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**48th QUARTERLY REPORT TO
THE CONGRESS AND THE
TRADE POLICY COMMITTEE
ON TRADE BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND THE
NONMARKET ECONOMY
COUNTRIES DURING
JULY-SEPTEMBER
1986**



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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(d) 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.

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

1/ The following countries or areas are listed under headnote 3(d) 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(d).

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. 93-1298, 93d Cong., 2d sess. (1974), p. 210.

industries producing those articles. Since U.S. trade with several of the NME's is negligible, the reports focus on Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the U.S.S.R., whose current trade with the United States is at a level that might potentially affect a domestic industry. 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's that receive most-favored-nation (MFN) tariff treatment from the United States. In the early 1950's, the MFN status of most NME's was suspended in accordance with section 5 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, which provided that the benefits of trade-agreement concessions were not to be accorded to NME's. 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 meeting certain emigration policy 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 trade levels and trends is generally presented in terms of Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 2 (SITC) categories. 4/ Data from the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA) and

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(d) of the TSUS.

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

Schedule B 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's.

The U.S. International Trade Commission is an independent, factfinding 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 analyses 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 report contains a summary of U.S. trade with the NME's during July-September 1986, 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. Developments affecting U.S. commercial relations with the NME's during the second quarter of 1986 are also discussed. A special section in the report describes the reforms in the conduct of Soviet foreign trade and economic relations that gave selected industrial ministries, enterprises, and other organizations the right to trade independently and to form joint ventures with foreign companies.

Additional copies of this report (USITC Publication 1932) can be obtained by calling (202) 523-5178, or by writing to the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 701 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20436. Requests to receive the report on a quarterly basis should be directed to (202) 523-1995, or to the Trade Reports Division, U.S. International Trade Commission, 701 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20436.

SUMMARY

Two-way merchandise trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) totaled \$2.7 billion during July-September 1986--4.6 percent lower than the value of this trade during the corresponding quarter of 1985. This relatively small decline was the net result of a substantial, 32.0-percent decrease in U.S. exports to the NME's and a 21.4-percent increase in U.S. imports from these countries over the period. With imports \$819 million higher than exports, the United States registered its largest quarterly deficit in trade with the NME's since quarterly reporting began in 1975.

After decreasing in each quarter during 1986, U.S. exports to the NME's sank to \$928.4 million during the period under review--their lowest quarterly level in 3 years. In a 9-month comparison, U.S. exports to the NME's declined by 19.8 percent from \$5.0 billion during January-September 1985 to \$4.0 billion during the corresponding period of 1986. U.S. exports to the Soviet Union plummeted by 40.3-percent in a similar comparison, mainly reflecting reduced grain shipments. U.S. corn exports to the Soviet Union fell from \$1.1 billion, or 8.9 million metric tons (MMT), during the first 9 months of 1985 to \$280.6 million (2.6 MMT) during the corresponding period of 1986. Wheat exports to the Soviet Union declined from \$139.7 million, (0.9 MMT), to nil, in a similar comparison.

U.S. exports to China during the first three quarters of 1986 were 9.2 percent lower than during the corresponding period of 1985. The value of these exports during July-September 1986 was 36.2 percent lower than during July-September 1985. Although U.S. shipments of machines and equipment to China were considerably lower during the third quarter of 1986 than during both the second quarter of 1986 and the corresponding quarter of 1985, shipments in this category to the NME's increased from \$1.6 billion during January-September 1985 to \$1.8 billion during January-September 1986. Analysts attribute the slowdown in U.S. capital goods exports to China to the country's foreign exchange shortage and to quarterly fluctuations caused by the staggered delivery of large-ticket items such as aircraft and locomotives. U.S. exports to Eastern Europe decreased by 4.3 percent from January-September 1985 to January-September 1986. The decline in agricultural exports to the Soviet Union and the increase in capital goods exports to China during January-September 1986 have led to a shift in the structure of U.S. exports to the NME's: During the first 9 months of 1986, the category "machinery and equipment" displaced "food and live animals," which traditionally led U.S. exports to the NME's and was still the leading category among these exports during January-September 1985.

U.S. imports from the NME's, which had showed a definite moderation from the first to the second quarter of 1986, climbed to a record quarterly high of \$1.7 billion during the period under review. In a 9-month comparison, U.S. imports from the NME's increased by 16.1 percent from \$4.3 billion to \$5.0 billion during January-September 1986. The 49.0-percent increase in the value of shipments from the Soviet Union over the period is largely explained by increased U.S. purchases of Soviet gold. U.S. purchases from China increased by 21.2 percent, owing mainly to higher imports of apparel and clothing accessories. Increased U.S. purchases in this category from the NME's may be considered the most remarkable change in these imports during the first 9 months of 1986. Miscellaneous manufactured articles and manufactured

goods classified by chief material--which include clothing and apparel accessories--accounted for 67.5 percent of all imports from the NME's during the period under review. China was the main NME supplier. Although U.S. imports from Eastern Europe remained essentially at the same level from January-September 1985 to the corresponding period of 1986, shipments of manufactured fertilizers from the region increased substantially.

The third year of the U.S.-Soviet grain accord closed with another shortfall in Soviet purchases. Soviet imports of U.S. wheat during the 12-month period, ending with the quarter under review, amounted to only 153,000 metric tons rather than to the 4.0 MMT called for by the agreement. The U.S. Government's offer to subsidize U.S. wheat exports to the Soviet Union during August-September 1986 proved inadequate to induce new Soviet orders. The reduction in overall Soviet grain imports, heavy price competition on glutted grain markets, and Soviet plans to shift from expensive wheat to corn and coarse grain feeding for livestock have been cited as the primary reasons for reduced Soviet demand for U.S. wheat. This was the second agreement year in a row in which Soviet wheat purchases fell short of the agreed upon minimum.

During the period under review, the United States signed a sales agreement with China calling for the delivery of surplus U.S. Government sugar at a price below the world market prices during the first quarter of 1987. The United States also tightened its 26-year-old economic embargo against Cuba.

The delegates to the Ministerial Meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in September did not act affirmatively on the Soviet request to participate in the multilateral trade negotiations. However, China will be able to participate in the new round and is expected to begin a lengthy process of accession.

In September 1986, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (CAFC) handed down an opinion holding that the U.S. countervailing duty law (19 U.S.C. 1303) does not apply to imports from the NME's. The court vacated in part and reversed in part an earlier decision by the U.S. Court of International Trade (CIT) holding that the U.S. countervailing duty law does apply to such imports. The CAFC upheld the view of the International Trade Administration of the Department of Commerce (ITA) in reversing part of the CIT decision.

During the period under review, the U.S. International Trade Commission made an affirmative determination in its final antidumping investigation of wax candle imports from China and a negative determination in the final antidumping investigation involving welded carbon steel pipes from the same country. The Commission initiated six preliminary antidumping investigations of imports from the NME's during July-September 1986. These investigations involved urea from East Germany, Romania, and the Soviet Union; and tapered roller bearings from China, Hungary, and Romania. Affirmative determinations were made in the preliminary investigations in the urea cases, but those on tapered roller bearings were still pending at the end of the quarter under review.

The Soviet Union recently introduced a combination of new measures aimed at modernizing and expanding its foreign trade. In a significant departure from past policy, the newest organizational reform allows Soviet industrial firms and larger organizational units to export and import independently, and to form joint equity ventures within the Soviet Union with firms from Western and NME countries. Central directives, which proved to be ineffectual to deal with the country's growing trade problems, are to be supplemented with incentives to increase exports of manufactured goods and to promote efficiency in importing. This liberalization has moved Soviet trade policy closer to that of China and most of Eastern Europe where such measures have already been implemented.

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 4.6 percent from \$2.8 billion during July-September 1985 to \$2.7 billion during July-September 1986. The small overall change in this trade resulted, however, from a 32.0-percent drop in U.S. exports to the NME's and a 21.4-percent increase in U.S. imports from these countries. During the quarter under review, imports exceeded exports by \$819 million (table 1), the second consecutive quarterly deficit and by far the largest one that the United States has registered in trade with the NME's since this series of reports was begun in January-March 1975.

U.S. exports to the NME's declined during each of the first three quarters of 1986 (figure 1), falling to \$928.4 million during July-September, their lowest quarterly level in 3 years. From January-September 1985 to January-September 1986, U.S. exports to the Soviet Union plunged 40.3 percent, from \$1.8 billion to \$1.1 billion. In a corresponding three-quarter comparison, exports to China declined by 9.2 percent from \$2.6 billion to \$2.4 billion, and those to Eastern Europe fell 4.3 percent from \$536.2 million to \$513.4 million. ^{1/} With exports to the other NME's contributing only a negligible amount to the total, the overall result was a 19.8-percent decline in the value of U.S. shipments to these countries, from \$5.0 billion during January-September 1985 to \$4.0 billion during January-September 1986.

China's position as the leading NME market for U.S. goods was strengthened by the much steeper decline in exports to the Soviet Union. Its share of the value of U.S. shipments to the NME's increased from 54.1 percent during 1985 to 59.5 percent during January-September 1986 (figure 2). The Soviet Union's share dropped from 34.5 percent during 1985 to 27.1 percent during January-September 1986. Romania, with a 4.9-percent share, was the third-ranking NME market for U.S. exports during January-September 1986, and Poland ranked fourth with a 2.7-percent share.

After declining from \$1.7 billion during January-March 1986 to \$1.5 billion during April-June, U.S. imports from the NME's again climbed to \$1.7 billion during July-September, slightly exceeding (by \$45.3 million) their first-quarter level and reaching a new quarterly high (figure 3). At \$5.0 billion, imports from the NME's during January-September 1986 were 16.1 percent higher than their level during the corresponding period of 1985. U.S. purchases from China increased by 21.2 percent from \$2.8 billion to \$3.5 billion, and this gain was supported by a 49.0-percent increase in the value of shipments from the Soviet Union, from \$309.0 million during January-September 1985 to \$460.4 million during January-September 1986. U.S. imports from Eastern Europe remained essentially unchanged at \$1.1 billion, declining by only 5.4 percent from their level during January-September 1985.

^{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 1985-September 1986

Item	1985		1986		
	July- September	October- December	January- March	April- June	July- September
U.S. world trade:					
Exports-----million dollars--	48,821	50,828	52,014	50,493	49,603
Imports-----do-----	84,393	88,753	92,483	90,128	92,365
Balance-----do-----	-35,572	-37,926	-40,469	-39,635	-42,763
Trade turnover (exports plus imports) million dollars--	133,215	139,581	144,497	140,621	141,968
U.S. trade with NME's:					
Exports-----million dollars--	1,364	1,983	1,757	1,352	928
Imports-----do-----	1,439	1,492	1,702	1,541	1,747
Balance-----do-----	-75	492	55	-189	-819
Trade turnover (exports plus imports) million dollars--	2,803	3,475	3,459	2,893	2,676
Share of total U.S. trade accounted for by trade with NME's:					
Exports-----percent--	2.79	3.90	3.38	2.68	1.87
Imports-----do-----	1.71	1.68	1.84	1.71	1.89

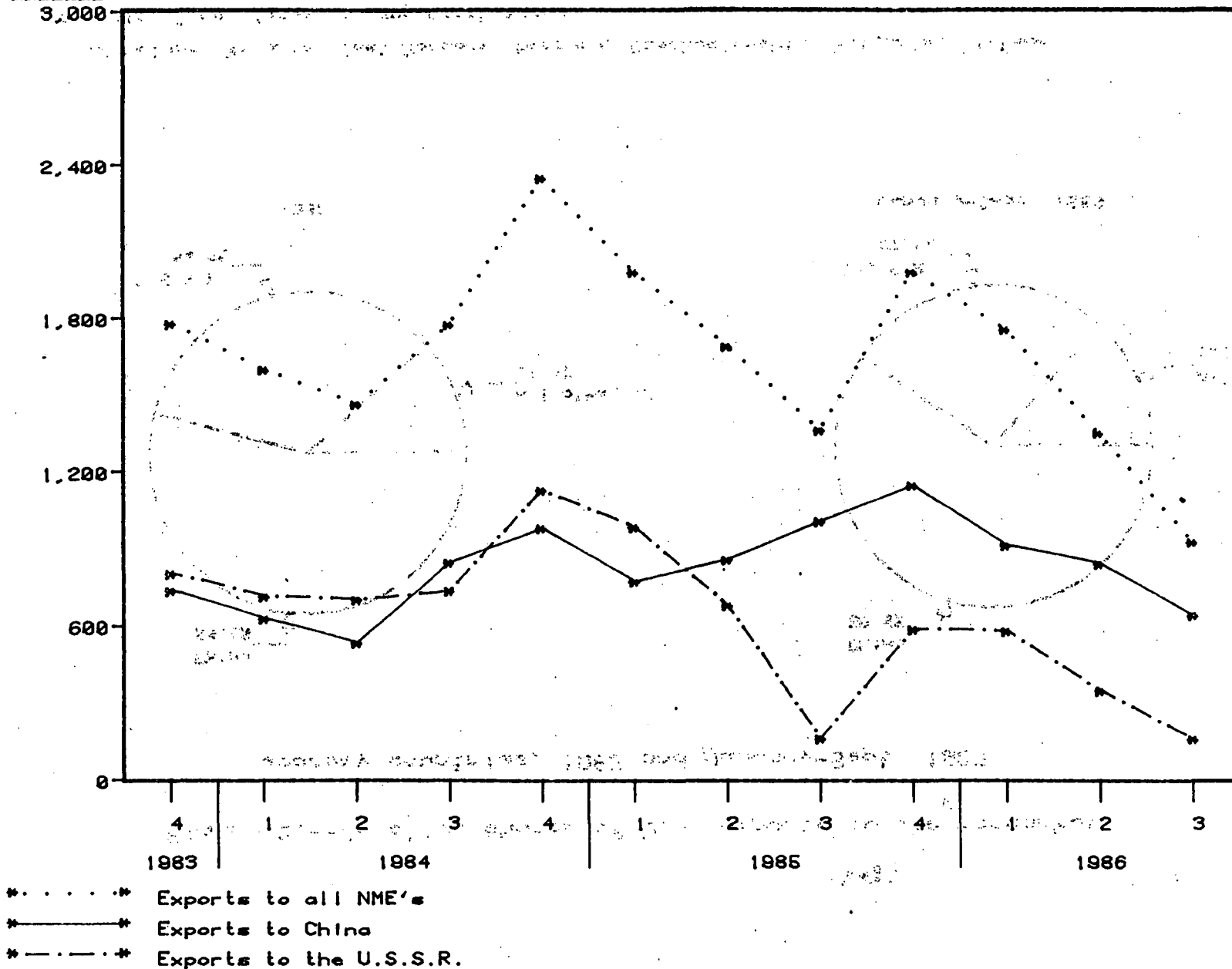
1/ Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R. (including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and Vietnam.

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.

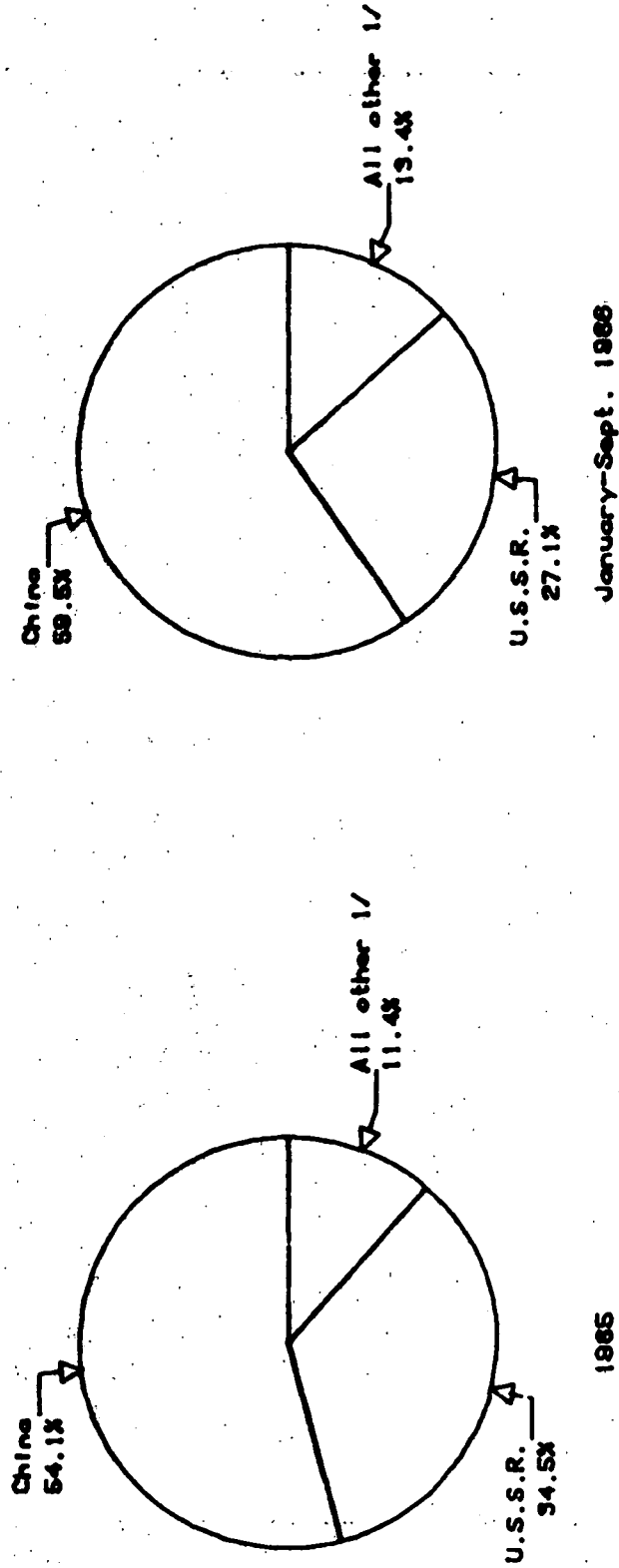
Figure 1.--U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's),
China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 4th quarter
of 1983 through the 3rd quarter of 1986

