4,088
737.2100	Doll clothing imported separately-----	17,160	2,730	8,904
685.4934	Stereo other than those without speakers, headsets, earphones, or headphones-----	16,257	6/ 4,761	4,643
114.4545	Shrimp, shell on-----	14,874	2,113	2,781
	Total-----	1,152,620	176,300	416,122
	Total, U.S. imports from China-----	2,849,437	853,108	1,040,587

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 384.5315 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.5289. The figures reported for 1985 reflect combined imports under the two numbers. The value reported for July-Sept. 1984 reflects imports entered under item 383.5289.

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 381.5650 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.5550. The figures reported for 1985 reflect combined imports under the two numbers. The value reported for July-Sept. 1984 reflects imports entered under item 379.5550.

5/ TSUSA item 381.4130 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.4050. The figures reported for 1985 reflect combined imports under the two numbers. The value reported for July-Sept. 1984 reflects imports entered under item 379.4050.

6/ TSUSA item 685.4934 was created on Jan. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 685.5034. The reported July-Sept. 1984 value represents 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-5.--Leading items exported to the U.S.S.R., ^{1/} by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1985	July-September--	
			1984	1985
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	\$1,114,173	\$51,424	\$1,047
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity-----	139,694	485,618	-
480.7025	Phosphoric acid, 65 percent or more available phosphorus pentoxide equivalents-----	2/ 110,166	54,427	2/
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	2/ 63,754	2/	63,754
300.1060	Cotton, not carded, not combed, staple length 1 to 1-1/8 inches--	55,863	47,180	-
145.4300	Shelled almonds, not blanched-----	52,871	5,280	18,504
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing-----	35,225	15,290	7,361
176.5220	Soybean oil, crude, including degummed-----	27,175	-	-
177.5640	Tallow, inedible-----	26,061	9,866	7,004
517.5120	Petroleum coke, calcined-----	18,431	-	6,558
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors-----	14,879	2,229	2,849
446.1561	Synthetic rubber, not containing fillers, pigments, or rubber-- processing chemicals, n.s.p.f-----	12,278	4,261	3,990
664.0230	Integral tractor shovel loaders, rear engine mounted, new, 4 wheel drive, bucket capacity of 10 to 15 cubic yards-----	9,189	-	3,101
475.4580	Lubricating oils, n.s.p.f., except white mineral oils-----	8,796	-	2,822
300.1550	Cotton, not carded, not combed, staple length 1-1/8 inches or more, n.e.s-----	7,713	18,739	-
475.4520	Automotive, diesel, and marine engine lubricating oil-----	7,390	1,245	2,765
446.1521	Polychloroprene (neoprene) synthetic rubber-----	6,643	572	1,797
517.6100	Electrodes, in part of carbon or graphite, for electric furnace or electrolytic purposes-----	6,345	253	1,077
664.1078	Elevators, n.s.p.f-----	6,108	-	6,108
664.1074	Pipehandlers, n.s.p.f-----	6,101	-	1,527
	Total-----	1,728,857	696,385	130,264
	Total, U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R-----	1,830,889	738,731	161,355

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

^{2/} For statistical reporting purposes, Schedule B item 480.1000 was created effective with July 1985 export statistics as a summation of Schedule B items 480.2500 through 480.9500; thus, the figures presented here as Jan.-Sept. 1985 values represent exports during Jan.-June 1985 for item 480.7025 and exports during July-Sept. 1985 for item 480.1000.

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

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

Table B-6.--Leading items imported from the U.S.S.R., 1/ by TSUSA items, January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1985	July-September--	
			1984	1985
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
480.6540	Anhydrous ammonia-----	\$78,127	\$33,789	\$14,078
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s-----	43,709	3,431	3,683
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--	31,578	51,698	7
605.0260	Palladium-----	24,190	14,005	4,399
475.0535	Crude petroleum, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I. (heavy fuel oils)-----	20,057	9,082	-
475.2524	Leaded gasoline-----	18,229	2/	7,150
475.3500	Naphthas derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof (except motor fuel)-----	15,092	-	6,934
401.7415	Ortho-xylene-----	7,621	1,666	2,904
605.0270	Rhodium-----	6,698	963	1,877
124.1045	Sable furskins, whole, undressed-----	6,122	3,882	3,729
401.1000	Benzene-----	5,449	2,985	2,266
114.3000	Crabs, n.e.s-----	4,688	-	2,469
169.3700	Vodka, not over 1 gallon, valued not over \$7.75 per gallon-----	4,607	533	2,823
618.1000	Aluminum waste and scrap-----	3,524	2,696	746
605.0750	Palladium, semimanufactured-----	3,238	1,969	1,348
606.3546	Ferrosilicon, containing 30 to 60 percent by weight of silicon, not containing over 2 percent by weight of magnesium-----	3,156	-	1,228
605.0220	Platinum sponge-----	3,097	411	230
169.3800	Vodka, in containers holding not over 1 gallon, valued over \$7.75 per gallon-----	2,582	1,785	492
401.7420	Para-xylene-----	2,071	-	-
401.2600	Coal tar, crude, cumene-----	1,453	-	900
	Total-----	285,287	128,894	57,265
	Total, U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R-----	308,952	152,299	65,212