million
dollars



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

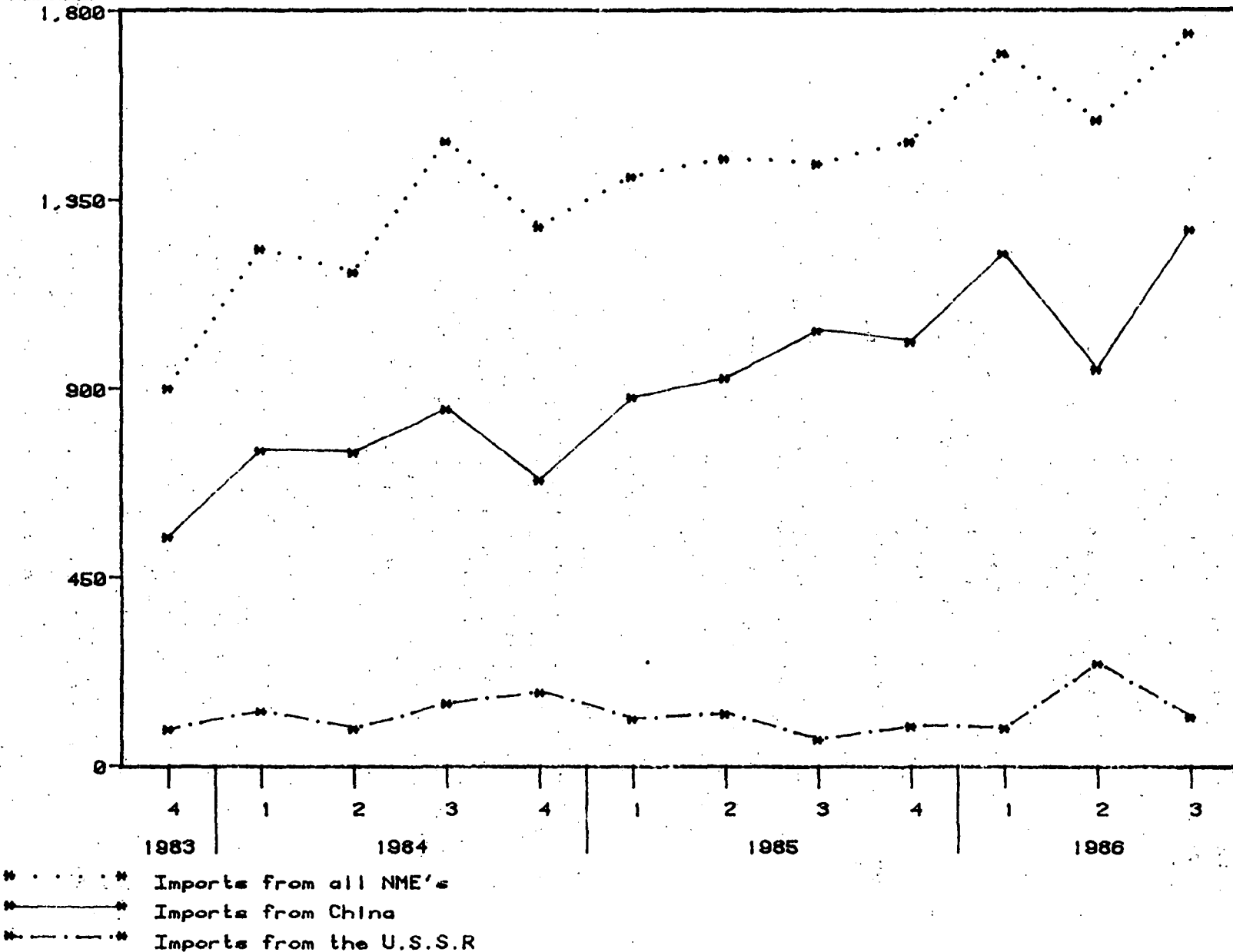
Figure 2.--Relative shares of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, 1965 and January-Sept. 1966



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

Figure 3.--U.S. Imports from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's),
China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 4th quarter
of 1983 through the 3rd quarter of 1986

million
dollar



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

China's share of U.S. imports from the NME's increased from 66.7 percent during 1985 to 69.2 percent during January-September 1986 (figure 4). Romania remained the second largest NME supplier to the U.S. market, but its share declined from 15.2 to 11.6 percent. The Soviet Union accounted for 9.2 percent of U.S. imports from the NME's during January-September 1986, 2.2 percentage points more than its share during 1985.

The U.S. deficit in trade with the NME's widened from \$188.8 million during April-June 1986 to \$818.9 million during the quarter under review. The deficit in trade with China increased from \$103.4 million during the previous quarter to \$637.9 million during July-September; the deficit in trade with Eastern Europe widened from \$193.4 million to \$232.3 million; ^{1/} and the surplus in trade with the Soviet Union narrowed from \$101.8 million to \$42.2 million. Prior to April-June and July-September 1986, the United States had registered a negative balance in trade with the NME's during only two other quarters since this series of reports was begun: a \$240.4 million deficit during July-September 1983 and a \$74.7 million deficit during July-September 1985.

During January-September 1986, the U.S. deficit in trade with the NME's amounted to \$952.2 million. This negative balance consisted mainly of a \$1,050.0 million deficit in trade with China and a \$560.7 million deficit in trade with the East European countries, which was partially offset by a \$633.4 million surplus in trade with the Soviet Union.

U.S. Exports

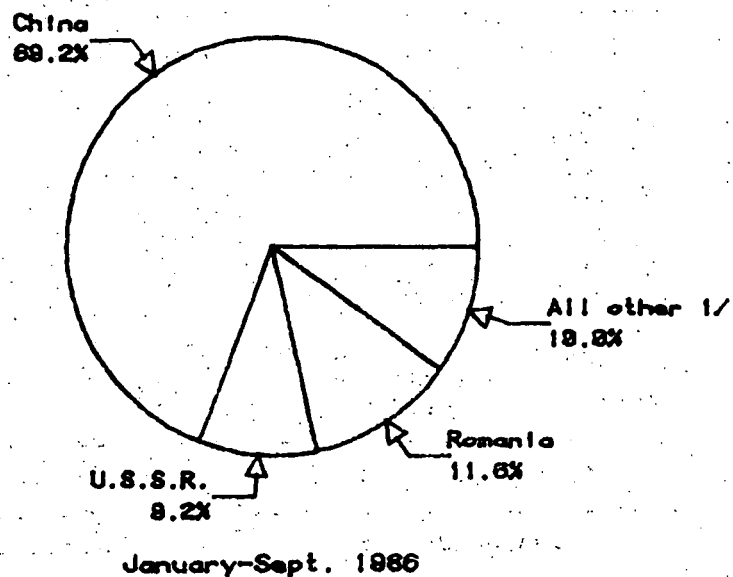
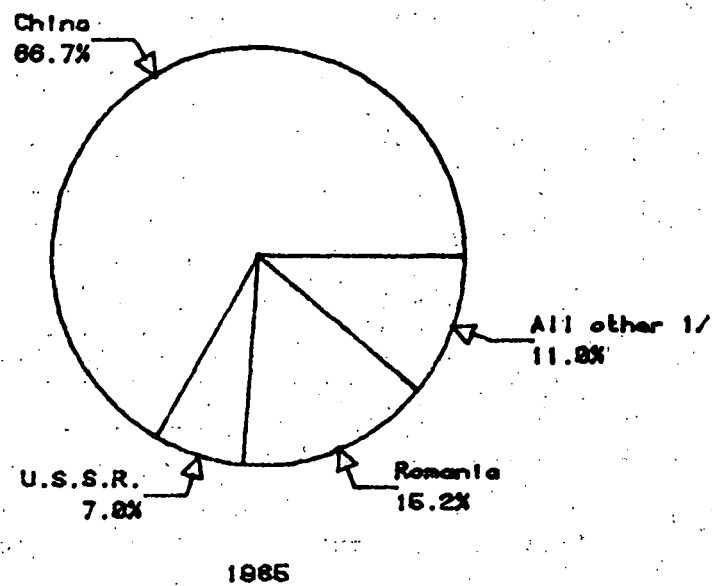
During July-September 1986, the downturn in U.S. exports to the NME's shifted from the Soviet Union to China and Eastern Europe. Exports to China declined by 36.2 percent from \$1.0 billion during July-September 1985 to \$643.7 million during the quarter under review (table 2), and those to Eastern Europe declined by 39.0 percent from \$185.0 million to \$112.8 million. ^{2/} These losses were only slightly offset by a 0.4 percent increase, from \$161.4 million to \$161.9 million, in exports to the Soviet Union. From January-June 1985 to January-June 1986, however, the value of U.S. shipments to China and Eastern Europe had increased by 7.5 percent and 14.1 percent, respectively, while the value of exports to the Soviet Union had declined by 44.2 percent.

Owing primarily to a significant reduction in Soviet purchases of U.S. grain, food and live animals (SITC Section 0) declined from the leading commodity group among exports to the NME's during January-September 1985 to fourth place during January-September 1986. After amounting to \$1.5 billion

^{1/} The United States registered negative balances in trade with all six of the East European countries during July-September 1986.

^{2/} On a country-by-country basis, U.S. exports to Eastern Europe declined by the following amounts from July-September 1985 to July-September 1986: Poland, \$29.8 million; Romania, \$25.5 million; Bulgaria, \$14.4 million; Hungary, \$3.6 million; and Czechoslovakia, \$1.1 million. The overall decline was offset slightly by a \$2.0 million increase in the value of U.S. shipments to East Germany.

Figure 4.--Relative shares of U.S. Imports from the nonmarket economy countries, 1985 and January-Sept. 1986



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

Table 2.--U.S. exports to the individual nonmarket economy countries and to the world, 1984, 1985, January-September 1985, January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1984	1985	January-September--		July-September--	
			1985	1986	1985	1986
Albania-----	9,349	11,908	9,479	4,502	3,294	1,149
Bulgaria-----	44,087	103,489	47,878	86,326	25,620	11,260
China-----	2,988,480	3,796,200	2,645,733	2,403,437	1,009,380	643,712
Cuba-----	871	1,113	681	1,276	339	464
Czechoslovakia-----	58,098	62,623	45,694	44,049	16,224	15,143
East Germany-----	135,830	72,253	38,720	29,825	5,678	7,719
Hungary-----	85,177	92,094	70,971	46,736	15,388	11,815
Mongolia-----	116	32	31	74	8	23
North Korea-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland-----	314,825	233,702	183,050	110,115	66,791	37,027
Romania-----	246,181	206,451	149,908	196,373	55,338	29,847
U.S.S.R-----	3,282,652	2,421,948	1,830,889	1,093,772	161,355	161,940
Vietnam-----	22,240	19,875	15,209	21,696	4,952	8,327
Total-----	7,187,906	7,021,687	5,038,243	4,038,182	1,364,368	928,426
Total, U.S. exports to the world-----	212,057,057	206,925,312	156,097,589	152,109,757	48,821,255	49,602,550

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

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

during the first three quarters of 1985, or 30.2 percent of the total value of U.S. shipments to NME markets, exports in this category dropped to \$441.9 million during January-September 1986, or only 10.9 percent of the value of U.S. shipments to the NME's (table 3). The Soviet Union remained the principal NME market for U.S. grain, ^{1/} but such shipments (SITC Section 0) dropped to only seventh place among exports to the NME's during July-September 1986.

Machinery and transportation equipment (SITC Section 7) became the largest export category during January-September 1986. At \$1.6 billion, this commodity group accounted for 39.5 percent of all U.S. exports to the NME's. The two other export categories that exceeded the value of grain shipments during this period were crude materials (SITC Section 2) and chemicals (SITC Section 5). During January-September 1986, China was the leading NME customer for machinery and transportation equipment and for chemicals, and the Soviet Union was the leading NME customer for crude materials. During the quarter under review, however, China was the largest NME market for all three commodity groups (table 4).

Machines and equipment ^{2/}

U.S. exports of machines and equipment to the NME's increased by 17.5 percent from \$1.6 billion during January-September 1985 to \$1.8 billion during January-September 1986. Such exports had increased by 47.1 percent from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986, but much of this gain was lost when shipments declined by 28.4 percent from \$608.8 million during July-September 1985 to only \$436.1 million during the quarter under review. This was almost entirely the result of an abrupt fall in shipments to China.

From January-September 1985 to January-September 1986, U.S. exports of machines and equipment to China increased from \$1.4 billion to \$1.6 billion. During July-September 1986, however, they amounted to only \$377.8 million, \$196.3 million less than their level during April-June 1986 and \$155.0 million less than the value of such shipments during July-September 1985.

The sharp third-quarter decline in exports to China in this commodity category, which followed a small drop in such shipments to China during April-June 1986, may be partly attributable to measures the Chinese Government has taken in response to a continuing foreign-exchange crisis. During the last half of 1984, China began to import heavily and continued to increase its

^{1/} Exports to the Soviet Union accounted for 48.1 percent of the value of all U.S. grain shipments to the NME's during July-September 1986. However, Eastern Europe as a region accounted for 50.4 percent of the total value of such shipments.

^{2/} 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). These categories account for most of the technological transfer that takes place through exports of commodities.

Table 3.--U.S. exports to the world and to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/
by SITC Sections, January-September 1985 and January-September 1986

SITC Section	Total exports		Exports to the NME's	
	Jan.-Sept. 1985	Jan.-Sept. 1986	Jan.-Sept. 1985	Jan.-Sept. 1986
	Value (million dollars)			
0. Food and live animals-----	14,290	12,561	1,522	442
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,979	1,964	14	12
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	12,719	12,370	662	720
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	7,202	6,216	99	104
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	1,128	848	63	14
5. Chemicals-----	16,669	17,059	685	610
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	11,043	10,671	317	175
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	71,505	70,525	1,332	1,595
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	11,267	11,869	282	311
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	8,296	8,028	61	56
Total-----	156,098	152,110	5,038	4,038
	Percent of total			
0. Food and live animals-----	9.2	8.3	30.2	10.9
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1.3	1.3	.3	.3
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	8.1	8.1	13.1	17.8
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	4.6	4.1	2.0	2.6
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	.7	.6	1.3	.4
5. Chemicals-----	10.7	11.2	13.6	15.1
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	7.1	7.0	6.3	4.3
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	45.8	46.4	26.4	39.5
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	7.2	7.8	5.6	7.7
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	5.3	5.3	1.2	1.4
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 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	Albania	Bulgaria	China	Cuba	Czecho- slovakia	East Germany	Hungary
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	941	-	121	4,630	539
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	1,504	-	210	-	225
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	337	68,699	-	5,009	539	348
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	1,149	1,949	2,746	-	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	224	-	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	5,296	123,375	346	5,876	819	3,071
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	592	56,997	-	498	85	1,255
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	2,210	303,582	-	2,469	1,361	5,059
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	-	857	82,448	19	777	251	1,073
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	20	3,196	100	184	33	246
Total-----	1,149	11,260	643,712	464	15,143	7,719	11,815
	Mongolia	North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Vietnam	Total
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	5,929	5,482	12,014	-	29,656
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	611	118	-	-	2,669
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	-	4,911	722	321	-	80,885
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	64	9,622	18,793	-	34,323
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	666	-	2	-	892
5. Chemicals-----	4	-	7,558	9,590	71,765	49	227,749
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	1,926	856	6,736	-	68,946
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	8,394	2,799	30,665	11	356,551
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	19	-	1,388	537	21,316	75	108,759
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	5,579	120	328	8,192	17,997
Total-----	23	-	37,027	29,847	161,940	8,327	928,426

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

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

purchases (mainly from Japan) to unprecedented levels during 1985. Meanwhile, the growth of China's exports slowed significantly, and, as its overall merchandise trade deficit widened, foreign-exchange reserves plummeted. 1/ In late 1985 and early 1986, the Government imposed a number of import restrictions, but these measures were aimed mostly at limiting the purchase of consumer goods, rather than reducing imports of industrial machinery, transportation equipment, and other products required for modernizing the economy. On July 5, 1986, however, as its trade deficit continued to rise, China devalued its currency, the renminbi (RMB), by 15.8 percent against the U.S. dollar. 2/ According to Chinese leaders, the main objective of the devaluation was to boost exports, but it had the immediate effect of substantially raising the prices of all imported goods.

Another factor affecting the level of U.S. exports to China in this commodity category is that transport equipment, other than road vehicles (SITC Division 79) has been, to date, its largest component. Since this equipment consists mainly of high-value items such as aircraft and railroad locomotives, the level of quarterly trade fluctuates considerably with the delivery of orders. U.S. exports to China of this equipment (SITC Division 79) increased from \$303.7 million during January-September 1985 to \$436.8 million during the corresponding period of 1986. During July-September 1986, however, such shipments to China were \$173.7 million less than their value during April-June 1986 and \$103.6 million less than during the third quarter of 1985. 3/

U. S. exports of machines and equipment to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe were also higher during January-September 1986 than during the corresponding period of 1985. Exports to the Soviet Union in this commodity group increased by 38.4 percent from \$98.2 million to \$135.9 million, and those to Eastern Europe increased by 12.7 percent from \$97.4 million to \$109.7 million. The rise in the value of such shipments to the Soviet Union was attributable to higher exports of tracklaying tractors, which increased from \$274,932 during January-September 1985 to \$38.1 million during the first three quarters of 1986.

Of the 10 U.S. export items to the NME's that had the largest percentage increase in value of shipments from January-September 1985 to the corresponding period of 1986, 7 were machines and equipment. China was the principal or only NME customer for six of the items, and the Soviet Union was the leading NME customer for the other one (table 5). Also, of the 20 U.S.

1/ For a detailed discussion of China's record merchandise trade deficit during 1985, see 45th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 61-62.

2/ This devaluation--from 3.19 RMB to 3.69 RMB per U.S. dollar--was the largest single currency adjustment made by China since it resumed posting U.S. dollar rates (after a 20-year suspension) in 1972.

3/ The two leading exports to China (in all categories) during January-September 1986 were diesel-electric locomotives (Schedule B item 690.0510) and nonmilitary airplanes over 33,000 pounds empty weight (Schedule B item 694.4062). However, there were no shipments of either item during the quarter under review (app. table B-3). For more information on U.S. exports of aircraft and locomotives to China during January-June 1985 and January-June 1986, see 47th Quarterly Report . . ., p. 17.

Table 5.--20 U.S. export items to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) which changed substantially, by Schedule B nos., January-September 1985 and January-September 1986 1/

Schedule B no.	Commodity	Major NME customer	Percentage change, Jan.-Sep. 1986 from Jan.-Sep. 1985		Value of exports to all NME's in January-September 1986
			All NME's	World	
			-----Percent-----		1,000 dollars
	Substantially increased:				
692.3160	Tracklaying tractors, new, with a net engine horsepower rating of 345 horsepower and over	U.S.S.R.	1,647.4	93.8	43,689
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	do	1,186.0	10.7	391,552
270.3080	Technical, scientific, and professional books	China	1,117.1	10.6	11,932
678.5055	Metal-treating machines and parts thereof, n.s.p.f.	do	1,000.4	12.1	6,391
685.6055	Parts of radio navigational aid apparatus (except radar)	do	736.8	-24.0	4,636
661.3046	Metal-processing furnaces, nonelectric, n.s.p.f.	do	598.8	898.0	3,649
674.5440	Parts, n.e.s., of metal-forming machine tools	do	567.9	10.7	6,699
678.3545	Machines used for molding or otherwise forming rubber or plastics articles, n.e.s.	do	377.0	31.2	4,398
420.8400	Sodium carbonate, calcined (soda ash)	do	369.8	38.2	20,851
690.0510	Locomotives and tenders, diesel-electric, rail-service type	do	351.9	95.3	159,800
	Substantially decreased:				
309.4242	Polyester fibers (in noncontinuous form)	Poland	-96.3	-52.8	2,194
694.4020	Nonmilitary airplanes, used or rebuilt	China	-95.8	34.5	1,476
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity	do	-94.6	-12.6	12,010
310.0032	High tenacity multifilament polyester yarns, other than textured	Poland	-93.4	-12.3	714
670.1700	Circular knitting machines, other than hosiery	China	-92.0	-11.4	513
649.5040	Rock drilling bits, core bits, and reamers, other than percussion rock drill bits	do	-89.5	-48.1	4,716
607.0810	Carbon steel and iron waste and scrap, No. 1 heavy melting	do	-85.8	3.9	1,694
431.2015	Epichlorohydrin	do	-85.5	-56.9	742
446.1521	Polychloroprene (neoprene) synthetic rubber	U.S.S.R.	-82.8	40.9	1,511
433.1060	Dithiophosphate mixtures	China	-80.7	9.1	810

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 500,000 dollars' worth of exports in both January-September 1985 and January-September 1986 are included in this table.

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

export items for which the NME's collectively accounted for the largest market share during January-September 1986 (table 6), 13 were machines and equipment. China was the principal NME customer for 10 of these items, and the Soviet Union was the largest NME customer for the other 3 in this commodity group.

Crude materials

U.S. exports to the NME's of crude materials (SITC Section 2) increased by 8.8 percent from \$662.0 million during January-September 1985 to \$719.9 million during January-September 1986. Although most of the major exports to NME markets in this commodity group declined, these losses were more than offset by substantially higher shipments of soybeans. All of the soybean exports took place, however, during the first half of the year. No shipments were made during the third quarter of either 1985 or 1986.

Exports of soybeans to the NME's increased from \$30.4 million (133,031 metric tons [MT]) during January-June 1985 to \$391.6 million (1.9 million metric tons [MMT]) during the corresponding period of 1986. This increase was mainly the result of exports to the Soviet Union--the first since January-March 1984--which amounted to 1.5 MMT, valued at \$313.0 million. ^{1/} In addition, exports of U.S. soybeans to Eastern Europe increased from \$30.4 million to \$59.2 million, and shipments to China--the first since April-June 1982--amounted to \$19.4 million. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, there was a shortage of soybeans this year in southern China. Because of China's internal transportation problems and the proximity of the southern provinces to major ports, it apparently was less costly to import soybeans than to have them shipped from other growing areas in China. On the other hand, China is a net exporter of soybeans. Its primary customer is Japan, but it also exports soybeans to other countries in Southeast Asia and to the Soviet Union.

The value of U.S. shipments of softwood logs to China ^{2/}, the only NME market for this commodity, declined by 43.2 percent from \$261.9 million during January-September 1985 to \$148.7 million during January-September 1986. The lower exports may be a result of the Chinese Government's program to curb economic growth in 1986, including excessive public sector investment in capital construction. ^{3/} China has been using the imported logs mainly for railroad ties to upgrade and expand its transportation system and for other major projects such as bridge and mine construction. The tightening of Government controls on foreign exchange outlays was also probably a factor.

^{1/} For more information on the resumption of sales to the Soviet Union, see 47th Quarterly Report . . . , p. 20.

^{2/} SITC Group 247, "other wood in the rough or roughly squared," is a more broadly defined product group, but not in its application to exports to China.

^{3/} Public sector investment in capital construction increased by only 7.9 percent during the first half of 1986. This segment of China's economy grew 44.0 percent during the corresponding period of 1985. (The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), Country Report: China, North Korea, No. 3, 1986, p. 11.)

Table 6.--20 U.S. export items for which the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) collectively accounted for the largest market share in 1986, by Schedule B nos., January-September 1985 and January-September 1986 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 1986
			Jan.-Sep. 1985	Jan.-Sep. 1986	
			-----Percent-----		1,000 dollars
431.3620	Calcium salts and their derivatives	U.S.S.R.	.0	94.6	1,668
674.2004	Hot rolling mills for ferrous metal, except tube rolling, and parts thereof	China	.0	85.7	25,616
690.0510	Locomotives and tenders, diesel-electric, rail-service type	do	36.4	84.3	159,800
692.0568	Automobile trucks, not gasoline fueled, new, over 44,000 pounds, nonmilitary, off-highway, including side and bottom dump	do	.0	81.5	1,055
664.0577	Rippers and rooters (attachments for excavating machinery)	U.S.S.R.	.0	72.2	3,843
674.2005	Hot rolling mills, except tube rolling, for nonferrous metals, and parts thereof	China	57.5	70.9	2,238
660.3028	Steam turbines, 10,000 horsepower and over	do	.0	66.6	1,160
664.1074	Pipehandlers, n.s.p.f.	U.S.S.R.	41.6	56.5	5,865
664.0572	Dozer attachments	do	3.7	56.1	4,542
674.3245	Combination boring, drilling and milling machines, new, at least \$2500, with numerical controls, horizontal spindle, table type	China	.0	56.1	1,620
310.0010	Textured yarns, of polyester	do	69.5	53.7	33,355
475.4555	Insulating or transformer oils	U.S.S.R.	32.8	53.5	13,469
487.2520	Phosphoric acid esters	do	.0	53.0	2,397
121.0515	Bovine leather, rough, russet, and crust, wet blue, not split	China	67.1	51.1	20,408
360.1018	Water tube stationary steam generating boilers, with a steam capacity of over 400,000 pounds of steam per hour	do	25.5	50.4	2,190
318.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	Vietnam	52.9	50.3	37,847
674.2008	Tube rolling mills and parts thereof	China	.0	49.6	10,447
674.2009	Rolling-mill machinery and parts, n.e.s.	do	2.1	48.9	13,528
421.3400	Sodium silicates	Romania	.9	48.6	4,540
664.0507	Coal cutting machines, continuous mining machines, and long-wall mining machines	China	39.7	47.1	9,073

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of exports in January-September 1986 are included in this table.

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

U.S. shipments to China of Douglas-fir logs, the largest item in this export group, declined to only \$11.7 million during July-September 1986 from \$30.5 million during the preceding quarter and \$52.5 million during the first quarter of the year.

U.S. exports of textile fibers (SITC Division 26) to the NME's also fell sharply, from \$177.4 million during January-September 1985 to \$44.5 million during the corresponding period of 1986. Shipments to China of manmade fibers (SITC Groups 266 and 267) declined from \$102.1 million to \$39.3 million, and exports of cotton to the Soviet Union declined from \$63.6 million to only \$72,000. 1/

Chemicals

U.S. exports of chemicals (SITC Section 5) to the NME's declined by 11.0 percent from \$685.4 million during January-September 1985 to \$609.8 million during January-September 1986. Such exports to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe increased, but those to China declined by \$107.9 million. U.S. shipments of manufactured fertilizers (SITC Division 56) to China amounted to only \$46.2 million during the January-September 1986 compared with \$152.2 million during the corresponding period of 1985. The Chinese Government reportedly has limited imports of chemical fertilizers as part of its effort to conserve foreign exchange. 2/ In addition, there was a relatively small decline in exports to China of artificial resins and plastics (SITC Division 58), from \$180.7 million during January-September 1985 to \$155.8 million during the corresponding period of 1986.

Exports of chemicals to the Soviet Union increased from \$190.9 million during January-September 1985 to \$207.4 million during January-September 1986, and those to Eastern Europe increased from \$66.8 million to \$82.0 million. The increases were mainly the result of higher shipments of manufactured fertilizers, which more than offset the sharp drop in these exports to China.

Grains

U.S. exports to the NME's of corn and wheat combined declined from 10.8 MMT, valued at \$1.4 billion, during January-September 1985 to 3.2 MMT, valued at \$350.4 million, during the corresponding period of 1986. During the quarter under review, exports to NME markets of U.S. corn and wheat amounted to 242,257 MT, valued at \$25.0 million, compared with 566,574 MT, valued at \$69.7 million, during July-September 1985. However, exports of corn were slightly higher than their level during the same quarter last year.

The value of U.S. wheat exports to the NME's plunged 94.6 percent to only \$12.0 million (70,152 MT) during January-September 1986, mainly because none was shipped to the Soviet Union during this period. 3/ Shipments to China

1/ For more information on these developments, see 47th Quarterly Report . . ., p. 21.

2/ See 47th Quarterly Report . . ., p. 23.

3/ See "Soviet Default on Grain Agreement With the United States" later in this report. For more detailed information, see also 47th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 21-22.

amounted to \$6.4 million (33,600 MT), and those to Eastern Europe (all of which went to Poland) to \$5.6 million (36,552 MT). During the corresponding period of 1985, U.S. shipments of wheat to the Soviet Union amounted to \$139.7 million (915,478 MT), and exports to China and Eastern Europe amounted to \$78.6 million (603,485 MT) and \$3.0 million (18,348 MT), respectively.

U.S. corn exports to the NME's declined by 70.7 percent to \$338.4 million (3.1 MMT) during January-September 1986. Shipments to the Soviet Union dropped from \$1.1 billion (8.9 MMT) during January-September 1985 to \$280.6 million (2.6 MMT) during the corresponding period of 1986, but corn exports to Eastern Europe increased from \$41.1 million (347,459 MT) to \$57.8 million (542,877 MT). Higher shipments to Bulgaria and Romania more than offset a decline in sales to East Germany and Poland. The United States has shipped no corn to China since the third quarter of 1984. ^{1/}

U.S. Imports

The 21.4-percent increase in U.S. imports from the NME's during the third quarter of 1986 was largely the result of higher shipments from China, but imports from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe were also higher than their level during the corresponding quarter of 1985. The value of shipments from China increased by 23.2 percent from \$1.0 billion during July-September 1985 to \$1.3 billion during July-September 1986; imports from the Soviet Union climbed 83.6 percent from \$65.2 million to \$119.7 million; and those from Eastern Europe rose a modest 4.0 percent from \$331.8 million to \$345.1 million, owing to a rise in the value of shipments from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, and Poland. Imports from Romania declined, but with shipments valued at \$161.6 million during the quarter under review, it remained by far the largest East European supplier of merchandise to the U.S. market (table 7).

Miscellaneous manufactured articles (SITC Section 8) accounted for 41.8 percent of all imports from the NME's during January-September 1986, 8.3 percentage points larger than the share of this commodity group during the corresponding period of 1985 (table 8). The most important reason for both the \$644.8 million increase in miscellaneous manufactured articles and the \$691.5 million rise in total U.S. imports from the NME's from January-September 1985 to January-September 1986 was higher shipments of apparel and clothing accessories from China. Mineral fuels (SITC Section 3), which consisted almost entirely of petroleum and petroleum products, remained the second leading import category, but its share dropped from 26.5 percent during January-September 1985 to 17.8 percent during January-September 1986.

^{1/} In late October, China contracted to buy approximately 30,000 MT of U.S. corn at \$86 per MT. According to U.S. commercial sources in Peking, the corn is urgently needed to meet plans for livestock, meat, and shrimp production, and some of it will be exported (International Trade Reporter, Nov. 5, 1986, p. 1332). In 1984, China became a major corn exporter to markets such as Japan and the Republic of Korea.

Table 7.--U.S. imports from the individual nonmarket economy countries and from the world, 1984, 1985, January-September 1985, January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1984	1985	January-September--		July-September--	
			1985	1986	1985	1986
Albania	2,219	3,009	2,197	1,380	918	533
Bulgaria	30,340	34,038	24,866	35,204	8,723	20,044
China	3,040,401	3,863,385	2,849,437	3,453,445	1,040,587	1,281,632
Cuba	3	-	-	28	-	-
Czechoslovakia	84,192	74,909	58,792	66,690	18,161	26,947
East Germany	149,129	90,290	74,607	65,079	14,703	22,523
Hungary	220,094	216,618	167,047	160,534	48,376	56,526
Mongolia	2,903	3,111	2,646	888	575	236
North Korea	14	30	30	2	-	2
Poland	215,700	217,037	160,595	167,373	52,224	57,468
Romania	896,696	881,301	649,741	579,210	189,630	161,558
U.S.S.R.	556,122	406,919	308,952	460,370	65,212	119,711
Vietnam	71	25	13	175	-	103
Total	5,197,882	5,790,671	4,298,922	4,990,377	1,439,110	1,747,282
Total, U.S. imports from the world	322,989,519	343,553,150	254,799,827	274,976,386	84,393,414	92,365,297

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

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

Table 8.--U.S. imports from the world and from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/
by SITC Sections, January-September 1985 and January-September 1986

SITC Section	Total imports		Imports from the NME's	
	Jan.-Sept. 1985	Jan.-Sept. 1986	Jan.-Sept. 1985	Jan.-Sept. 1986
Value (million dollars)				
0. Food and live animals-----	14,081	15,624	268	294
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	2,575	2,648	28	35
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	8,042	8,185	117	117
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	38,786	28,719	1,139	888
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	490	399	1	2
5. Chemicals-----	10,667	11,042	347	404
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	35,249	36,759	724	746
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	101,256	119,657	193	183
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	35,299	40,927	1,441	2,086
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	8,354	11,015	43	235
Total-----	254,800	274,976	4,299	4,990
Percent of total				
0. Food and live animals-----	5.5	5.7	6.2	5.9
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1.0	1.0	.7	.7
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.4
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	15.2	10.4	26.5	17.8
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	.2	.1	2/	2/
5. Chemicals-----	4.2	4.0	8.1	8.1
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	13.8	13.4	16.8	14.9
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	39.7	43.5	4.5	3.7
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	13.9	14.9	33.5	41.8
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	3.3	4.0	1.0	4.7
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R. (including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and Vietnam.
2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

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

The overall quantity of imports in this commodity group increased, but, owing to the fall in oil prices, the value of shipments declined. Manufactured goods classified by chief material (SITC Section 6) ranked third during January-September 1986. Shipments from China of textile products such as yarn, fabrics, carpets, and other household articles accounted for 47.0 percent of all imports from the NME's in this commodity group.

During the quarter under review, combined shipments of miscellaneous manufactured articles and manufactured goods classified by chief material from China alone accounted for 57.4 percent of the value of all imports from the NME's. China was also the leading supplier of mineral fuels, followed by Romania and the Soviet Union (table 9).

Textiles and apparel

U.S. imports from the NME's in the combined categories of apparel and clothing accessories (SITC Division 84) and other textile products such as yarn, fabrics, and household articles (SITC Division 65) increased by 50.9 percent from \$1.1 billion during January-September 1985 to \$1.7 billion during January-September 1986. Imports from China in these two categories combined increased by 57.3 percent from \$1.0 billion to \$1.6 billion.

U.S. imports from China of apparel and clothing accessories alone amounted to \$1.2 billion during January-September 1986, 67.1 percent higher than their value during the corresponding period of 1985. Within this commodity division, the two leading product groups imported from China during the first three quarters of 1986 were women's, girls', and infants' outer garments, other than knitted (SITC Group 843), which increased from \$253.1 million during January-September 1985 to \$493.4 million, and knitted or crocheted outer garments (SITC Group 845), which increased from \$124.2 million to \$255.8 million.

The substantial rise in apparel imports from China during January-September 1986 contrasted with the situation during the corresponding period of 1985, when such imports amounted to \$45.6 million less than their value during January-September 1984. ^{1/} According to the Commission's textile analysts, one of the major reasons for the decline in shipments of apparel from China during 1985 was uncertainty about the impact that the new U.S. country-of-origin rules for textile products would have on the volume of imports. ^{2/} Concerned that their orders might be held up in U.S. Customs, importers reduced purchases to the extent that imports from China in some apparel categories were considerably less than the annual volume of shipments allowed under the U.S.-Chinese textile agreement. By January-September 1986, however, the effect of the revised regulations could be more accurately assessed in planning purchases. Another factor that contributed to the sharp increase in apparel imports from China, especially to the rise in shipments of women's outer garments and knitted outer garments, was a surge in imports of

^{1/} U.S. imports of apparel and clothing accessories from China declined from \$785.3 million during January-September 1984 to \$739.6 million during January-September 1985.

^{2/} For a discussion of the revised country-of-origin rules for textile imports, which U.S. Customs published in final form on Mar. 5, 1985 (50 F.R. 8710), see 41st Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 50-51.