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., January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1985	July-September--	
			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-----	\$60,023	\$21,486	\$13,754
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	41,053	29,355	19,789
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal-----	35,176	10,864	-
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal-----	33,735	2,807	14,580
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	30,446	-	-
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	27,788	5,623	9,633
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	2/ 22,732	2/	22,732
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity-----	20,638	3,557	5,976
660.3040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam turbines-----	17,982	3,969	11,806
480.9500	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials, n.s.p.f-----	2/ 12,744	13,193	2/
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity-----	11,043	8	-
480.7050	Concentrated superphosphates-----	2/ 9,239	16,257	2/
692.3350	Tractors, wheel type, new, n.s.p.f., suitable for agricultural use, at least 160 horsepower but less than 180 horsepower-----	5,504	-	-
130.1040	Barley, other than for malting purposes-----	5,473	-	5,473
131.4030	Wheat flour, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	5,157	1,551	1,527
664.0588	Parts, n.e.s., of excavating machinery, n.e.s-----	5,041	1,235	1,054
682.6035	Generator sets, diesel-engine-driven, over 1,000 kilowatts-----	4,759	-	4,759
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors-----	4,182	1,803	1,176
176.5260	Soybean oil, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	4,006	1,222	1,443
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f-----	3,809	1,257	1,354
	Total-----	360,531	114,186	115,056
	Total, U.S. exports to Eastern Europe-----	536,221	182,830	185,040

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

^{2/} For statistical reporting purposes, Schedule B item 480.1000 was created effective with July 1985 export statistics as a summation of Schedule B items 480.2500 through 480.9500; thus, the figures presented here as Jan.-Sept. 1985 values represent exports during Jan.-June 1985 for items 480.9500 and 480.7050, and exports during July-Sept. 1985 for item 480.1000.

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

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

Table B-8.--Leading items imported from Eastern Europe, 1/ by TSUSA items, January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1985	July-September--	
			1984	1985
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
475.3500	Naphthas derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof (except motor fuel)-----	\$162,168	\$63,939	\$22,041
475.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f. in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas-----	127,213	29,650	40,956
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	96,722	31,681	30,192
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness-----	84,951	25,295	10,242
692.3290	Parts n.s.p.f. of automobile trucks, motor buses, passenger automobiles, fire engines, and other motor vehicles-----	22,458	2/	6,438
475.2524	Leaded gasoline-----	22,177	3/	13,440
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household-----	17,694	4,027	5,010
407.1610	Mixtures n.s.p.f. of industrial organic chemicals-----	17,337	-	17,337
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s.-----	15,506	8,847	4,320
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, oriental or turkish type, not over 8.5 inches-----	11,611	5,069	3,477
480.6510	Ammonium nitrate-----	10,543	4,797	2,899
607.1700	Wire rods, of iron or steel, not tempered or treated, valued over 4 cents per pound-----	10,228	4,929	1,587
607.6610	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, in coils-----	9,536	1,821	-
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard-----	8,908	3,190	2,697
700.4540	Women's footwear, of leather, cement soles, valued over \$2.50 per pair-----	8,621	4,913	4,696
772.5109	Passenger car tires, radial-----	8,000	1,860	2,096
475.2528	Unleaded gasoline-----	7,721	3/	-
700.3550	Men's footwear, of leather, n.e.s., cement soles-----	7,685	3,491	4,721
475.1035	Heavy fuel oils, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more, Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees F of more than 125 seconds-----	7,663	-	-
475.0535	Crude petroleum, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I. (heavy fuel oils)-----	6,544	11,147	6,544
	Total-----	663,285	204,655	178,692
	Total, U.S. imports from Eastern Europe-----	1,135,649	486,004	331,817

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 items 475.2524 and 475.2528 were created on Jan. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 475.2520. During July-Sept. 1984, imports under TSUSA item 475.2520 amounted to \$38.3 million.

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

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

Table B-9.--Leading items exported to Albania, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1985	July-September--	
			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-----	\$7,022	\$1,288	\$3,275
521.3120	Bituminous coal, n.e.s-----	2,020	-	-
660.4135	Compression-ignition (diesel) engines, n.s.p.f., over 500 but not over 1,000 brake horsepower-----	402	-	-
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines-----	17	-	-
712.5055	Nonrecording instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking: electrical quantities, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	15	-	15
417.3000	Ammonium nitrate, except fertilizer grade-----	4	-	4
	Total-----	9,479	1,288	3,294
	Total, U.S. exports to Albania-----	9,479	1,313	3,294

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

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

Table B-10.--Leading items imported from Albania, by TSUSA items, January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1985	July-September--	
			1984	1985
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
161.9400	Sage, unground-----	\$1,330	\$468	\$561
601.1520	Chrome ore, chromium content not over 40 percent chromic oxide--	485	-	284
601.1540	Chrome ore, chromium content over 40 but under 46 percent chromic oxide-----	132	-	-
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-----	77	-	44
161.0300	Basil, crude-----	11	-	11
125.0100	Tulip bulbs-----	10	-	10
141.8900	Vegetables n.s.p.f. (whether or not reduced in size), frozen----	9	-	-
167.0515	Ale, porter, stout, and beer, glass containers, not over 1 gallon-----	7	-	-
125.2000	Crocus corms-----	3	-	3
125.1500	Narcissus bulbs-----	3	-	3
	Total-----	2,197	468	918
	Total, U.S. imports from Albania-----	2,197	495	918

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

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

Table B-11.--Leading items exported to Bulgaria, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1985	July-September--	
			1984	1985
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	\$7,919	\$6,438	\$7,919
130.1040	Barley, other than for malting purposes-----	5,473	-	5,473
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	4,951	-	-
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	3,091	-	2,090
521.3170	Anthracite coal-----	2,929	-	1,284
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	1/ 2,336	1/	2,336
170.3320	Flue-cured cigarette leaf filler tobacco, stemmed-----	1,828	-	853
486.1900	Herbicides, unmixed, n.s.p.f-----	1,645	-	-
521.3120	Bituminous coal, n.e.s-----	1,614	-	1,614
433.1035	Compound catalyst preparations, other than of nickel-----	1,363	-	-
486.6900	Agricultural insecticide preparations, n.s.p.f-----	1,137	-	-
692.6060	Parts of industrial, recreation, off-highway, automobile, and boat trailers, and other vehicles n.s.p.f. not self-propelled--	860	-	110
692.0570	Automobile trucks, not gasoline fueled, new, over 44,000 pounds gross vehicle weight, nonmilitary, other than off-highway-----	825	-	-
710.2820	Electrical (including electronic) geophysical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof-----	771	-	-
170.4300	Leaf tobacco, n.e.s-----	738	-	-
661.9880	Parts, n.s.p.f., of filtering and purifying machinery and apparatus for liquids or gases-----	699	13	44
711.8750	Electrical (including electronic) physical analysis equipment, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	594	102	281
692.0552	Automobile trucks, not gasoline fueled (but including diesel), new, 33,001-44,000 pounds gross vehicle weight, nonmilitary---	555	-	-
660.9490	Parts and attachments, n.s.p.f., for pumps for liquids-----	478	-	476
446.1521	Polychloroprene (neoprene) synthetic rubber-----	338	128	-
	Total-----	40,145	6,682	22,480
	Total, U.S. exports to Bulgaria-----	47,878	18,891	25,620

1/ For statistical reporting purposes, Schedule B item 480.1000 was created effective with July 1985 export statistics as a summation of Schedule B items 480.2500 through 480.9500; the value reported here for exports under item 480.1000 during Jan.-Sept. 1985 actually represents exports during July-Sept. 1985 only.

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

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

Table B-12.--Leading items imported from Bulgaria, by TSUSA items, January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1985	July-September--	
			1984	1985
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, oriental or turkish type, not over 8.5 inches-----	\$11,611	\$5,069	\$3,477
401.7200	Toluene-----	1,696	-	-
117.6700	Pecorino cheeses, in original loaves, not suitable for grating--	1,615	613	400
412.0400	Autonomic drugs, except alkaloids and their derivatives, not provided for in the Chemical Appendix to Tariff Schedules-----	992	-	-
384.7205	Women's, girls', or infants' wool coats n.s.p.f., 3/4-length or longer, valued over \$4 per pound, not ornamented, not knit----	1/ 908	1/ 87	1/ 879
682.9500	Primary cells and primary batteries, and parts thereof-----	842	-	578
676.0560	Typewriters, nonelectric, nonautomatic, other than portable-----	746	271	274
406.4200	Heterocyclic compounds and their derivatives, n.s.p.f-----	506	-	506
411.7400	Penicillin, n.s.p.f-----	445	-	445
384.7220	Women's, girls', or infants' coats of wool, not knit, other than suit-type coats and jackets-----	2/ 346	2/ 68	2/ 283
167.3005	Red wine not over 14 percent alcohol, valued not over \$4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon-----	345	221	70
676.0530	Typewriters, nonelectric, nonautomatic, portable-----	326	54	-
384.6530	Women's, girls', or infants' coats, of wool, not knit, valued not over \$4 per pound, other than for boys over 24 months old--	3/ 267	3/	3/ 219
167.3015	White wine not over 14 percent alcohol, valued not over \$4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon-----	264	141	58
475.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f, in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas-----	256	-	256
167.3045	Still wine produced from grapes, not over 14 percent alcohol, in one gallon containers, valued over \$4 per gallon, white----	202	39	71
452.6000	Rose oil or attar of roses-----	197	186	-
384.8073	Women's and girls' sweaters, of man-made fibers, knit, not ornamented-----	4/ 190	4/ 53	4/ 177
384.4609	Women's blouses, of cotton, not ornamented, not knit-----	5/ 176	5/ -	5/ 114
167.3030	Red wine over 14 percent alcohol valued over \$4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon-----	171	47	102
	Total-----	22,101	6,848	7,910
	Total, U.S. imports from Bulgaria-----	24,866	7,997	8,723

1/ TSUSA item 384.7205 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.7205. The figures reported for 1985 reflect combined imports under the two numbers. The value reported for July-Sept. 1984 reflects imports entered under item 383.7205.

2/ TSUSA item 384.7220 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.7220. The figures reported for 1985 reflect combined imports under the two numbers. The value reported for July-Sept. 1984 reflects imports entered under item 383.7220.

3/ TSUSA item 384.6530 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.6530. The figures reported for 1985 reflect combined imports under the two numbers. TSUSA item 383.6530, along with TSUSA item 383.6525, had been created on Jan. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.6520.

4/ TSUSA item 384.8073 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.8073. The figures reported for 1985 reflect combined imports under the two numbers. The value reported for July-Sept. 1984 reflects imports entered under item 383.8073.