Table 9.--U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries, by SITC Sections, July-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	Albania	Bulgaria	China	Cuba	Czecho- slovakia	East Germany	Hungary
0. Food and live animals-----	-	809	45,583	-	2,621	78	13,132
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	5,530	1,571	-	585	25	123
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	533	46	31,684	-	55	475	551
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	10,756	112,261	-	2	63	214
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	637	-	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	215	39,105	-	389	5,871	5,284
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	459	171,982	-	11,789	9,913	7,296
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	421	37,510	-	2,599	3,271	10,416
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	-	1,756	831,435	-	8,473	2,646	18,607
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	51	9,864	-	434	181	904
Total-----	533	20,044	1,281,632	-	26,947	22,523	56,526
	Mongolia	North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Vietnam	Total
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	30,378	3,163	1,066	-	96,850
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	2	-	107	249	4,457	-	12,649
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	220	-	81	1,194	10,453	-	45,292
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-	65,179	38,267	-	226,744
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	637
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	1,788	10,729	39,498	-	102,879
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	14	-	8,106	28,611	22,044	-	260,214
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	6,280	6,988	1,649	-	69,134
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	-	2	10,206	45,102	1,139	103	919,469
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	520	342	1,136	-	13,434
Total-----	236	2	57,468	161,558	119,711	103	1,747,282

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

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

clothing made from materials that were not subject to quantitative restrictions, such as ramie, linen, and silk blends. ^{1/}

Higher shipments of woven cotton fabrics were the major reason for a 30.5-percent increase in imports from China of other textile products (SITC Division 65), from \$268.8 million during January-September 1985 to \$350.8 million during January-September 1986. Imports from China in this product group (SITC Group 652) increased by 77.3 percent from \$71.7 million to \$127.1 million in a corresponding three-quarter comparison.

Petroleum and petroleum products

U.S. imports from the NME's of petroleum and petroleum products (SITC Division 33) declined by 22.0 percent from \$1.1 billion during January-September 1985 to \$888.3 million during January-September 1986. This was entirely the result of the fall in world prices of these products. The overall quantity of the petroleum and petroleum products imported from NME suppliers increased by 30.8 percent from 41.8 million barrels (bbl) during the first three quarters of 1985 to 54.7 million bbl during the corresponding period of 1986.

The value of shipments of crude petroleum (SITC Group 333) from all NME suppliers declined by 27.0 percent from \$541.4 million to \$395.3 million as the quantity imported increased by 20.3 percent from 21.4 million bbl to 25.7 million bbl, representing a fall in the average unit value of these shipments from \$25.35 per bbl during January-September 1985 to \$15.38 per bbl during January-September 1986. At \$384.9 million (24.7 million bbl), shipments from China accounted for 97.4 percent, by value, of the crude petroleum imported from the NME's during January-September 1986. Imports from the Soviet Union and Romania accounted for the remainder.

The value of refined petroleum products imported from the NME's declined by 17.6 percent from \$593.9 million during January-September 1985 to \$489.2 million during the corresponding period of 1986. However, the total quantity of these shipments increased by 41.6 percent from 20.5 million bbl (with an average unit value of \$29.04 per bbl) to 29.0 million bbl (with an average unit value of \$16.89 per bbl). During January-September 1986, Romania was the leading NME supplier of refined petroleum products to the U.S. market, China ranked second, and the Soviet Union was third. A small amount was also imported from Bulgaria and East Germany.

The value of shipments of refined petroleum products from Romania declined from \$333.2 million during January-September 1985 to \$281.0 million during January-September 1986 as the quantity imported increased from 11.4 million bbl to 15.7 million bbl. The leading item in this product group--and the leading import from Romania during the first three quarters of

^{1/} A new agreement extending the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA) includes a provision to expand the regulation of textile imports to nearly all fibers, including ramie, linen, and silk blends. The agreement was reached in July 1986, but some member countries of the MFA, including China, have not yet signed it.

1986--was mixtures of hydrocarbons, n.s.p.f. ^{1/} Shipments from Romania of such products increased from \$127.0 million during January-September 1985 to \$196.9 million during the corresponding period of 1986, the result of an increase in the quantity of shipments from 4.2 million bbl (averaging \$30.55 per bbl) to 9.9 million bbl (averaging \$19.86 per bbl). On the other hand, shipments from Romania of naphthas derived from petroleum declined from \$162.2 million (5.7 million bbl) during January-September 1985 to \$40.1 million (2.1 million bbl) during the corresponding period of 1986. At \$18.2 million (1.5 million bbl), unleaded gasoline ranked third among the petroleum products that the United States imported from Romania during January-September 1986.

U.S. imports of refined petroleum products from China declined from \$175.5 million during January-September 1985 to \$139.1 million during the corresponding period of 1986 as the quantity imported increased from 6.0 million bbl to 6.7 million bbl. China was the only NME supplier of leaded gasoline to the U.S. market during January-September 1986, but its shipments of this product declined to \$86.3 million (4.3 million bbl) from \$132.8 million (4.5 million bbl) during January-September 1985. It was also the leading NME supplier of unleaded gasoline to the U.S. market during both three-quarter periods, increasing its shipments from \$11.4 million (407,952 bbl) to \$22.5 million (1.3 million bbl). Other refined petroleum products imported from China during January-September 1986 were naphthas, lubricating oils, heavy fuel oils, and motor fuels, n.s.p.f.

With shipments amounting to \$56.4 million (5.8 million bbl), the Soviet Union was the leading NME supplier of heavy fuel oils to the U.S. market during January-September 1986. Although this import item was the only refined petroleum product that the Soviets shipped to the United States during this period, it was the major reason for the overall increase in U.S. imports from the Soviet Union during the quarter under review. Such imports amounted to \$35.6 million, whereas no heavy fuel oil was imported from the Soviet Union during July-September 1985.

Other imports

U.S. imports of gold from the Soviet Union increased from only \$754,452 (2,241 troy ounces) during January-September 1985 to \$154.0 million (451,259 troy ounces) during the corresponding period of 1986 (table 10). The increase in these shipments--making refined gold bullion the leading U.S. import from the Soviet Union and the third-ranking import from all NME's--was probably a result of Soviet efforts to offset a reduction in hard-currency earnings owing to the decline in the price of oil. However, after rising significantly during April-June 1986, ^{2/} imports of gold bullion from the Soviet Union amounted to only \$136,564 (339 troy ounces) during the quarter under review.

^{1/} Mixtures of hydrocarbons, n.s.p.f. (TSUSA item 475.6530) is a basket classification consisting of a variety of liquid derivatives of petroleum that are typically produced according to certain specifications requested by the buyer.

^{2/} See 47th Quarterly Report . . . , p. 29.

Table 10.--20 U.S. Import items from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) which changed substantially, by TSUSA items, January-September 1985 and January-September 1986 1/

TSUSA item no.	Commodity	Major NME supplier	Percentage change, Jan.-Sept. 1986 from Jan.-Sept. 1985		Value of imports from all NME's in January-September 1986
			All NME's	World	
			Percent		1,000 dollars
Substantially increased:					
605.2020	Gold bullion, refined-----	U.S.S.R-----	20,317.7	127.4	154,041
618.0200	Aluminum, other than alloys of aluminum-----	Romania-----	2,888.5	103.9	25,166
412.0200	Autonomic drugs n.s.p.f., provided for in the Chemical Appendix to the Tariff Schedules-----	Hungary-----	1,143.4	645.6	13,216
384.8620	Women's dresses of man-made fibers, knit, not ornamented-----	China-----	2/ 1,087.0	2/ 74.3	7,282
384.4647	Women's trousers and slacks n.s.p.f. of denim (including brushed denim), not ornamented, not knit-----	do-----	3/ 1,080.5	3/ -1.3	18,829
381.6696	Men's or boys' sweaters n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers except cotton, knit, not ornamented-----	do-----	4/ 913.1	4/ 195.3	5,138
605.0710	Semimanufactured platinum, not gold-plated or silver-plated-----	U.S.S.R-----	738.8	183.2	4,300
384.6340	Women's, girls', or infants' wool skirts, valued over \$5 per pound, knit, not ornamented-----	China-----	5/ 665.2	5/ 187.1	9,445
384.5251	Women's skirts n.s.p.f. of cotton, not ornamented, not knit-----	do-----	6/ 611.1	6/ 26.6	9,614
480.6550	Nitrogen solutions n.s.p.f. used for fertilizers-----	Romania-----	560.5	56.6	8,715
Substantially decreased:					
668.2345	Printing presses, not letter or offset-----	East Germany-----	-90.7	60.3	506
601.0300	Antimony ore-----	China-----	-87.3	-61.3	624
192.4500	Licorice extract-----	do-----	-86.4	-30.4	682
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-----	Romania-----	-86.0	-5.9	6,426
685.4934	Stereo radio-tape recorder combinations, n.s.p.f-----	China-----	-85.3	-56.1	2,383
607.6610	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, in coils-----	Hungary-----	-85.2	-27.4	1,415
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness-----	Romania-----	-82.6	-26.4	14,804
678.5095	Machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	China-----	-81.4	-19.1	690
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-----	Hungary-----	-78.8	-28.1	1,148
306.6200	Cashmere goat hair, and like hair of other animals, in the grease or washed, sorted-----	China-----	-78.6	-41.4	700

1/ Only items accounting for at least \$500,000 worth of imports in Jan.-Sept. 1985 and Jan.-Sept. 1986 are included in this table.

2/ TSUSA item 384.8620 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.8620. Presented percent changes were calculated using combined imports under items 383.8620 and 384.8620 during Jan.-Sept. 1985.

3/ TSUSA item 384.4647 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.4747. Presented percent changes were calculated using combined imports under items 383.4747 and 384.4647 during Jan.-Sept. 1985.

4/ TSUSA item 381.6696, which was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.6696, was split into new TSUSA items 381.6685 and 381.6688 on Aug. 1, 1986; presented percent changes were calculated using combined imports under items 379.6696 and 381.6696 during Jan.-Sept. 1985 and combined imports under items 381.6685, 381.6688, and 381.6696 during Jan.-Sept. 1986. The import value reported for Jan.-Sept. 1986 reflects combined imports under items 381.6685, 381.6688, and 381.6696.

5/ TSUSA item 384.6340 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.6340. Presented percent changes were calculated using combined imports under items 383.6340 and 384.6340 during Jan.-Sept. 1985.

6/ TSUSA item 384.5251 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.5051. Presented percent changes were calculated using combined imports under items 383.5051 and 384.5251 during Jan.-Sept. 1985.

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

In addition to apparel and clothing accessories, children's toys and games (SITC Subgroup 8942); travel goods and handbags (SITC Group 831), and gold coins (pt. SITC Subgroup 8960) also contributed to the \$644.4 million increase in imports of miscellaneous manufactured articles from China. Imports from China of children's toys and games, consisting mainly of dolls and stuffed animals, increased from \$185.6 million during January-September 1985 to \$227.1 million during the corresponding period of 1986, and travel goods and handbags increased from \$100.4 million to \$121.5 million. In addition, gold coins amounted to \$68.7 million during January-September 1986. China has been promoting the sale of its gold "panda" coin to increase its earnings of foreign exchange.

A 16.4-percent increase in imports of chemicals (SITC Section 5) from the NME's, from \$346.7 million during January-September 1985 to \$403.5 million during the corresponding period of 1986, was largely attributable to higher shipments of hydrocarbons and their derivatives (SITC Group 511) and manufactured fertilizers (SITC Group 562). The main import items in these product groups were mixtures of industrial organic chemicals from Romania, 1/ which increased from \$17.3 million to \$42.9 million, and urea from the Soviet Union, Romania, and East Germany. Imports of urea from the Soviet Union increased from \$43.7 million during January-September 1985 to \$52.9 million during January-September 1986, shipments from Romania increased from \$15.5 million to \$19.7 million, and those from East Germany amounted to \$12.6 million. East Germany shipped none to the United States during the first three quarters of 1985. 2/

Table 11 shows 20 U.S. import items for which the NME's collectively accounted for the largest market share during January-September 1985 and January-September 1986. In a comparison of the two periods, imports of cotton printcloth, the item on this list with by far the highest value of shipments, increased by 18.4 percentage points. This increase resulted mainly from a \$34.5 million rise in these imports from China.

1/ The imports from Romania are believed to have been gasoline blending stock that did not qualify for classification under gasoline in the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

2/ See also "Administrative Actions Affecting Imports From the NME's" later in this report.

Table 11.--20 U.S. import items for which the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) collectively accounted for the largest market share in 1986, by TSUSA items, January-September 1985 and January-September 1986 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 1986
			Jan.-Sept. 1985	Jan.-Sept. 1986	
			-----Percent-----		1,000 dollars
401.6400	Pseudocumene-----	U.S.S.R-----	100.0	100.0	1,576
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-----	97.0	98.6	1,004
245.1000	Hardboard, valued \$48.33-1/3 to \$96.66-2/3 per short ton-----	U.S.S.R-----	83.0	98.3	1,246
320.1923	Poplin or broadcloth, having 40 or more warp ends than filling picks per inch, not fancy or figured of number 19-----	China-----	91.0	93.5	1,429
365.0000	Handmade-lace furnishings, of cotton, valued not over \$50 per pound-----	do-----	87.3	93.5	6,547
186.3000	Bristles, crude or processed-----	do-----	92.0	92.5	8,526
542.3120	Ordinary glass, weighing over 16 but not over 18.5 ounces per square foot, not over 40 united inches-----	Romania-----	90.7	90.4	1,839
381.3905	Men's or boys' jogging, warm-up, and similar athletic jackets, of cotton, knit, not ornamented-----	do-----	2/ 85.4	86.9	5,511
748.5520	Feather sleeping bags-----	China-----	66.4	86.4	1,562
365.5610	Lace or net furnishings formed by applique, machine-made or handmade, subject to textile agreements, of cotton-----	do-----	3/ 91.2	85.0	1,001
338.5949	Woven printcloth fabrics, of man-made fibers, over 85 percent noncellulosic, less than 5 ounces per square yard, spun-----	do-----	4/ 82.5	84.0	2,573
169.3700	Vodka, not over 1 gallon, valued not over \$7.75 per gallon-----	U.S.S.R-----	83.3	84.0	6,703
702.3785	Headwear of vegetable materials n.s.p.f., not sewed, not blocked, and not trimmed, not bleached and not colored-----	China-----	81.2	82.0	1,591
411.8000	Sulfathiazole and sodium sulfathiazole-----	do-----	74.5	79.9	1,352
222.5700	Floor coverings of unspun vegetable materials, n.e.s-----	do-----	85.1	79.6	3,598
417.4000	Ammonium tungstate-----	do-----	81.7	78.4	7,153
452.1800	Citronella oil-----	do-----	61.6	77.9	2,384
384.5224	Infants' cotton coveralls, overalls, and jumpsuits, except corduroy, not knit, not ornamented-----	do-----	5/	5/ 77.6	5/ 2,392
320.2927	Printcloth, wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not napped and not of yarns of different colors, of number 29-----	do-----	58.6	77.0	62,732
384.5214	Infants' diapers, of cotton, not knit-----	do-----	6/ 91.7	76.7	1,525

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of imports in Jan.-Sept. 1986 are included in this table.

2/ TSUSA item 381.3905 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.3905. The share reported for Jan.-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 379.3905 and 381.3905.

3/ TSUSA item 365.5610 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 365.7410. The share reported for Jan.-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 365.5610 and 365.7410.

4/ TSUSA item 338.5949 was created on April 1, 1985, along with 30 other TSUSA items, from 19 former TSUSA items. The share reported for Jan.-Sept. 1985 actually reflects imports during April-Sept. 1985 only.

5/ TSUSA item 384.5224, along with TSUSA item 384.5223, was created on July 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 384.5228. TSUSA item 384.5228 had been created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.5028. The figures reported for Jan.-Sept. 1986 actually reflect imports during July-Sept. 1986 only.

6/ TSUSA item 384.5214 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.5014. The share reported for Jan.-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 383.5014 and 384.5214.

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

CAFC Reverses CIT; Finds CVD Law Does Not Apply to Imports from NME's

On September 18, 1986, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (CAFC) handed down an opinion holding that the countervailing duty provisions of section 303 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1303) do not apply to alleged subsidies granted by countries with so-called nonmarket economies for goods exported to the United States (Georgetown Steel Corp., et al. v. United States, Appeal No. 85-2805 (CAFC 1986)). In so doing the court vacated in part and reversed in part the decision of the U.S. Court of International Trade (CIT) holding that section 303 applies to nonmarket economies, and remanded the case to that court. The CIT earlier had reversed a holding of the International Trade Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce (ITA) that section 303 did not apply to such nonmarket economies. The CAFC upheld ITA's determination.

The CAFC decision involved four countervailing duty cases involving carbon steel wire rod from Czechoslovakia and Poland and potash from the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic. The CAFC vacated the part of the CIT's order relating to the two wire rod cases on the ground that the CIT lacked jurisdiction because Georgetown Steel did not file a timely appeal to that court. The two cases were remanded in order that the CIT might dismiss the complaint for lack of jurisdiction.

The CAFC reversed the part of the order relating to the two potash cases on the ground that the economic incentives and benefits provided by the Soviet Union and German Democratic Republic for the export of potash from those countries do not constitute bounties or grants under section 303 of the Tariff Act. The court reached its conclusion after taking into account the purpose of the countervailing duty law, the nature of nonmarket economies, and the actions Congress has taken in other statutes that specifically address the question of exports from those economies. The court noted the differences between market and nonmarket economies and concluded that the incentives at issue, even if subsidies, were tantamount to subsidies to the government itself. The court also concluded, citing the Trade Act of 1974 and the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, that recent actions of Congress indicated that Congress intended that any selling by nonmarket economies at unreasonably low prices should be dealt with under the antidumping law. The court found no indication in any of those statutes, or their legislative history, that Congress intended or understood that the countervailing duty law also would apply. Finally, the court stated, citing United States v. Zenith Radio Corp. (562 F.2d 1209, 1219 (CCPA 1977), aff'd, 437 U.S. 443 (1978)), that the agency administering the countervailing duty law should be given "broad discretion" in determining the existence of a bounty or grant under that law.

Soviets Default on Grain Agreement with the United States

For the second year in a row, the Soviets defaulted on their obligation to purchase 4.0 million metric tons (MMT) of U.S. wheat under the long-term grain accord between the two countries. 1/ During the accord's third agreement year (Oct. 1, 1985 through Sept. 30, 1986), they purchased only 153,000 metric tons of U.S. wheat. 2/ The administration's offer to subsidize U.S. wheat exports to the Soviet Union, first by \$13 then by \$15 per ton proved to be inadequate to induce new sales. 3/ Even with this subsidy, the Soviets claimed, U.S. wheat prices were above world market prices. Consequently, they argued that they have not defaulted on the agreement. 4/ The subsidy offer, that was made on August 1, 1986 and expired at the end of the quarter under review, elicited protests from competing wheat supplier nations. But shortly after criticizing the U.S. move, the European Community (EC) increased its subsidy offer to the Soviets, who subsequently purchased European wheat. 5/

The nonfulfillment of the grain agreement is generally attributed to reduced Soviet import demand and fierce competition on glutted grain markets during the third agreement year.

The Soviet Union, the world's largest grain importer, sharply reduced grain imports from all sources from 55.5 MMT during July 1984-June 1985 to 29.5 MMT during July 1985-June 1986. 6/ Reduction in Soviet hard currency

1/ 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.

2/ The Soviets bought only 2.9 MMT of wheat during the second agreement year (Oct. 1, 1984 through Sept. 30, 1985) but their overall purchases, including corn and soybeans, amounted to 18.6 MMT. During the third agreement year, Soviet purchases, including 6.8 MMT corn and 1.5 MMT soybeans, fell also short of the grain agreement's overall minimum quantity requirements. For additional information on U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union during the second agreement year, see 45th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 44-46.

3/ Technically, the subsidy offer meant declaring the Soviet Union eligible for the Export Enhancement Program. Under this program, the United States offers surplus agricultural commodities at reduced prices.

4/ U.S. and Soviet officials disagree over the price at which U.S. wheat is to be sold to the Soviet Union under the grain agreement. The U.S. position is that the agreement called for U.S. prices rather than for world market prices as the Soviets argue. For a recent discussion of the issue between U.S. and Soviet officials, see The Washington Post, Dec. 6, 1986, p. A24.

5/ The Wall Street Journal, Sept. 30, 1986, p. 30.

6/ Source: Interview with USDA, International Economics Division, Economic Research Service, East Europe and USSR Branch.

earnings in the wake of slumping oil prices provides the primary explanation for the drastic cut. But the initial benefits of the new Soviet drive to modernize agricultural production, reduce waste, and increase incentives to farmers may have also limited somewhat Soviet demand for imported grain. Western estimates for calendar year 1986 place the Soviet grain output in the neighborhood of 210 MMT, the best in 8 years. ^{1/} Western analysts also noted that Soviet wheat harvested this year had a higher protein content than in previous years. The increased availability of high protein wheat feed and substitution of nongrain feed for wheat (mostly fodder and grasses) in animal husbandry may have also moderated Soviet import demand. According to Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates, the heavy emphasis on corn over wheat in Soviet purchases during the third agreement year reflects long-term Soviet intentions to move from expensive wheat to less costly corn and coarse grain in animal feeding.

The Soviets have raised the issue of the quality of grains that they receive from U.S. suppliers. They say that the percentage of nongrain material (or dockage) from all suppliers has been too high, but they claim that U.S. grain shipments pose the worst problem. On July 28, 1986, they proposed to amend delivery contracts with financial penalties for the seller if shipments were found to have been contaminated at the loading point. At the end of the period under review, these proposals had not been incorporated into the contracts. According to USDA officials, Soviet complaints are groundless. Nevertheless, the quality issue of U.S. grain exports was discussed at a joint hearing before two House Agricultural subcommittees on August 5, 1986. Two bills aimed at maintaining the high quality of U.S. grain exports were introduced. ^{2/}

Sharp competition on grain markets and the relative strength of the dollar compared with the currencies of other wheat exporter nations, including Canada, Argentina, and Australia, apparently also contributed to reduced U.S. wheat exports to the Soviets.

Opinions differ as to whether the second default on the grain deal signifies Soviet belief that they will not need another long-term grain supply agreement with the United States after 1988. Most Western analysts doubt that improvements in Soviet agriculture will completely obviate Soviet need for U.S. grain over the next 10-year period. ^{3/}

Sugar Sales to China

On August 12, 1986, the administration announced the sale of 145,850 metric tons of U.S. raw sugar cane to China at a price 26.3 percent

^{1/} H.R. 455 and H.R. 1206. For additional information, see International Trade Reporter, Aug. 13, 1986, pp. 1028, 1029.

^{2/} Until recently, a serious shortfall was expected in Soviet grain production as a result of droughts in key grain regions. Now it is believed that the negative effects of drought have been offset by higher production in other areas. See, East Europe Agriculture, No. 50, November 1986, p. 1.

^{3/} During the period under review, Canada has signed a new 5-year grain agreement with the Soviets calling for Soviet purchases of at least 25 MMT of Canadian grain. It has also renewed the Soviet Union's most-favored nation status.

below the world market price. The sales agreement specifies the delivery of \$15.3-million worth of U.S. sugar to China during January-March 1987. The deal entails a \$40-million loss for the Government and it involves the entire amount of sugar surplus that the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) accumulated from the 1984/85 crop as a result of its domestic price support program 1/. The CCC, which was under obligation to dispose of these stocks before December 15, 1986, maintains that no better deal could have been made due to the softness of domestic and foreign markets. 2/

Cuba, the world's largest sugar exporter, is the main supplier to China, which is the world's largest sugar importer. Poor cane harvests in both China and Cuba this year created the opportunity to enter the Chinese sugar market, according to industry analysts. U.S. sugar exports to China were insignificant during 1985 and there were no such exports during 1983-84. Australia, which sold 490,000 metric tons of sugar to China during 1985, and Thailand, for which sugar is a main foreign exchange earner, have reportedly protested the U.S. sale. 3/

NME Participation in Multilateral Trade Negotiations

The NME members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Romania, participated in the trade ministers' meeting held in Punta del Este, Uruguay, on September 15-19, 1986. 4/

China, which applied for GATT membership on July 15, 1986, also attended the Ministerial Meeting. According to all indications, China will increase its involvement in GATT activities in the coming years. 5/ The Soviet Union expressed interest in participating in the new round on August 15, 1986. Although GATT trade ministers did not formally act upon the Soviet request,

1/ Unlike in the wheat subsidy offer to the Soviet Union, there was no need in this instance to declare China's eligibility for beneficiary NME under the U.S. Export Enhancement Act. The sugar sale to China is a direct Government sale, whereas the U.S. wheat export subsidy would have been paid to private U.S. exporters.

2/ USDA officials expressed this point of view to the press on several occasions. See also International Trade Reporter, Vol. 3, p. 1055, Aug. 20, 1986.

3/ Washington Post, Aug. 14, 1986, pp. A1 and A18, and Far Eastern Economic Review, Oct. 2, 1986, p. 106.

4/ The GATT Ministerial Meeting led to a declaration launching a new round of multilateral trade negotiations, the so-called "Uruguay Round." For details on the meeting, see USITC, International Economic Review (IER), October, 1986 pp. 3-9.

5/ China had been a member of GATT until its withdrawal in 1950. It was granted observer status in November, 1982. For details on China's bid for GATT membership and the alternatives to its participation in the new round, see *ibid.* p. 8.

Soviet participation in the new round appeared unlikely at the end of the period under review. 1/

Embargo on Cuba Tightened

On August 22, 1986, the administration announced tightening of the 26-year old U.S. economic embargo against Cuba. The United States has also imposed new restrictions on Cuban immigration in response to Havana's failure to adhere to normal migration practices. 2/ Through the tightening of the economic embargo, the United States intends to deny Cuba both the hard currency and U.S. goods that it has allegedly obtained by evading the embargo. The U.S. Government updated and expanded the list of Cuban nationals doing business on behalf of Cuba, and it intends to step up field investigations in order to ensure compliance with both old and new regulations. 3/ A broad range of financial transactions were prohibited by the new regulations, including restrictions on money transfers from Cuban-Americans. Prior to the new restrictions, such transfers had been allegedly used by Cuban-Americans to secure the emigration of their relatives from Cuba. 4/

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

The U.S. International Trade Commission initiated six preliminary antidumping investigations involving imports from the NME's during July-September 1986. They involved urea from East Germany, Romania, and the Soviet Union; and tapered roller bearings from China, Hungary, and Romania (table 12). As a result of its preliminary investigation in the urea cases, the Commission made affirmative determinations. The three investigations involving tapered roller bearings were pending at the end of the quarter under review.

The Commission completed two final antidumping investigations involving wax candles and welded carbon steel pipe, respectively from China. The Commission made an affirmative determination in the wax candles case, and made a negative determination in the welded carbon steel pipe case.

There were no market disruption investigations pending under section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2436) during the period under review. In addition, NME countries were not significant suppliers in any of the investigations pending under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2252) during the period under review.

1/ For background information on Soviet initiatives to participate in GATT activities and an assessment of Soviet prospects, see *ibid*, p. 8. The Soviet foreign trade reform is believed to be linked with Soviet overtures to GATT. For more on the trade reform see special section later in this report.

2/ See Proclamation 5517, Aug. 22, 1986, Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, Vol 22, No. 35, p. 1121.

3/ Source: Interview with the U.S. Department of State.

4/ For press accounts on the U.S. measures against Cuba, see The New York Times, Aug. 11, 1986, pp. A1, A9., and Aug. 23, 1986, p. A3.

Table 12.--Antidumping investigations involving imports from NME's in progress during January-March 1986

Country	Product	Investigation No. and date of petition	Preliminary Determinations			Final Determinations		
			Commission determination and date of vote	ITA Determination and date of publication	Weighted average dumping margin (percent)	ITA Determination and date of publication	Weighted average dumping margin (percent)	Commission determination and date of vote
China-----	National bristle paint brushes and brush heads.	731-TA-244 2-19-85	Affirmative 3-28-85	Affirmative 8-5-85 1/	211.0	Affirmative 12-26-85 2/	127.07	Affirmative 1-22-86 3/
	Iron Construction castings.	731-TA-265 5-13-85	Affirmative 6-24-85	Affirmative 10-28-85	25.52	Affirmative 3-19-86	11.66	Affirmative 4-18-86
	Certain steel wire nails.	731-TA-266 6-5-85	Affirmative 7-16-85	Affirmative 1-9-86	8.01	Affirmative 3-25-86	6.33	Affirmative 4-25-86
	Petroleum wax candles.	731-TA-282 9-4-85	Affirmative 10-16-85	Affirmative 2-19-86 4/	5/ 135.73	Affirmative 7-10-86	54.21	Affirmative 8-13-86
	Certain standard welded carbon steel pipes and tubes	731-TA-292 11-13-85	Affirmative 12-20-85	Affirmative 4-29-86	17.97	Affirmative 7-10-86	30.0	Negative 8-13-86
	Porcelain-on-steel cooking ware.	731-TA-298 12-04-85	Affirmative 1-16-86	Affirmative 5-20-86	51.38	--	--	--
	Tapered roller bearings	731-TA-344 8-25-86						
	East Germany-----	Urea	731-TA-338 7-16-86	Affirmative 8-27-86				
Hungary-----	Tapered roller bearings	731-TA-341 8-25-86						

Table 12.--Antidumping investigations involving imports from NME's in progress during January-March 1986--Continued

Country	Product	Investigation No. and date of petition	Preliminary Determinations			Final Determinations		
			Commission determination and date of vote	ITA Determination and date of publication	ITA Weighted average dumping margin (percent)	ITA Determination and date of publication	ITA Weighted average dumping margin (percent)	Commission determination and date of vote
Romania	Urea	731-TA-339 7-16-86	Affirmative 8-27-86					
	Tapered roller bearings	731-TA-345 8-25-86						
Soviet Union	Urea	731-TA-310 7-16-86	Affirmative 8-27-86					

1/ In addition to finding that the imported product is being sold in the United States at less than fair value, ITA made a preliminary affirmative determination that "critical circumstances" exist with respect to imports of the product.

2/ ITA also made a final determination that "critical circumstances" exist with respect to imports of the product.

3/ Because the Commission determined that an industry in the United State is only threatened with material injury, rather than materially injured, by imports of the product from China, it did not rule on the question of injury owing to the existence of "critical circumstances."

4/ Although ITA found that the imported product is being sold in the United States at less than fair value, it made a preliminary negative determination on the petitioner's allegation that "critical circumstances" exist with respect to imports of the product.

5/ On Mar. 7, 1986, ITA published an amendment to its preliminary determination, changing the weighted average dumping margin from 60.66 percent to 135.73 percent. The correction was made after ITA learned of errors in the import statistics used as the basis for its calculation of foreign market value.

Source: Compiled from investigations database, Office of Economics, U.S. International Trade Commission, and Federal Register (various issues).

SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE REFORM

On August 15, 1986, Radio Moscow announced that the Politburo had approved "measures to bring about a radical improvement in foreign economic activity." ^{1/} The report described the measures only in general terms. A little over a month later, it was reported that the Central Committee and the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers had approved two resolutions on foreign economic relations: "On Measures to Improve the Management of Foreign Economic Ties" and "On Measures to Improve the Management of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation With Socialist Countries." The decrees, which were not published at that time, granted some 90 ministries, enterprises, production associations (amalgamations of enterprises), and other organizations the right to conduct foreign trade independently and to form joint equity ventures in the Soviet Union with firms from Western as well as CMEA countries. These new rights were scheduled to go into effect January 1, 1987.

These reforms are limited in scope, but plans to extend foreign trade rights to additional organizations have been announced. Although Soviet central authorities will retain considerable control over the activities of organizations being granted foreign trade rights, the new measures represent a significant departure for the Soviet Union. They also bring Soviet trade policy closer to that of other major NME's. Joint ventures with Western equity participation have been authorized by China and all of the East European CMEA members except East Germany. Trade has been at least partially decentralized in China and most East European countries.

The basic decisions about the new measures apparently were made during 1985 and the details worked out during the spring and summer of 1986. M. S. Pankin, the head of the Department of International Economic Organizations of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, told UNCTAD delegates in September 1986 that the changes had been initiated at a party plenum in 1985 and confirmed by the delegates to the 27th Party Congress in February 1986. ^{2/} By April, there were reports that joint ventures were among the topics discussed in meetings between Western businessmen and Soviet officials.

The Need for Change

The new measures are designed to address longstanding problems in Soviet foreign trade. Although the value and volume of exports have risen substantially over the past few decades, fuels and other raw materials continue to dominate the Soviet export profile. In recent years, oil and natural gas alone have accounted for over 60 percent of Soviet hard currency earnings. Owing to problems with quality, spare parts, and servicing, efforts to promote exports of manufactured goods to Western countries have not been very successful. The reliance on exports of oil and natural gas has become all the more serious a problem for the Soviet Union, given the sharp decline in the prices of these products and the slowdown in the rate of growth of oil production. Under Gorbachev, the Soviet Union has adopted plans to reduce the share of raw materials in exports, increase the value-added component, and become an important exporter of manufactured goods by 1990.

^{1/} Foreign Broadcast Information Service, Daily Report: Soviet Union, Aug. 18, 1986, p. R2. (Hereinafter cited as FBIS.)

^{2/} Report from U.S. Embassy, Geneva, 1986.

The new measures are also designed to address problems on the import side. Soviet commentators have noted that imported machinery is often assimilated slowly--sometimes being left uninstalled for long periods--and utilized inefficiently. There have also been complaints that imported technology is used even though comparable domestic technologies are available. The fall in oil and natural gas prices has forced a reassessment of import priorities, a point that was underscored by Pankin in his UNCTAD speech. Referring to the shortfall in earnings from energy exports, he said that the "import plague" must be stopped and unjustified imports curbed.

In the Soviet view, these problems are the result of "obsolete methods" of conducting foreign trade. The Soviet foreign trade system effectively insulates domestic industry from the international market. Moreover, despite the existence of programs designed to provide incentives to produce for export, there are greater incentives for enterprises and associations to import than to export. These problems, which are more of a barrier to trade in manufactured goods than to trade in homogenous commodities such as grain and oil, have long been recognized. In 1973, a deputy foreign trade minister commented that "Our manufacturers sometimes say that exporting is a form of punishment, while importing is a reward." 1/

In the traditional foreign trade system, export and import operations are conducted by foreign trade organizations (FTO's). Most of the FTO's responsible for merchandise trade are subordinate to the Ministry of Foreign Trade rather than to the industrial ministries, to which the producers are responsible. 2/ Unlike the ministries, the FTO's have the right to sign contracts with foreign firms. However, the ministries do maintain contacts with foreign firms on the technical aspects of transactions. Measures to bring ministries into closer contact with the international market predate the current reforms. 3/ Since 1968, ministries have been allowed to set up associations for delivery and construction abroad, but these organizations were not empowered to sign contracts. Ministries were given half the votes on the boards of directors of the FTO's that were established under a 1978 decree. In 1982, ministries were given the right to sign cooperation contracts with CMEA countries and to delegate this right to the associations for delivery and construction abroad authorized in 1968, large enterprises, and production associations. However, this right has proven to be more formal than real as the final agreements are negotiated and signed by the FTO's.

Under the traditional system, enterprises and associations have little contact with and, hence, knowledge of the international market. According to an article written for the newspaper Ekonomicheskaya gazeta by the Soviet foreign trade specialist V. Shastiko, enterprises producing for export often are not told who bought their products and at what price. Similarly, enterprises receiving imported products do not know the price paid to the foreign supplier or the terms of payment. 4/

1/ Quoted in H. Stephen Gardner, Soviet Foreign Trade: The Decision Process (Boston: Kluwer-Nijhoff Publishing, 1983), p. 75.