5/ TSUSA item 384.4609 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.4709. The figures reported for 1985 reflect combined imports under the two numbers. There were no imports under item 383.4709 during July-Sept. 1984.

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

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

Table B-13.--Leading items exported to Cuba, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1985	July-September--	
			1984	1985
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity-----	\$362	\$106	\$233
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	223	97	52
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500-----	80	18	46
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity-----	16	19	9
386.1190	Textile articles, n.s.p.f-----	1	-	-
	Total-----	681	239	339
	Total, U.S. exports to Cuba-----	681	284	339

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

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

Table B-14.--Leading items imported from Cuba, by TSUSA items, January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1985	July-September--	
			1984	1985
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
	Total, U.S. imports from Cuba-----	-	-	-

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

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

Table B-15.--Leading items exported to Czechoslovakia, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1985	July-September--	
			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-----	\$10,529	\$7,455	\$2,938
480.7050	Concentrated superphosphates-----	1/ 9,239	5,925	1/
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	1/ 7,634	1/	7,634
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	3,073	-	-
674.3590	Mechanical presses, metal-forming, other-----	1,304	-	1,304
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing-----	1,199	280	-
170.4300	Leaf tobacco, n.e.s-----	1,185	762	-
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s-----	923	-	-
649.4595	Interchangeable tools for hand tools or for machine tools, suitable for cutting metal, n.s.p.f-----	910	-	-
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines-----	707	35	297
416.5500	Inorganic acids, n.s.p.f-----	630	-	630
309.0170	Monofilaments (in continuous form), n.e.s-----	443	101	60
711.8750	Electrical (including electronic) physical analysis equipment, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	427	297	249
401.0120	Toluene-----	407	-	407
711.8710	Electrical (including electronic) chemical analysis equipment, and parts thereof-----	364	10	29
207.0035	Wooden pencil slats-----	340	146	49
682.9520	Primary cells and primary batteries-----	313	94	102
685.4050	Tape recorders and parts, video, color-----	302	112	302
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500-----	227	71	70
649.4220	Wire drawing dies and extrusion dies for metal (interchangeable tools for hand tools or for machine tools)-----	213	77	29
	Total-----	40,368	15,365	14,101
	Total, U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia-----	45,694	22,858	16,224

1/ For statistical reporting purposes, Schedule B item 480.1000 was created effective with July 1985 export statistics as a summation of Schedule B items 480.2500 through 480.9500; thus, the figures presented here as Jan.-Sept. 1985 values represent exports during Jan.-June 1985 for item 480.7050 and exports during July-Sept. 1985 for item 480.1000.

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

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

Table B-16.--Leading items imported from Czechoslovakia, by TSUSA items, January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1985	July-September--	
			1984	1985
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
607.1700	Wire rods, of iron or steel, not tempered or treated, valued over 4 cents per pound-----	\$5,538	\$1,051	\$713
700.2940	Welt work footwear, of leather, valued over \$6.80 per pair-----	4,997	1,454	1,762
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets-----	3,149	-	-
692.3415	Riding tractors suitable for agricultural use, wheel type-----	2,851	143	1,106
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness-----	2,242	3,572	343
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard-----	1,847	505	514
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	1,770	749	453
772.5138	Truck and bus tires, other than radial-----	1,451	844	409
666.0050	Other machinery and implements used for agricultural and horticultural products-----	1,409	-	-
741.3000	Beads, bugles, and spangles, n.e.s-----	1,153	452	465
546.6020	Glass tumblers, goblets, and other stemware n.s.p.f., valued over \$0.30 but not over \$3 each-----	1,136	642	424
740.3800	Jewelry, valued over 20 cents per dozen pieces or parts, other than watch bracelets-----	1,125	449	609
741.3500	Imitation gemstones, except imitation gemstone beads-----	1,111	378	450
999.9500	Formal and informal entries, \$250 and under, estimated-----	987	112	309
727.1500	Furniture and parts, of bentwood-----	975	346	337
772.5109	Passenger car tires, radial-----	907	327	182
270.2580	Books, n.s.p.f., by foreign authors-----	842	427	395
610.3925	Oil well casing, other than alloy steel, seamless-----	834	55	-
167.0515	Ale, porter, stout, and beer, glass containers, not over 1 gallon-----	725	356	224
772.5129	Tires for light trucks, other than radials-----	714	373	316
	Total-----	35,764	12,234	9,009
	Total, U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia-----	58,792	25,769	18,161

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

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

Table B-17.--Leading items exported to East Germany, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1985	July-September--	
			1984	1985
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	\$17,410	\$18,208	-
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal-----	8,371	-	-
521.3148	Coal coke, commercially suitable for use as a fuel-----	3,422	-	3,422
175.5140	Sunflower seed, other than confectionery-----	2,348	5,163	-
300.3021	Cotton linters, n.e.s.-----	1,760	143	525
722.9540	Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures), other than microfilm and microfiche equipment-----	680	-	680
106.9200	Swine (pork) livers, fresh, chilled or frozen-----	634	269	211
300.1060	Cotton, not carded, not combed, staple length 1 to 1-1/8 inches--	579	-	-
124.1527	Muskrat furskins, whole, not dressed-----	351	99	-
540.4200	Glass rods, tubes, and tubing-----	325	-	-
712.5045	Equipment n.s.p.f. for testing electrical, radio, and communications circuits-----	281	-	-
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---	248	-	-
661.3020	Industrial and laboratory furnaces and ovens, other than bakery ovens, non-electric, for processing nonmetal materials-----	177	-	-
145.4300	Shelled almonds, not blanched-----	162	-	162
770.1160	Thermoplastic articles n.s.p.f.-----	142	-	33
523.9640	Insulating materials of mineral substances, n.s.p.f.-----	129	-	-
110.4670	Fish n.s.p.f., fresh, chilled or frozen, whole or eviscerated---	116	-	-
474.2828	Printing inks, n.s.p.f.-----	116	-	116
771.4300	Film, strips, and sheets of polyvinyl polymers and copolymers---	115	-	38
688.0240	Telephone and telegraph wire and cable, other-----	104	-	-
	Total-----	37,469	23,881	5,188
	Total, U.S. exports to East Germany-----	38,720	26,190	5,678

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

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

Table B-18.--Leading items imported from East Germany, by TSUSA items, January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1985	July-September--	
			1984	1985
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness	\$15,984	\$5,895	\$20
772.5109	Passenger car tires, radial	6,252	1,371	1,822
668.2345	Printing presses, not letter or offset	5,455	1,097	1,556
607.8360	Sheets of iron or steel, not clad, pickled or cold rolled, not annealed and having a minimum yield point of 40,000 P.S.I.	4,763	14,492	219
668.5060	Parts of printing presses	2,108	730	604
772.5112	Passenger car tires, other than radial	1,722	528	485
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude	1,652	-	-
608.1330	Sheets of iron or steel, valued over 10 cents per pound, zinc coated, not having a minimum yield point of 40,000 P.S.I.	1,355	3,366	575
494.2000	Montan wax	1,194	276	359
607.1700	Wire rods, of iron or steel, not tempered or treated, valued over 4 cents per pound	1,176	3,877	-
668.2100	Offset printing presses, weighing 3,500 pounds or more, sheet-fed type	885	720	60
124.1025	Mink furskins, except "Japanese mink," undressed	873	-	-
772.5127	Radial tires for light trucks	845	663	317
670.0620	Spinning machines, specially designed for wool	803	-	377
772.5136	Truck and bus tires, radial	744	566	245
772.5138	Truck and bus tires, other than radial	720	148	207
772.5129	Tires for light trucks, other than radials	598	218	162
165.5500	Fruit juices, n.s.p.f., not mixed and not containing over 1.0 percent of ethyl alcohol	593	-	-
207.0080	Articles of wood, n.s.p.f.	574	241	283
428.0620	Propyl isopropyl	534	-	-
	Total	48,829	34,188	7,291
	Total, U.S. imports from East Germany	74,607	43,719	14,703

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

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

Table B-19.--Leading items exported to Hungary, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1985	July-September--	
			1984	1985
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal-----	\$12,923	-	-
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity-----	9,926	8	-
692.3350	Tractors, wheel type, new, n.s.p.f., suitable for agricultural use, at least 160 horsepower but less than 180 horsepower-----	5,504	-	-
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors-----	3,103	1,334	1,003
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	1/ 2,473	1/	2,473
540.4200	Glass rods, tubes, and tubing-----	2,316	620	847
435.3300	Corticosteroids, n.s.p.f. (bulk)-----	2,263	326	846
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	1,520	2,018	-
170.3320	Flue-cured cigarette leaf filler tobacco, stemmed-----	1,472	-	737
486.2800	Organophosphorus insecticides, other than methyl parathion-----	1,173	-	419
431.4890	Polyamines and their salts and derivatives, n.s.p.f-----	1,055	473	-
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines-----	965	238	218
123.0000	Whole skins of sheep and lamb, not dressed, if suitable for use as furs-----	909	317	-
661.2212	Automotive or truck type air-conditioning machines and parts thereof, except compressors when shipped separately-----	807	-	807
170.8160	Manufactured tobacco, n.s.p.f., including processed sheet tobacco-----	785	-	-
121.5726	Bovine glove and garment leather, other than rough, russet, and crust, n.s.p.f-----	755	-	9
674.3598	Other new (including container making) metal-forming machine tools valued at least \$2,500 each, n.e.s-----	751	-	751
772.5900	Tubes, of rubber or plastics, for tires designed for tractors or for agricultural or horticultural machinery or implements-----	648	30	127
431.0800	Hydrocarbon derivatives, other than halogenated hydrocarbons-----	616	-	-
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500-----	615	51	147
	Total-----	50,579	5,416	8,384
	Total, U.S. exports to Hungary-----	70,971	17,112	15,388

1/ For statistical reporting purposes, Schedule B item 480.1000 was created effective with July 1985 export statistics as a summation of Schedule B items 480.2500 through 480.9500; the value reported here for exports under item 480.1000 during Jan.-Sept. 1985 actually represents exports during July-Sept. 1985 only.