2/ Ibid, p. 4.

3/ These are described in Gardner, op. cit., pp. 73-75.

4/ Translated in FBIS, Daily Report: Soviet Union, Oct. 31, 1986, pp. S1, S2.

From the point of view of the enterprise or association, production for export entails considerable disadvantages. First, it is more demanding than producing for the domestic market. Quality standards are higher and there are additional requirements for packaging, transportation, servicing, and spare parts. Thus, the costs of export production are higher--by as much as 30 to 250 percent, according to Soviet estimates ^{1/}--making it harder to achieve targets for reduction of prime costs and profitability.

Moreover, enterprises are in a weak position vis a vis the FTO's. Enterprises receive orders for export production from the FTO's, but do not participate in writing them. ^{2/} Even though exports are included in a nationwide export plan, the issuance of an export order is not simply a formality since the plan does not specify details that are vital to the producer such as technical specifications and delivery schedules. The FTO's have the right to modify unilaterally or cancel export orders without legal recourse by enterprises. These orders may legally be issued as little as a month before the delivery is scheduled. Enterprises are legally responsible for fulfilling export orders and for meeting state quality standards, which are higher for export production than for domestic production. If they fail, they may be penalized and the penalties for failure are higher for exports than for goods produced for domestic use. However, the FTO bears no legal responsibility to the enterprise for sales and if it does not succeed in exporting the merchandise on schedule, the enterprise has to absorb the storage costs. ^{3/}

Various export incentive programs have been introduced to compensate for these disadvantages. Since 1959, enterprises have been given export supplements to the prices of machinery and equipment for export. These supplements, which are added to the domestic wholesale price, are intended to offset at least part of the extra costs associated with export production and are paid into the material incentives fund. Since 1964, enterprises have been allowed to retain a portion of their foreign-exchange earnings in special accounts at the Foreign Trade Bank (Vneshtorgbank) for purchasing machinery, raw materials, and licenses from abroad. However, these programs do not seem to have had the intended effect for a variety of reasons. ^{4/} A major problem with the export price supplements is that exports normally represent a small portion of an enterprise's output and, hence, the supplements have little effect on material incentives. The currency retention program has not turned out to be an effective incentive chiefly because enterprises are not allowed to use these funds as they see fit.

The incentives are quite different for imports. Enterprises are not responsible for paying the foreign supplier, or for any loans involved in such purchases, and are not held financially accountable if the machinery is not installed promptly. The FTO has little incentive to make sure that the machinery is installed and operating since its responsibility ends with the delivery to the enterprise. ^{5/} Enterprises are usually charged the domestic

^{1/} Cited in Gardner, op. cit., p. 77.

^{2/} The system of export orders is described in Gardner, op. cit., pp. 75-76.

^{3/} Shastiko, op. cit., p. S1.

^{4/} Ibid., p. S2 and Gardner, op. cit., pp. 53, 56-58, and 78-79.

^{5/} Shastiko, op. cit., p. S2.

wholesale price for domestic machinery comparable to the foreign import, 1/ which does not necessarily reflect real foreign-exchange costs.

The new measures are also designed to further Soviet plans for closer economic cooperation with other CMEA countries. Traditionally, cooperation within CMEA has mainly been limited to trade relations, although there have been some joint undertakings. However, the Soviet leadership has now mapped out an ambitious program of joint research, development, and production in electronics and other high-tech fields. The new measures restate some rights previously granted to Soviet ministries and enterprises in intra-CMEA trade and economic relations. In addition to the right to negotiate and sign cooperation agreements granted in 1982, Soviet ministries and enterprises were authorized to maintain direct ties with their CMEA counterparts by a 1984 decree. However, the current reforms go beyond these measures in granting Soviet ministries and enterprises the right to trade independently with CMEA countries.

The new measures are also linked with other initiatives by the Gorbachev leadership. They are part of a series of plans and measures designed to raise the technological level of industrial production by reequipping factories and streamlining economic management and planning. Soviet spokesmen have also linked trade reform to Soviet overtures to the international trading system. For example, Pankin told a British journalist that the new measures "would require greater involvement of the Soviet Union in the multilateral system for regulation of international trade, including GATT." 2/

New Provisions for Foreign Economic Relations

Some of the new rules' provisions were described in an editorial published in Pravda on September 24. 3/ Additional details were subsequently provided by Soviet officials in briefings for Western businessmen. By the end of 1986, most of the major provisions of the new rules for foreign trade were known, although some of the details remained unclear.

The new measures will not affect trade in raw and unprocessed commodities, such as fuels, grain, foodstuffs, and timber. Imports and exports of these commodities will remain the responsibility of FTO's subordinate to the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The Ministry of Foreign Trade will also retain control over imports of whole plants.

Initial reports on the new decrees did not indicate which organizations were to be granted foreign trade rights in January 1987, but a list is now

1/ Ibid. and Gardner, op. cit., p. 58. (If there is no comparable domestic product, the price is set by applying a special coefficient to the price in foreign trade rubles.)

2/ FBIS, Daily Report: Soviet Union, Oct. 10, 1986, p. CC1. The Soviet Union's request to participate in the new round of multilateral trade negotiations is discussed in the commercial developments section.

3/ Translated in FBIS, Daily Report: Soviet Union, Sept. 24, 1986, pp. R1-R4.

available. 1/ It includes 21 ministries and state committees and 68 enterprises, production associations, and scientific research institutes. Among them are the ministries responsible for the production of automobiles, electrical equipment, machine tools, chemicals, instruments, medical equipment, construction materials, and various types of machinery. State committees on the list include the State Committee for Science and Technology, which has broad responsibilities for the introduction of new technologies into the Soviet economy, the State Agroindustrial Committee, a "superministry" created in 1985 to manage and supply the agricultural and food processing sectors, and the State Committee for Printing, Publishing and Book Trade.

The enterprises and production associations being granted foreign trade rights include a number that already produce for export, such as the plant that manufactures the Lada automobile, but also some nonexporters. Most of them are subordinate to ministries that are also being granted foreign trade rights, but some are subordinate to ministries that are not on the list. 2/ In the case of enterprises whose ministries have also been granted foreign trade rights, it is not clear where the authority to sign contracts will lie.

Enterprises and production associations operating under the new rules will be allowed to retain a sizable portion of their earnings from exports of goods, services, or products from joint ventures. 3/ These funds are to be used to pay for imports of machinery, equipment, and materials for modernization of production facilities, retooling, and for scientific research, experimental, and design work. Alternatively, funds for these purposes may be borrowed from Vneshtorgbank. Loans must be paid back, reportedly in foreign currency within 4 years. 4/ Such imports must still be included in the nationwide import plan, but, according to the Pravda editorial, they are to be given priority. In addition to being expected to finance imports for plant modernization and research, organizations operating under the new rules will be held financially responsible for failure to fulfill export or contractual commitments. Organizations being given foreign trade rights will also get another plan indicator: targets for total foreign currency earnings and for hard-currency earnings. 5/ A composite hard-currency plan, broken out by year, ministry, department, and currency is to be incorporated in future 5-year plans.

Financially autonomous foreign trade firms are to be established at organizations operating under the new rules. Western observers believe that this will be accomplished by transferring the personnel of the appropriate FTO's from the Ministry of Foreign Trade to organizations that have been granted foreign trade rights. Since the FTO's have been responsible for day-to-day foreign trade operations, Soviet ministries and enterprises have little expertise in the mechanics of foreign trade. Thus, at least in the short run, the reassignment of FTO personnel would seem to be the only way to

1/ The list may be found in Business Eastern Europe, Nov. 3, 1986, pp. 346-47.

2/ Ibid., p. 345.

3/ Western observers believe that enterprises and associations will be allowed to retain at least 90 percent of foreign-exchange earnings, but that the retention percentage may be varied to reflect the amount of value added. (Business Eastern Europe, Sept. 22, 1986; p. 298.)

4/ Ibid.

5/ Ibid., p. 297.

provide these organizations with expertise in the mechanics of foreign trade. It is thought that ministries and enterprises will be eager to take over the import departments, which would give them direct access to foreign suppliers and quicker deliveries, but will be less enthusiastic about taking over the FTO's export departments, which would make them responsible for overseas sales. 1/

A new organization, the State Foreign Economic Commission, has been created to coordinate the activities of the various organizations involved in foreign trade and economic relations. It is subordinate to the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers and its chairman, Vladimir M. Kamenstev, the former Minister of Fisheries, has the rank of Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers. The other members have not been publicly identified, but they are to include the heads of the ministries and departments responsible for foreign trade and economic relations. This is the third central organization created in connection with Gorbachev's reorganization of economic management. Its intended role appears to be more like that of the Bureau for Machine Building, another organization subordinate to the Council of Ministers, rather than that of the the State Agroindustrial Committee, which replaced five ministries and functions as a "superministry." According to the Pravda editorial on the decrees, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, which conducts Soviet foreign aid operations and exports of whole plants, will be responsible for monitoring "foreign trade operations with a view to safeguarding state interests."

To date, American and other Western companies have expressed considerable interest in negotiating joint ventures with the Soviets. According to press accounts, dozens of proposals have been made, but it is too soon to predict whether joint ventures will become a significant factor in Soviet-Western commercial relations.

A joint venture law has not been issued yet, but Western businessmen have been provided with guidelines for the formation and operation of joint ventures. Implying that final decisions have not been made on some of the provisions that the law will contain, Albert V. Melnikov, the Deputy Trade Representative for the United States, said that the final legislation would be based "in part on actual experiences and transactions." 2/

Under the guidelines, the foreign partner's share of the stock of a joint venture may not exceed 49 percent. 3/ Buildings, equipment, and technology may be owned or leased by the foreign partner, but foreigners may not own land or water. The partners' shares will be calculated on the basis of world prices in a mutually agreed-upon currency. The Soviet Government will guarantee the foreign partner's investment and ownership rights against expropriation and nationalization, but will not bear any responsibility for the commitments of joint ventures. The profits of a joint venture will be taxed at a rate of 40 percent and may be repatriated or reinvested in the venture. Management rights, including quality control, are to be shared by the partners. The manager of the joint venture and most of the staff must be Soviet citizens, but foreign experts may be employed. Foreign partners will

1/ Countertrade Outlook, Sept. 15, 1986, pp. 137-38.

2/ Journal of Commerce, Dec. 8, 1986, p. 13A.

3/ Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates, Centrally Planned Economies Service, Analysis of Current Issues, Oct. 10, 1986, p. 9.

have the right to be represented on the board of directors, but the chairman of the board must be a Soviet citizen. The partners' liability is limited to their assets in the venture and any disputes are to be settled by Soviet courts or the Soviet arbitration board, Gosarbitrazh.

In a speech in Washington, the chairman and president of the board of Amtorg Trading Corp., Yuri Shcherbina, said that priority would be given to joint ventures in engineering, chemicals, mineral extraction, food, and some consumer goods, and that the first joint ventures would be relatively small enterprises. 1/ In a typical joint venture, the foreign partner would contribute technology, machinery, and capital and the Soviets would provide the factory and raw materials. 2/ The negotiations to establish a joint venture would be conducted by the industrial ministries, with the participation of foreign trade agencies. Joint ventures are expected to be self-financing; that is, all of their import requirements, including any foreign-currency costs associated with formation, must be covered by sales. Joint ventures will not receive targets for production or exports, and will thus operate largely outside the plan. However, they will presumably be affected by the plan if domestic inputs are required. A joint venture may conduct import and export operations on its own or through the FTO's. The products of a joint venture can be sold in the Soviet Union, in the partner's country, or to third countries. In fact, there is a presumption that at least part of a joint venture's output will be exported to generate foreign exchange for compensating the foreign partner.

Implications for Trade with the West

Under the new rules for foreign trade, Western businessmen will have the advantage of being able to negotiate directly with Soviet end-users and suppliers. However, the new decrees have created some confusion in the Western business community. It is not clear where business contacts should be made and who will have the ultimate authority to sign contracts--the FTO's, the ministries, or enterprise managers. There are also practical concerns about the availability of business services such as telexes and hotel accommodations outside Moscow. 3/ Western businessmen are also concerned that existing business relationships, which took much time and effort to develop, will be disrupted. The latter concern should be mitigated to the extent that their former contacts in the Ministry of Foreign Trade are reassigned to ministries and enterprises.

The reforms create new opportunities for sales by Western businesses, but they are not expected to result in a large volume of new orders in the short term. 4/ The total amount of hard currency available for central allocation will be limited by lower receipts from sales of oil and natural gas as long as prices for these commodities remain depressed. Moreover, under the new rules, the central authorities will retain considerable control over the activities

1/ International Trade Reporter, Oct. 29, 1986, p. 1301.

2/ This description of how a joint venture might operate is based on Shcherbina's speech and guidelines appearing in the Oct. 20 issue of ECOTASS. (The ECOTASS guidelines are summarized in International Trade Reporter, Nov. 5, 1986, pp. 1328-29.)

3/ On these points, see Business Eastern Europe, Nov. 3, 1986, pp. 345-46.

4/ See, for example, Business Eastern Europe, Sept. 15, 1986, p. 290.

of organizations being granted foreign trade rights. To import machinery and equipment from the West, they will have to export. Loans will be available, but borrowing would presumably entail controls by Vneshtorgbank and loans must be repaid through export sales. In the longer run, however, the new measures are likely to provide greater opportunities for Western firms.

APPENDIX A

U.S. TRADE WITH THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES BY SITC SECTIONS,
1985, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1985, AND JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1986

Table A-1.--U.S. trade with all nonmarket economy countries, 1/ by SITC Sections, 1985, January-September 1985, and January-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-September 1985	January-September 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	2,028,070	1,522,464	441,910
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	24,822	14,410	11,727
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	804,786	661,951	719,943
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	154,162	99,100	103,682
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	68,253	63,366	14,461
5. Chemicals-----	883,902	685,364	609,825
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	392,922	316,849	174,650
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	2,167,019	1,331,537	1,595,474
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	411,353	281,954	310,651
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	86,399	61,248	55,858
Total-----	7,021,687	5,038,243	4,038,182
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	349,361	268,175	294,326
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	39,481	28,077	35,152
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	152,942	116,508	117,385
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	1,521,250	1,138,541	888,291
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	1,435	812	2,364
5. Chemicals-----	536,963	346,741	403,529
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	970,981	723,631	745,836
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	245,804	192,628	183,054
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	1,915,666	1,440,767	2,085,562
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	56,787	43,042	234,878
Total-----	5,790,671	4,298,922	4,990,377

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, 1985,
January-September 1985, and January-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-September 1985	January-September 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	102,775	83,807	15,552
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,236	992	1,969
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	567,039	456,378	285,811
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	2,192	1,879	6,653
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	72	67	619
5. Chemicals-----	513,547	427,343	319,447
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	359,162	289,433	147,154
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	1,921,262	1,151,606	1,370,240
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	312,887	222,530	243,867
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	16,027	11,698	12,124
Total-----	3,796,200	2,645,733	2,403,437
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	155,832	126,449	140,288
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	5,274	4,096	5,500
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	124,064	94,420	85,707
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	983,732	718,521	526,551
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	1,353	731	1,988
5. Chemicals-----	159,693	115,813	129,100
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	615,809	424,700	501,992
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	90,868	70,667	87,104
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	1,683,425	1,260,931	1,905,376
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	43,335	33,109	69,840
Total-----	3,863,385	2,849,437	3,453,445

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, 1985,
January-September 1985, and January-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-September 1985	January-September 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	1,728,525	1,308,061	318,237
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	8,732	2,136	232
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	90,180	84,237	326,420
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	54,538	42,639	45,013
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	63,927	59,045	11,210
5. Chemicals-----	281,634	190,883	207,372
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	9,570	7,658	9,786
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	111,926	91,800	126,549
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	70,898	43,010	47,718
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	2,017	1,420	1,235
Total-----	2,421,948	1,830,889	1,093,772
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	12,303	6,574	1,993
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	10,867	7,665	10,196
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	15,124	11,063	23,045
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	99,995	84,958	62,072
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	37	37	4
5. Chemicals-----	196,199	142,463	139,311
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	61,231	48,165	60,810
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	4,151	2,728	3,616
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	3,351	2,928	2,545
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	3,661	2,371	156,777
Total-----	406,919	308,952	460,370

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, 1985,
January-September 1985, and January-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-September 1985	January-September 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	196,770	130,595	107,945
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	14,853	11,282	9,525
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	147,554	121,335	107,476
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	85,973	45,541	47,592
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	4,254	4,254	2,632
5. Chemicals-----	88,055	66,767	81,972
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	24,188	19,755	17,441
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	133,207	87,511	98,563
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	27,452	16,340	18,641
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	48,306	32,841	21,638
Total-----	770,611	536,221	513,425
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	180,865	135,127	152,036
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	23,334	16,308	19,454
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	8,137	6,342	6,410
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	437,523	335,062	299,668
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	44	44	372
5. Chemicals-----	181,071	88,466	135,119
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	293,800	250,624	182,986
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	150,785	119,233	92,334
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	228,856	176,893	177,450
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	9,778	7,549	8,261
Total-----	1,514,193	1,135,649	1,074,089

^{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, 1985,
January-September 1985, and January-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-September 1985	January-September 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	11,458	9,042	4,424
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	4	4	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	423	418	75
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	15	15	2
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	8	-	-
Total-----	11,908	9,479	4,502
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	9	9	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	7	7	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	2,866	2,053	1,370
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	128	128	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	-	-	10
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-
Total-----	3,009	2,197	1,380

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, 1985,
January-September 1985, and January-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-September 1985	January-September 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	29,047	13,592	36,811
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	4,776	2,738	2,163
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	17,700	8,407	11,268
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	24,843	4,557	15,703
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	9,076	7,904	10,044
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	824	615	1,882
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	12,176	6,904	5,391
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	4,568	2,851	2,924
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	480	311	141
Total-----	103,489	47,878	86,326
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	2,610	1,847	1,753
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	17,836	12,627	14,168
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	319	197	126
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	256	256	12,407
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	4,519	4,283	1,410
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	586	460	900
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	3,332	2,497	1,509
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	4,278	2,545	2,455
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	302	154	476
Total-----	34,038	24,866	35,204