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

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

Table B-20.--Leading items imported from Hungary, by TSUSA items, January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1985	July-September--	
			1984	1985
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	\$26,488	\$7,862	\$7,810
692.3290	Parts n.s.p.f. of automobile trucks, motor buses, passenger automobiles, fire engines, and other motor vehicles-----	21,688	1/	5,921
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household-----	14,199	2,997	3,625
412.1000	Cardiovascular drugs n.s.p.f., provided for in the Chemical Appendix to the Tariff Schedules-----	5,767	-	1,192
165.1500	Apple and pear juice, not containing over 1 percent alcohol----	4,686	-	317
618.2563	Aluminum sheets and strip, not clad, n.s.p.f-----	4,091	5,197	705
700.4540	Women's footwear, of leather, cement soles, valued over \$2.50 per pair-----	3,952	1,478	1,345
692.3460	Parts for agricultural tractors-----	3,927	3,315	1,024
692.0440	Motor buses, n.s.p.f. (including diesel)-----	3,148	1,384	497
607.6610	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, in coils-----	2,907	1,378	-
607.6730	Sheets of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, in coils, n.s.p.f-----	2,253	918	-
107.3040	Bacon, not boned and cooked-----	2,014	609	1,056
772.5136	Truck and bus tires, radial-----	1,820	979	541
644.1200	Aluminum foil, not backed or cut to shape, over .00035 inch in thickness, valued over 55 cents per pound-----	1,719	674	405
384.7220	Women's, girls', or infants' coats of wool, not knit, other than suit-type coats and jackets-----	2/ 1,600	2/ 544	2/ 990
411.2400	Sulfamethazine-----	1,525	356	428
688.4280	Electrical articles and electrical parts of articles, n.s.p.f----	1,513	3/	476
381.8311	Men's suit-type coats and jackets made of wool, not knit, valued over \$4 per pound-----	4/ 1,478	4/ 783	4/ 1,172
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard-----	1,200	214	427
534.9400	Chinaware or subporcelain of nonbone-----	1,134	112	221
	Total-----	107,107	28,801	28,152
	Total, U.S. imports from Hungary-----	167,047	66,855	48,376

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.

2/ TSUSA item 384.7220 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.7220. The figures reported for 1985 reflect combined imports under the two numbers. The value reported for July-Sept. 1984 reflects imports entered under item 383.7220.

3/ TSUSA item 688.4280 was created on Jan. 1, 1985, along with four other items, from four former TSUSA items.

4/ TSUSA item 381.8311 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.8311. The figures reported for 1985 reflect combined imports under the two numbers. The value reported for July-Sept. 1984 reflects imports entered under item 379.8311.

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

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

Table B-21.--Leading items exported to Mongolia, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1985	July-September--	
			1984	1985
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
712.1520	Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations-----	\$6	\$1	\$2
433.1079	Prepared culture media-----	6	-	-
711.8760	Chemical- or physical-analysis equipment and parts, nonelectrical, n.s.p.f.-----	5	-	-
270.3080	Technical, scientific, and professional books-----	5	-	5
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500-----	3	10	2
709.3000	Medical, dental, surgical, and veterinary instruments and apparatus, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	2	-	-
712.1560	Parts of instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations-----	2	-	-
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	1	-	-
649.2800	Saw blades n.s.p.f. for mechanical or non-mechanical saws-----	1	-	-
	Total-----	31	11	8
	Total, U.S. exports to Mongolia-----	31	65	8

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

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

Table B-22.--Leading items imported from Mongolia, by TSUSA items, January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1985	July-September--	
			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, and like hair of other animals, in the grease or washed, sorted-----	\$1,610	\$496	\$279
306.4293	Camel hair, in the grease or washed, sorted-----	737	212	146
306.6100	Cashmere goat hair, and like hair of other animals, in the grease or washed, not sorted-----	261	-	130
306.4192	Camel hair, in the grease or washed, not sorted-----	18	263	10
145.4000	Almonds, shelled-----	8	-	8
137.6300	Tomatoes if entered during the period from November 15 in any year to the last day of the following February, inclusive-----	7	-	-
175.5100	Sunflower seed-----	4	-	4
182.3000	Cereal breakfast foods and similar cereal preparations, by whatever name known, processed further than milling-----	2	-	-
	Total-----	2,646	972	575
	Total, U.S. imports from Mongolia-----	2,646	1,011	575

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

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

Table B-23.--Leading items exported to North Korea, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1985	July-September--	
			1984	1985
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
	Total, U.S. exports to North Korea-----	-	-	-

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

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

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

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1985	July-September--	
			1984	1985
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
338.5989	Woven fabrics of man-made fiber with cotton, greater than 5 ounces per square yard, other than twill spun yarn-----	\$14	1/ -	-
715.1505	Clocks battery operated containing 0-1 jewels with case, n.s.p.f-----	13	-	-
706.0700	Handbags of leather valued not over \$20 each-----	2	-	-
	Total-----	30	-	-
	Total, U.S. imports from North Korea-----	30	-	-

1/ TSUSA item 338.5989 was created on April 1, 1985, along with 30 other items, from 19 former TSUSA items. There were no imports from North Korea under any of these former items during July-Sept. 1984.

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

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

Table B-25.--Leading items exported to Poland, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1985	July-September--	
			1984	1985
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	\$27,785	\$5,623	\$9,630
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity-----	20,302	3,424	5,843
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal-----	13,882	10,864	-
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	11,340	3,650	2,649
480.9500	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials, n.s.p.f-----	1/ 8,672	7,823	1/
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	1/ 8,481	1/	8,481
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	7,368	4,709	3,515
131.4030	Wheat flour, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	5,157	1,551	1,527
664.0588	Parts, n.e.s., of excavating machinery, n.e.s-----	4,934	1,220	1,002
176.5260	Soybean oil, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	4,006	1,222	1,443
115.5020	Nonfat dry milk, donated for relief or charity-----	3,517	1,988	1,878
309.4242	Polyester fibers (in noncontinuous form)-----	3,030	744	2,078
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity-----	3,018	2,586	3,018
475.0760	Heavy fuel oils, having a Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees Fahrenheit of more than 125 seconds-----	2,666	-	2,666
170.6500	Cigarettes-----	2,468	1,263	15
818.4000	Used wearing apparel and other used articles, of textile materials, exported in bulk-----	2,058	1,058	354
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity-----	1,868	2,626	278
310.0032	High tenacity multifilament polyester yarns, other than textured:	1,553	307	781
818.8000	Shipments valued \$10,000 and under, not identified by kind-----	1,553	815	628
170.3340	Burley cigarette leaf filler tobacco, stemmed-----	1,500	-	-
	Total-----	135,158	51,473	45,785
	Total, U.S. exports to Poland-----	183,050	71,697	66,791

1/ For statistical reporting purposes, Schedule B item 480.1000 was created effective with July 1985 export statistics as a summation of Schedule B items 480.2500 through 480.9500; thus, the figures presented here as Jan.-Sept. 1985 values represent exports during Jan.-June 1985 for item 480.9500 and exports during July-Sept. 1985 for item 480.1000.

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

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

Table B-26.--Leading items imported from Poland, by TSUSA items, January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1985	July-September--	
			1984	1985
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	\$66,241	\$21,864	\$21,266
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness-----	7,108	2,318	1,793
110.4740	Pollock blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds-----	6,350	-	12
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard-----	4,506	1,750	1,529
646.2622	Brads, nails, spikes, staples, and tacks, of iron or steel, smooth shank, 1 inch or more in length, not coated or plated--	3,969	1,144	1,731
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household-----	2,808	917	1,169
727.1500	Furniture and parts, of bentwood-----	2,690	655	870
607.1700	Wire rods, of iron or steel, not tempered or treated, valued over 4 cents per pound-----	2,152	-	874
493.1200	Casein-----	2,136	658	877
381.4820	Men's and boys' suit-type sport coats and jackets, of corduroy, valued over \$4 each-----	1/ 1,828	1/ 1,214	1/ 1,134
646.2626	Brads, nails, spikes, staples, and tacks, of iron or steel, smooth shank, 1 inch or more in length, vinyl or cement coated:	1,774	803	645
692.3510	Track-laying tractors (including half-track), not used for agricultural use-----	1,663	-	170
146.7630	Strawberries in containers holding more than 40 ounces-----	1,593	710	670
692.1090	Motor vehicles n.s.p.f., for the transport of persons or articles-----	1,527	332	593
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets-----	1,481	258	-
381.4715	Men's and boys' raincoats, 3/4-length or longer, other than corduroy, valued over \$4 each-----	2/ 1,465	2/ 844	2/ 829
700.3550	Men's footwear, of leather, n.e.s., cement soles-----	1,290	434	570
381.8359	Men's and boys' suits n.s.p.f., of wool, not knit, valued over \$4 per pound-----	3/ 1,245	3/	3/ 305
107.3515	Canned hams and shoulders, less than 3 pounds-----	1,214	575	367
110.4710	Cod blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds-----	1,137	485	112
	Total-----	114,178	34,962	35,515
	Total, U.S. imports from Poland-----	160,595	62,059	52,224

1/ TSUSA item 381.4820 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.4620. The figures reported for 1985 reflect combined imports under the two numbers. The value reported for July-Sept. 1984 reflects imports entered under item 379.4620.

2/ TSUSA item 381.4715 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.4615. The figures reported for 1985 reflect combined imports under the two numbers. The value reported for July-Sept. 1984 reflects imports entered under item 379.4615.

3/ TSUSA item 381.8359 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.8359. The figures reported for 1985 reflect combined imports under the two numbers. TSUSA item 379.8359 had been 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., January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1985	July-September--	
			1984	1985
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal-----	\$33,735	\$2,807	\$14,580
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	33,543	8,362	6,077
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	22,423	-	-
660.3040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam turbines-----	17,982	3,969	11,806
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	8,355	-	8,355
682.6035	Generator sets, diesel-engine-driven, over 1,000 kilowatts-----	4,759	-	4,759
480.9500	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials, n.s.p.f-----	1/ 4,072	5,370	1/
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f-----	3,081	1,161	926
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	1/ 1,809	1/	1,809
307.5000	Fiber tops of wool or hair processed in any manner beyond the washed, scoured, or carbonized condition, but not spun-----	1,414	-	1,412
660.1524	Superheaters, soot removers, gas recoverers, and auxiliary plants for use with steam and other vapor generating boilers--	1,209	-	-
404.0580	Hydrocarbons, except derivatives, n.e.s-----	1,118	-	-
170.6500	Cigarettes-----	1,118	212	690
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity-----	1,117	-	-
446.1521	Polychloroprene (neoprene) synthetic rubber-----	1,010	338	121
660.5445	Parts of compression-ignition piston-type engines, n.e.s-----	850	2	850
486.0900	Fungicides, unmixed, n.s.p.f-----	666	-	-
415.4500	Sulfur, native elemental or recovered, in any physical form-----	658	-	-
486.8900	Herbicide preparations, n.e.s-----	630	-	-
182.9752	Vegetable protein isolates derived from oil seeds-----	522	168	339
	Total-----	140,072	22,390	51,724
	Total, U.S. exports to Romania-----	149,908	26,082	55,338

1/ For statistical reporting purposes, Schedule B item 480.1000 was created effective with July 1985 export statistics as a summation of Schedule B items 480.2500 through 480.9500; thus, the figures presented here as Jan.-Sept. 1985 values represent exports during Jan.-June 1985 for item 480.9500 and exports during July-Sept. 1985 for item 480.1000.