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, 1985,
January-September 1985, and January-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-September 1985	January-September 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	12	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	656	362	919
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	1	1	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	24	16	59
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	420	303	299
Total-----	1,113	681	1,276
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-----	-	-	28
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-
Total-----	-	-	28

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, 1985,
January-September 1985, and January-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-September 1985	January-September 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	616	303	362
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,794	1,195	1,142
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	17,358	13,879	13,383
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	1	1	2
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	23,404	20,276	15,153
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	3,092	2,225	1,448
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	10,880	4,447	8,621
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	4,697	2,790	3,304
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	782	578	633
Total-----	62,623	45,694	44,049
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	6,313	5,247	10,632
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,517	836	1,264
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	210	192	997
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	2
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	1,216	918	1,560
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	30,054	24,103	25,151
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	10,870	9,405	8,666
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	22,607	16,481	16,693
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	2,123	1,609	1,724
Total-----	74,909	58,792	66,690

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, 1985,
January-September 1985, and January-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-September 1985	January-September 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	55,086	26,769	21,741
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	5,415	5,062	1,498
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	3,436	3,436	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	1,033	585	1,569
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	788	660	165
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	4,204	825	3,290
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	2,142	1,285	1,241
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	150	97	321
Total-----	72,253	38,720	29,825
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	903	863	136
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	451	307	43
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	1,190	1,137	679
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	1,740	1,197	1,139
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	44	44	-
5. Chemicals-----	9,095	3,962	20,931
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	46,516	41,643	23,976
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	19,686	17,181	11,392
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	8,425	6,289	6,010
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	2,241	1,982	773
Total-----	90,290	74,607	65,079

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, 1985,
January-September 1985, and January-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-September 1985	January-September 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	29,669	23,894	2,234
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	2,296	2,259	1,825
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	3,582	3,264	2,617
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	4	4	6
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	12,649	11,266	8,871
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	6,513	5,413	6,818
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	29,747	20,729	19,677
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	6,041	2,801	4,042
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	1,594	1,340	645
Total-----	92,094	70,971	46,736
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	51,159	39,281	39,811
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,300	1,106	807
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	3,192	2,377	1,973
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	447	379	282
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	20,789	15,372	18,900
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	32,371	26,551	22,002
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	65,865	50,782	37,365
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	39,882	29,948	36,723
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	1,612	1,251	2,671
Total-----	216,618	167,047	160,534

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, 1985,
January-September 1985, and January-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-September 1985	January-September 1986
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	14	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	16	16	2
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-
Total-----	30	30	2

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

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

Table A-12.--U.S. trade with Mongolia, by SITC Sections, 1985,
January-September 1985, and January-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-September 1985	January-September 1986
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	4
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	1	1	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	36
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	21	20	28
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	4	4	6
Total-----	32	31	74
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	352	16	9
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	2
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	2,752	2,629	852
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	17
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	7	-	8
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-
Total-----	3,111	2,646	888

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, 1985,
January-September 1985, and January-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-September 1985	January-September 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	65,993	56,186	17,212
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	4,779	3,969	4,022
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	32,740	28,287	10,959
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	3,822	3,808	87
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	4,254	4,254	1,903
5. Chemicals-----	30,439	20,008	25,120
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	9,494	7,768	5,568
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	31,384	23,945	21,004
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	6,089	4,766	4,670
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	44,708	30,060	19,571
Total-----	233,702	183,050	110,115
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	113,648	82,946	93,903
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	865	504	2,047
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	478	382	245
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	372
5. Chemicals-----	4,246	2,857	5,200
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	45,337	34,640	24,875
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	20,610	14,595	16,658
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	30,396	23,655	22,770
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	1,457	1,015	1,302
Total-----	217,037	160,595	167,373

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, 1985,
January-September 1985, and January-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-September 1985	January-September 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	16,359	9,851	29,584
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,208	1,121	373
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	70,760	62,436	67,750
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	53,866	33,735	31,793
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	729
5. Chemicals-----	11,455	6,728	21,215
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	3,478	3,074	1,560
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	44,817	30,662	40,580
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	3,915	1,848	2,460
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	593	454	328
Total-----	206,451	149,908	196,373
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	6,233	4,944	5,800
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,365	928	1,125
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	2,749	2,056	2,389
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	435,079	333,230	285,838
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	141,206	61,073	87,118
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	138,935	123,226	86,082
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	30,422	24,772	16,744
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	123,268	97,973	92,799
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	2,043	1,539	1,315
Total-----	881,301	649,741	579,210

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, 1985,
January-September 1985, and January-September 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-September 1985	January-September 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	176
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	-	236
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	112
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	269
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	202	202	11
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	57	24	336
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	19,616	14,983	20,557
Total-----	19,875	15,209	21,696
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-----	-	-	31
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	12	-	144
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	13	13	-
Total-----	25	13	175

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 1986, JULY-SEPTEMBER 1985, AND JULY-SEPTEMBER 1986

Table B-1.--Leading items exported to nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/ by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September--	
		1986	1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	\$391,552	-	-
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	338,367	20,836	21,561
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	278,807	111,416	113,092
690.0510	Locomotives and tenders, diesel-electric, rail-service type-----	159,800	-	-
694.4062	Nonmilitary airplanes, new, multiple engine, over 33,000 pounds : empty weight, passenger transports, n.s.p.f-----	148,554	55,336	-
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines-----	102,514	61,339	24,794
200.3510	Douglas-fir logs and timber, rough-----	94,700	72,757	11,712
694.6507	Parts designed for use in civil aircraft, n.e.s-----	74,369	28,887	19,721
676.2700	Digital data processing machines comprising in one housing the central processing unit and input and output capability-----	72,119	18,197	27,312
444.1700	Polypropylene resins, excluding amorphous or atactic polymers and copolymers-----	64,538	35,441	21,407
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	51,466	18,632	11,284
678.5090	Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	49,496	6,793	12,894
200.3514	Western hemlock logs and timber, rough-----	48,693	19,510	13,337
692.3160	Tracklaying tractors, new, with a net engine horsepower rating of 345 horsepower and over-----	43,689	-	770
692.1680	Special-purpose motor vehicles, nonmilitary, n.s.p.f-----	38,301	15,506	9,607
145.4300	Shelled almonds, not blanched-----	38,292	18,789	32
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	37,847	14,683	13,171
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing-----	37,434	7,550	18,672
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f-----	36,662	9,999	11,412
660.3040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam turbines-----	35,919	12,322	1,001
	Total-----	2,143,120	527,993	331,779
	Total, U.S. exports to NME's-----	4,038,182	1,364,368	928,426

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

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

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

Table B-2.--Leading items imported from nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/ by TSUSA items, January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September--	
		1986	1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
475.1010	Crude petroleum, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more-----	\$384,879	\$190,771	\$82,803
475.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f, in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas-----	200,347	45,532	20,126
605.2020	Gold bullion, refined-----	154,041	305	137
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	106,776	30,192	37,147
475.2524	Leaded gasoline-----	86,287	72,995	15,482
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s-----	85,322	8,003	22,199
653.2210	Gold coins-----	68,811	2/	30,104
475.0535	Crude petroleum, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I. (heavy fuel oils)-----	68,508	6,544	41,675
480.6540	Anhydrous ammonia-----	66,179	14,078	17,591
320.2927	Printcloth, wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not napped and not of yarns of different colors, of number 29-----	62,732	9,580	18,885
384.5315	Women's, girls', or infants' knit sweaters n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers except cotton, not ornamented-----	3/ 60,409	3/ 12,611	3/ 30,206
475.3500	Naphthas derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof (except motor fuel)-----	56,536	38,113	5,115
360.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot of wool-----	53,347	4/ 13,679	17,089
384.9115	Women's blouses and shirts n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit-----	52,448	5/ 7,087	20,064
389.6100	Artificial flowers, of silk, not ornamented-----	46,428	11,303	19,197
407.1610	Mixtures n.s.p.f. of industrial organic chemicals-----	42,932	17,337	-
475.2528	Unleaded gasoline-----	40,627	5,100	28,270
737.2425	Dolls, with or without clothing, not stuffed, 13 inches and under in height-----	40,038	5,250	22,154
384.4765	Women's cotton trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit-----	39,735	6/ 2,855	14,648
737.3000	Toys, not having a spring mechanism, stuffed, valued over 10 cents per inch of height-----	39,523	14,737	20,620
	Total-----	1,755,904	506,071	463,512
	Total, U.S. imports from NME's-----	4,990,377	1,439,110	1,747,282

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 653.2210, along with TSUSA item 653.2230, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 653.2200.

3/ TSUSA item 384.5315, which was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.5289, was split into new TSUSA items 384.5316 and 384.5317 on Aug. 1, 1986. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 383.5289 and 384.5315; reported 1986 values reflect combined imports under items 384.5315, 384.5316, and 384.5317.

4/ TSUSA item 360.1200 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 360.1515. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 360.1200 and 360.1515.

5/ TSUSA item 384.9115 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.9015. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 383.9015 and 384.9115.

6/ TSUSA item 384.4765 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.4761. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 383.4761 and 384.4765.

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 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September--	
		1986	1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
690.0510	Locomotives and tenders, diesel-electric, rail-service type	\$159,800	-	-
694.4062	Nonmilitary airplanes, new, multiple engine, over 33,000 pounds empty weight, passenger transports, n.s.p.f.	148,554	55,336	-
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines	95,149	60,126	19,940
200.3510	Douglas-fir logs and timber, rough	94,700	72,757	11,712
694.6507	Parts designed for use in civil aircraft, n.e.s.	73,595	28,769	19,399
676.2700	Digital data processing machines comprising in one housing the central processing unit and input and output capability	71,853	18,117	27,294
444.1700	Polypropylene resins, excluding amorphous or atactic polymers and copolymers	64,538	35,084	21,407
200.3514	Western hemlock logs and timber, rough	48,693	19,510	13,337
678.5090	Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	46,480	6,583	12,378
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	46,187	24,930	28,266
692.1680	Special-purpose motor vehicles, nonmilitary, n.s.p.f.	38,301	15,506	9,607
404.2280	Polycarboxylic acids, anhydrides, and their derivatives, n.s.p.f.	35,355	19,881	9,323
310.0010	Textured yarns, of polyester	33,314	31,291	3,302
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f.	33,219	8,628	10,370
710.2820	Electrical (including electronic) geophysical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof	32,228	11,821	13,045
678.5065	Machines n.s.p.f. for production and assembly of semiconductor devices, diodes, transistors, and circuits, and parts	30,355	8,046	10,957
309.3270	Grouped filaments and strips (in continuous form), n.e.s.	29,169	6,158	11,353
674.2004	Hot rolling mills for ferrous metal, except tube rolling, and parts thereof	25,616	3	14,753
252.7810	Unbleached kraft linerboard	25,048	4,630	16,606
711.8710	Electrical (including electronic) chemical analysis equipment, and parts thereof	21,805	7,399	7,038
	Total	1,153,960	434,576	260,087
	Total, U.S. exports to China	2,403,437	1,009,380	643,712

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 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September	
		1986	1985	1986
		1,000	1,000	1,000
		dollars	dollars	dollars
475.1010	Crude petroleum, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more	\$384,879	\$190,771	\$82,803
475.2524	Leaded gasoline	86,287	52,405	15,482
653.2210	Gold coins	68,665	1/	30,064
320.2927	Printcloth, wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not napped and not of yarns of different colors, of number 29	62,701	9,580	18,885
384.5315	Women's, girls', or infants' knit sweaters n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers except cotton, not ornamented	2/ 60,385	2/ 12,605	2/ 30,206
384.9115	Women's blouses and shirts n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	52,139	3/ 7,060	19,984
389.6100	Artificial flowers, of silk, not ornamented	46,428	11,303	19,197
360.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot of wool	45,570	4/ 11,957	13,852
737.2425	Dolls, with or without clothing, not stuffed, 13 inches and under in height	39,867	5,084	22,070
737.3000	Toys, not having a spring mechanism, stuffed, valued over 10 cents per inch of height	39,449	14,707	20,556
384.4765	Women's cotton trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit	38,709	5/ 2,853	14,488
114.4545	Shrimp, shell on	36,288	2,781	10,123
737.2300	Dolls (with or without clothing), stuffed	32,351	31,437	11,917
381.6240	Men's cotton trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit	32,087	6/ 5,138	14,103
755.1500	Fireworks	29,666	2,065	2,429
384.2305	Women's blouses and shirts, of man-made fibers, not knit	27,487	7/ 5,457	14,059
381.4130	Men's or boys' cotton shirts n.s.p.f., knit, not ornamented	24,309	8/ 4,088	10,377
384.8073	Women's or girls' knit sweaters, of man-made fibers, not ornamented	24,040	9/ 8,418	13,141
475.2528	Unleaded gasoline	22,461	5,100	11,426
706.0700	Handbags of leather valued not over \$20 each	22,125	8,208	9,611
	Total	1,175,892	391,016	384,773
	Total, U.S. imports from China	3,453,445	1,040,587	1,281,632

1/ TSUSA item 653.2210, along with TSUSA item 653.2230, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 653.2200.
2/ TSUSA item 384.5315, which was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.5289, was split into new TSUSA items 384.5316 and 384.5317 on Aug. 1, 1986. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 383.5289 and 384.5315; reported 1986 values reflect combined imports under items 384.5315, 384.5316, and 384.5317.
3/ TSUSA item 384.9115 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.9015. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 383.9015 and 384.9115.
4/ TSUSA item 360.1200 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 360.1515. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 360.1200 and 360.1515.
5/ TSUSA item 384.4765 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.4761. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 383.4761 and 384.4765.
6/ TSUSA item 381.6240 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.6240. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 379.6240 and 381.6240.
7/ TSUSA item 384.2305 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.2205. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 383.2205 and 384.2305.
8/ TSUSA item 381.4130 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.4050. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 379.4050 and 381.4130.
9/ TSUSA item 384.8073 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.8073. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 383.8073 and 384.8073.

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 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September--	
		1986	1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	\$312,981	-	-
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	280,589	1,047	12,002
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	192,154	63,754	65,681
692.3160	Tracklaying tractors, new, with a net engine horsepower rating of 345 horsepower and over-----	38,132	-	-
145.4300	Shelled almonds, not blanched-----	37,611	18,504	-
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing-----	35,862	7,361	18,416
475.4555	Insulating or transformer oils-----	13,469	516	7,748
475.4520	Automotive, diesel, and marine engine lubricating oil-----	12,659	2,765	1,922
177.5640	Tallow, inedible-----	11,209	7,004	-
517.5120	Petroleum coke, calcined-----	10,813	6,558	5,411
517.6100	Electrodes, in part of carbon or graphite, for electric furnace or electrolytic purposes-----	8,698	1,077	418
664.0591	Parts, n.e.s., of levelling, boring, and extracting machinery, n.s.p.f.-----	8,504	694	-
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors-----	6,185	2,849	3,552
664.1074	Pipehandlers, n.s.p.f.-----	5,865	1,527	-
446.1561	Synthetic rubber, not containing fillers, pigments, or rubber- processing chemicals, n.s.p.f.-----	5,806	3,990	7
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines-----	5,359	178	4,758
692.3820	Parts of tracklaying tractors-----	4,902	3,537	4,703
475.4580	Lubricating oils, n.s.p.f., except white mineral oils-----	4,876	2,822	1,539
709.6320	X-ray apparatus n.s.p.f., and parts thereof, for medical or dental use-----	4,715	-	1,002
664.0572	Dozer attachments-----	4,542	-	-
	Total-----	1,004,931	124,182	127,160
	Total, U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R.-----	1,093,772	161,355	161,940

1/ Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

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

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

Table B-6.--Leading items imported from the U.S.S.R., 1/ by TSUSA items, January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September--	
		1986	1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
605.2020	Gold bullion, refined-----	\$154,041	\$305	\$137
480.6540	Anhydrous ammonia-----	66,179	14,078	17,591
475.0535	Crude petroleum, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I. (heavy fuel oils)-----	56,450	-	35,576
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s-----	52,933	3,683	14,870
605.0260	Palladium-----	17,172	4,399	6,406
605.0270	Rhodium-----	16,505	1,877	5,518
618.1000	Aluminum waste and scrap-----	12,950	746	4,466
401.7415	Ortho-xylene-----	10,150	2,904	2,094
124.1045	Sable furskins, whole, undressed-----	8,363	3,729	5,322
169.3700	Vodka, not over 1 gallon, valued not over \$7.75 per gallon-----	6,519	2,823	2,389
475.0510	Crude petroleum and crude shale oil, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I-----	5,622	-	2,691
605.0710	Semimanufactured platinum, not gold-plated or silver-plated-----	4,300	364	572
605.0220	Platinum sponge, unwrought-----	4,150	230	2,096
605.0750	Semimanufactured palladium, not gold-plated or silver-plated-----	3,738	1,348	1,664
169.3800	Vodka, in containers holding not over 1 gallon, valued over \$7.75 per gallon-----	2,866	492	1,451
401.7420	Para-xylene-----	2,625	-	1,494
618.0650	Aluminum, other than uniform circular cross-section throughout its length, not in coil-----	2,189	-	-
606.3546	Ferrosilicon, containing 30 to 60 percent by weight of silicon, not containing over 2 percent by weight of magnesium-----	1,843	1,228	-
618.0200	Aluminum, other than alloys of aluminum-----	1,770	-	961
606.3542	Ferrosilicon, containing over 30 percent but not over 60 percent by weight silicon, with over 2 percent by weight of magnesium-----	1,650	-	1,650
	Total-----	432,016	38,207	106,946
	Total, U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R-----	460,370	65,212	119,711