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

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

Table B-28.--Leading items imported from Romania, by TSUSA items, January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1985	July-September--	
			1984	1985
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
475.3500	Naphthas derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof (except motor fuel)	\$162,168	\$63,939	\$22,041
475.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f. in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas	126,957	29,650	40,700
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness	58,957	12,884	8,087
475.2524	Leaded gasoline	22,177	1/	13,440
407.1610	Mixtures n.s.p.f. of industrial organic chemicals	17,337	-	17,337
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s.	15,506	8,117	4,320
480.6510	Ammonium nitrate	10,543	4,797	2,899
475.2528	Unleaded gasoline	7,721	1/	-
475.1035	Heavy fuel oils, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more, Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees F of more than 125 seconds	7,663	-	-
475.0535	Crude petroleum, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I. (heavy fuel oils)	6,544	11,147	6,544
607.6610	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, in coils	6,447	443	-
700.3550	Men's footwear, of leather, n.e.s., cement soles	5,735	2,836	3,917
360.1515	Floor coverings of wool, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot	5,694	2,050	1,355
706.1310	Brief cases, school bags, photographic equipment bags, camera cases of leather	4,896	2,234	1,765
727.2900	Chairs of wood, not folding, not teak, n.e.s.	4,580	1,101	1,487
680.3712	Ball bearings, radial ball bearings, outside diameter over 30-millimeters but not over 52-millimeters	4,321	1,755	1,287
310.5049	Yarns wholly of noncontinuous man-made fibers, plied, of acrylic	4,118	1,657	1,134
429.3400	Perchloroethylene	3,708	1,867	1,721
700.4540	Women's footwear, of leather, cement soles, valued over \$2.50 per pair	3,701	3,067	2,734
680.3938	Tapered roller bearings and parts, cone assemblies imported separately	3,557	565	1,656
	Total	482,329	148,109	132,423
	Total, U.S. imports from Romania	649,741	279,605	189,630

1/ TSUSA items 475.2524 and 475.2528 were created on Jan. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 475.2520. During July-Sept. 1984, imports under TSUSA item 475.2520 amounted to \$38.3 million.

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

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

Table B-29.--Leading items exported to Vietnam, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1985	July-September--	
			1984	1985
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	\$14,796	\$4,663	\$4,891
685.2085	Television transmission and reception apparatus n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	200	-	-
795.0000	Nonenumerated products-----	70	-	21
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500-----	63	954	22
818.8000	Shipments valued \$10,000 and under, not identified by kind-----	55	-	17
772.0400	Household articles n.s.p.f., of rubber or plastics-----	15	30	-
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity-----	9	-	-
668.2020	Duplicating machines, n.s.p.f-----	2	-	-
	Total-----	15,209	5,647	4,952
	Total, U.S. exports to Vietnam-----	15,209	5,647	4,952

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

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

Table B-30.--Leading items imported from Vietnam, by TSUSA items, January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1985	July-September--	
			1984	1985
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
800.0035	Products of the United States, returned after being exported, n.e.s-----	13	-	-
	Total-----	13	-	-
	Total, U.S. imports from Vietnam-----	13	8	-

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
MTA	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)

Antidumping investigations: No. 42, pp. 41-45 (incl. table); No. 43, pp. 39-41 (incl. table); No. 44, pp. 39-43 (incl. table)

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

Apparel: see Textile and textile products

Artificial flowers: U.S. imports from China and the U.S. market, pp. 62-69

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; No. 43, pp. 36-37

Overseas Private Investment Corporation; No. 23, pp. 25-26; No. 38, pp. 43, 44; No. 41, p. 44; No. 43, p. 32

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;

No. 43, p. 32

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; No. 43, p. 35

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
 U.S.-china nuclear agreement; No. 44, pp. 37-38

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; No. 44, pp. 33-34

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

U.S. imports from China and the U.S. market, No. 44, pp. 62-69

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); No. 43, pp. 43-60

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; No. 43, pp. 37-38; No. 44, pp. 38-39

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, Proposal to lift embargo on imports from U.S.S.R., No. 43, p. 33

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; No. 44, pp. 35-37

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;
 No. 44, pp. 54-62

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
 U.S. imports from China and the U.S. market; No. 44, pp. 47-54

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;
No. 43, pp. 36-37

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; No. 43, pp. 36-37

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; No. 43, pp. 36-37

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; No. 43, pp. 36-37

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; No. 43, p. 32

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; No. 44, 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; No. 43, p. 39

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; No. 43, pp. 36-37

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 PhosphatesTextiles 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

Reduction in fishing quota; No. 43, p. 35

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. Joint Commercial Commission; Meeting, No. 43, p. 33

U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Committee on Cooperation in Agriculture; Meeting and agreement, No. 43, pp. 34-35

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)

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