1/ Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

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

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

Table B-7.--Leading items exported to Eastern Europe, 1/ by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September--	
		1986	1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	\$59,198	-	-
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	57,778	19,789	9,559
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	40,466	22,732	19,145
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	37,359	13,754	7,921
660.3040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam turbines-----	32,784	11,806	95
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal-----	31,066	14,580	8,896
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	16,434	9,633	4,982
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal-----	14,562	-	-
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity-----	13,836	-	-
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity-----	9,806	5,976	2,038
692.3350	Tractors, wheel type, new, n.s.p.f., suitable for agricultural use, at least 160 horsepower but less than 180 horsepower-----	8,204	-	1,098
521.3148	Coal coke, commercially suitable for use as a fuel-----	7,316	3,422	1,949
475.0760	Heavy fuel oils, having a Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees Fahrenheit of more than 125 seconds-----	6,826	2,666	-
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity-----	5,598	3,018	3,018
664.0588	Parts, n.e.s., of excavating machinery, n.e.s-----	5,327	1,054	2,921
421.3400	Sodium silicates-----	4,540	-	4,540
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s-----	4,371	275	68
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors-----	3,317	1,176	964
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f-----	3,279	1,354	1,036
818.8000	Shipments valued \$10,000 and under, not identified by kind-----	3,122	819	633
	Total-----	365,191	112,055	68,862
	Total, U.S. exports to Eastern Europe-----	513,425	185,040	112,810

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

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

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

Table B-8.--Leading items imported from Eastern Europe, 1/ by TSUSA items, January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September--	
		1986	1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
475.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f, in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas-----	\$200,347	\$40,956	\$20,126
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	106,776	30,192	37,147
407.1610	Mixtures n.s.p.f. of industrial organic chemicals-----	42,932	17,337	-
475.3500	Naphthas derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof (except motor fuel)-----	40,080	22,041	5,115
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s-----	32,390	4,320	7,329
618.0200	Aluminum, other than alloys of aluminum-----	23,396	-	-
475.2528	Unleaded gasoline-----	18,166	-	16,844
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household-----	16,702	5,010	3,936
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness-----	14,804	10,242	5,266
692.3295	Parts of motor vehicles, n.s.p.f-----	13,936	2/	3,227
412.0200	Autonomic drugs n.s.p.f., provided for in the Chemical Appendix to the Tariff Schedules-----	13,175	829	3,656
170.2800	Cigarette leaf tobacco, not stemmed, leaf, oriental or Turkish type, not over 8.5 inches in length-----	12,869	3,477	4,847
475.0535	Crude petroleum, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I. (heavy fuel oils)-----	12,020	6,544	6,099
618.2563	Aluminum sheets and strip, not clad, n.s.p.f-----	10,559	785	5,563
700.4544	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f., for women, over \$2.50 per pair-----	9,086	3/	4,701
475.3000	Kerosene derived from petroleum, shale oil, or both (except motor fuel)-----	9,041	-	9,041
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets-----	8,717	-	1,354
480.6550	Nitrogen solutions n.s.p.f. used for fertilizers-----	8,715	-	2,982
360.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot of wool-----	7,729	4/ 1,670	3,200
475.2560	Motor fuel, other than gasoline or jet fuel-----	7,487	-	7,487
	Total-----	608,924	143,404	147,919
	Total, U.S. imports from Eastern Europe-----	1,074,089	331,817	345,065

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

2/ TSUSA item 692.3295, along with TSUSA item 692.3288, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 692.3290.

3/ TSUSA item 700.4544, along with TSUSA item 700.4542, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.4540.

4/ TSUSA item 360.1200 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 360.1515. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 360.1200 and 360.1515.

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 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September--	
			1985	1986
		<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-----	\$4,424	\$3,275	\$1,149
685.2720	Transceivers, not handheld, other than citizens band (CB), for frequencies over 30 MHz but not over 400 MHz, n.e.s-----	38	-	-
685.2740	Antennas n.s.p.f-----	32	-	-
685.4075	Tape recorders and dictation recording and transcribing machines, n.s.p.f., and parts of such machines-----	6	-	-
712.1560	Parts of instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations-----	1	-	-
270.4040	Books, n.s.p.f-----	1	-	-
	Total-----	4,502	3,275	1,149
	Total, U.S. exports to Albania-----	4,502	3,294	1,149

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 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September--	
		1986	1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
161.9400	Sage, unground-----	\$1,368	\$561	\$531
384.8210	Women's, girls', or infants' jogging, warm-up, and similar athletic jackets, of man-made fibers, knit, not ornamented----	8	1/ -	-
384.8243	Women's, girls', or infants' jogging, warm-up, and similar athletic trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., man-made fibers, knit--	2	2/ -	-
192.2192	Fresh cut flowers n.s.p.f., and bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flowers or other plant parts--	2	3/ -	2
Total-----		1,380	561	533
Total, U.S. imports from Albania-----		1,380	918	533

1/ TSUSA item 384.8210 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.8110. There were no imports from Albania under items 383.8110 or 384.8210 during July-Sept. 1985.

2/ TSUSA item 384.8243 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.8143. There were no imports from Albania under items 383.8143 or 384.8243 during July-Sept. 1985.

3/ TSUSA item 192.2192 was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 192.2190. There were no imports from Albania under item 192.2190 during July-Sept. 1985.

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 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September--	
		1986	1985	1986
		<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-----	\$22,295	\$7,919	-
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity-----	11,311	-	-
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	9,708	-	-
521.3148	Coal coke, commercially suitable for use as a fuel-----	7,316	-	1,949
475.0760	Heavy fuel oils, having a Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees Fahrenheit of more than 125 seconds-----	6,826	-	-
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	4,681	2,336	4,681
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal-----	2,988	-	-
486.6900	Agricultural insecticide preparations, n.s.p.f-----	2,168	-	-
521.3120	Bituminous coal, n.e.s-----	1,561	1,614	-
170.3320	Flue-cured cigarette leaf filler tobacco, stemmed-----	1,414	853	-
678.5065	Machines n.s.p.f. for production and assembly of semiconductor devices, diodes, transistors, and circuits, and parts-----	1,131	227	837
724.4575	Magnetic recording discs suitable for use with computers, prepared but not recorded-----	904	-	-
649.5040	Rock drilling bits, core bits, and reamers, other than percussion rock drill bits-----	796	-	406
170.3340	Burley cigarette leaf filler tobacco, stemmed-----	711	-	-
674.3501	Lathes (turning machines) for removing or cutting metal, used or rebuilt-----	695	-	350
486.8900	Herbicide preparations, n.e.s-----	635	-	-
486.2800	Organophosphorus insecticides, other than methyl parathion-----	631	-	-
250.0284	Wood pulp, special alpha and dissolving grades-----	531	-	337
678.5090	Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	514	28	363
712.5045	Equipment n.s.p.f. for testing electrical, radio, and communications circuits-----	510	175	151
	Total-----	77,325	13,153	9,073
	Total, U.S. exports to Bulgaria-----	86,326	25,620	11,260

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 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September--	
		1986	1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
170.2800	Cigarette leaf tobacco, not stemmed, leaf, oriental or Turkish type, not over 8.5 inches in length-----	\$12,869	\$3,477	\$4,847
475.3000	Kerosene derived from petroleum, shale oil, or both (except motor fuel)-----	9,041	-	9,041
475.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f, in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas-----	3,366	256	1,716
117.6700	Pecorino cheeses, in original loaves, not suitable for grating--	1,255	400	573
437.3000	Antibiotics, natural and not artificially mixed-----	1,128	-	175
676.0560	Typewriters, nonelectric, nonautomatic, other than portable----	865	274	233
384.6530	Women's, girls', or infants' wool coats n.s.p.f., valued not over \$4 per pound, not ornamented, not knit-----	574	1/ 219	514
167.3005	Red wine not over 14 percent alcohol, valued not over \$4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon-----	456	70	183
384.7220	Women's, girls', or infants' wool coats n.s.p.f., valued over \$4 per pound, not knit, not ornamented-----	425	2/ 283	375
167.3015	White wine not over 14 percent alcohol, valued not over \$4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon-----	395	58	194
114.4557	Shrimp, raw, peeled-----	351	-	160
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----	346	3/ 879	280
167.3045	Still wine produced from grapes, not over 14 percent alcohol, in one gallon containers, valued over \$4 per gallon, white----	247	71	172
253.0500	Handmade paper, not impregnated, coated, surface-colored, embossed, ruled, lined, printed, or decorated-----	246	-	-
384.8073	Women's or girls' knit sweaters, of man-made fibers, not ornamented-----	231	4/ 177	164
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard-----	225	-	225
682.9500	Primary cells and primary batteries, and parts thereof-----	170	578	-
664.0710	Backhoes, shovels, clamshells and draglines-----	168	-	168
167.3030	Red wine over 14 percent alcohol valued over \$4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon-----	167	102	110
461.3500	Perfumes, colognes and toilet waters containing alcohol-----	116	-	16
Total-----		32,641	6,844	19,147
Total, U.S. imports from Bulgaria-----		35,204	8,723	20,044

1/ TSUSA item 384.6530 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.6530. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 383.6530 and 384.6530.
2/ TSUSA item 384.7220 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.7220. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 383.7220 and 384.7220.
3/ TSUSA item 384.7205 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.7205. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 383.7205 and 384.7205.
4/ TSUSA item 384.8073 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.8073. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 383.8073 and 384.8073.

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 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September--	
			1985	1986
		<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-----	\$919	\$233	\$346
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	195	52	55
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500-----	104	46	45
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity-----	59	9	19
	Total-----	1,276	339	464
	Total, U.S. exports to Cuba-----	1,276	339	464

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 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September--	
			1985	1986
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
700.2946	Leather work footwear n.s.p.f., welt, valued over \$6.80 per pair:	\$28	1/ -	-
	Total-----	28	-	-
	Total, U.S. imports from Cuba-----	28	-	-

1/ TSUSA item 700.2946, along with TSUSA item 700.2942, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.2940. However, there were no imports from Cuba under any TSUSA items during July-Sept. 1985.

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 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September--	
			1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	\$12,818	\$2,938	\$4,927
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	12,358	7,634	5,099
692.3160	Tracklaying tractors, new, with a net engine horsepower rating of 345 horsepower and over-----	2,851	-	-
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing-----	1,320	-	99
170.4300	Leaf tobacco, n.e.s-----	1,130	-	198
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s-----	678	-	68
207.0035	Wooden pencil slats-----	633	49	244
685.6043	Radio navigational aid apparatus (except radar), designed for use in civil aircraft-----	530	-	107
404.3940	Nitrogen function compounds n.s.p.f., and their derivatives-----	523	-	276
710.1014	Gyroscopic and magnetic compasses designed for use in civil aircraft, and parts thereof-----	406	-	49
670.8000	Parts of textile reeling, winding, beaming, warping, or slashing machines, and parts of textile machines for preparing yarns-----	381	-	281
678.5090	Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	321	8	8
666.2510	Meat- and poultry-processing machinery and equipment and parts thereof-----	296	-	-
668.0030	Machines for making cellulosic pulp, new-----	290	-	290
423.1090	Inorganic chemical compounds, n.s.p.f-----	287	8	101
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500-----	279	70	107
404.1870	Alcohols, phenols, and their derivatives, n.s.p.f-----	253	-	1
670.1220	Textile reeling or winding machines-----	244	-	244
124.1527	Muskrat furskins, whole, not dressed-----	243	-	-
670.0735	Machines n.s.p.f. used in preparation of natural or man-made fibers, and textile machines n.s.p.f. for producing yarns-----	232	-	-
	Total-----	36,074	10,708	12,098
	Total, U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia-----	44,049	16,224	15,143

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 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September--	
		1986	1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
		<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets-----	\$7,571	-	\$1,354
520.1120	Diamonds, not set-----	4,534	-	4,534
692.3415	Riding tractors suitable for agricultural use, wheel type-----	2,835	1,106	1,492
700.2946	Leather work footwear n.s.p.f., welt, valued over \$6.80 per pair:	2,580	1/	1,126
607.1700	Wire rods, of iron or steel, not tempered or treated, valued			
	over 4 cents per pound-----	2,529	713	1,366
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	2,037	453	509
692.3406	Agricultural tractors, power takeoff horsepower of 40 or more			
	but less than 80-----			
741.3000	Beads, bugles, and spangles, n.e.s-----	1,926	-	-
437.3000	Antibiotics, natural and not artificially mixed-----	1,452	465	480
700.3552	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f., for men-----	1,445	184	386
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing	1,437	2/	312
	over 4 ounces per square yard-----	1,424	514	278
741.3500	Imitation gemstones, except imitation gemstone beads-----	1,264	450	375
772.5138	Truck and bus tires, other than radial-----	1,221	409	294
700.3522	Leather athletic footwear n.s.p.f., for men, youths, and boys---	1,138	3/	692
605.0220	Platinum sponge, unwrought-----	1,097	-	-
381.8359	Men's or boys' wool suits n.s.p.f., valued over \$4 per pound,			
	not ornamented, not knit-----	1,040	4/ 457	610
999.9500	Formal and informal entries, \$250 and under, estimated-----	1,011	309	347
546.6020	Glass tumblers, goblets, and other stemware n.s.p.f., valued			
	over \$0.30 but not over \$3 each-----	951	424	338
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other			
	than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness-----	938	343	938
167.0515	Ale, porter, stout, and beer, glass containers, not over 1			
	gallon-----	898	224	572
	Total-----	39,329	6,049	16,004
	Total, U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia-----	66,690	18,161	26,947

1/ TSUSA item 700.2946, along with TSUSA item 700.2942, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.2940.
2/ TSUSA item 700.3552, along with TSUSA item 700.3548, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.3550.
3/ TSUSA item 700.3522, along with TSUSA item 700.3517, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.3515.
4/ TSUSA item 381.8359 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.8359. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 379.8359 and 381.8359.

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 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September--	
		1986	1985	1986
		<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-----	\$14,682	-	\$4,334
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal-----	4,919	-	-
106.9200	Swine (pork) livers, fresh, chilled or frozen-----	836	211	296
300.3021	Cotton linters, n.e.s.-----	750	525	241
678.5065	Machines n.s.p.f. for production and assembly of semiconductor : devices, diodes, transistors, and circuits, and parts-----	727	-	113
722.9540	Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still : pictures), other than microfilm and microfiche equipment-----	715	680	-
145.4300	Shelled almonds, not blanched-----	649	162	-
670.7600	Parts of machines suitable for extruding or drawing man-made : textile filaments-----	543	-	85
145.6100	Almonds, prepared or preserved, whether shelled or not shelled--	536	-	-
474.2824	Lithographic and offset printing inks, other than news ink-----	387	-	116
676.2600	Analog and hybrid data processing machines, n.s.p.f.-----	309	-	309
431.4490	Esters of inorganic acids n.e.s. and their salts, and : derivatives thereof-----	304	-	304
694.4043	Single engine nonmilitary airplanes, new, other than rotary wing	279	-	-
771.4300	Film, strips, and sheets of polyvinyl polymers and copolymers---	252	38	134
711.8710	Electrical (including electronic) chemical analysis equipment, : and parts thereof-----	228	-	110
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500-----	223	3	22
184.6640	Meat, including meat offal, not fit for human consumption : (animal feed), other than fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	223	-	223
670.1700	Circular knitting machines, other than hosiery-----	200	-	200
685.8017	Fixed electrical capacitor chips, ceramic-----	191	1/	57
694.6507	Parts designed for use in civil aircraft, n.e.s.-----	189	-	2
	Total-----	27,140	1,620	6,544
	Total, U.S. exports to East Germany-----	29,825	5,678	7,719

1/ Schedule B item 685.8017, along with four other Schedule B items, was created on January 1, 1986, from former Schedule B item 685.8015.

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 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September--	
			1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s.-----	\$12,645	-	\$2,738
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.-----	5,239	219	3,037
772.5109	Passenger car tires, radial-----	3,576	1,822	1,035
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude-----	2,501	-	248
709.6320	Apparatus for medical or dental use and parts thereof-----	2,065	-	-
480.6550	Nitrogen solutions n.s.p.f. used for fertilizers-----	1,900	-	1,710
480.6510	Ammonium nitrate-----	1,766	-	650
772.5112	Passenger car tires, other than radial-----	1,562	485	524
607.1700	Wire rods, of iron or steel, not tempered or treated, valued over 4 cents per pound-----	1,336	-	896
668.5060	Parts of printing presses-----	1,320	604	459
668.2100	Offset printing presses, weighing 3,500 pounds or more, sheet-fed type-----	1,318	60	1,318
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.-----	1,166	575	795
772.5136	Truck and bus tires, radial-----	1,152	245	300
401.1000	Benzene-----	1,134	-	-
494.2000	Montan wax-----	1,021	359	63
608.1310	Sheets n.s.p.f. of iron or steel, zinc coated or plated, painted or varnished, valued over 10 cents per pound-----	819	-	221
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness-----	815	20	349
772.5138	Truck and bus tires, other than radial-----	803	207	207
772.5129	Tires for light trucks, other than radials-----	638	162	117
772.5127	Radial tires for light trucks-----	590	317	49
	Total-----	43,366	5,075	14,717
	Total, U.S. imports from East Germany-----	65,079	14,703	22,523

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 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September--	
		1986	1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
692.3350	Tractors, wheel type, new, n.s.p.f., suitable for agricultural use, at least 160 horsepower but less than 180 horsepower-----	\$8,204	-	\$1,098
435.3300	Corticosteroids, n.s.p.f. (bulk)-----	2,776	846	1,160
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors-----	2,491	1,003	681
540.4200	Glass rods, tubes, and tubing-----	2,223	847	388
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	1,380	-	97
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity-----	1,285	-	-
170.8140	Smoking tobacco, in bulk-----	1,082	-	225
486.2800	Organophosphorus insecticides, other than methyl parathion-----	1,043	419	162
711.8750	Electrical (including electronic) physical analysis equipment, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	1,012	67	67
678.3532	Extrusion machines for use in processing thermoplastic materials-----	890	-	890
640.3820	Metal tanks having a capacity over 75 gallons, for industrial plants or other storage or manufacturing uses-----	750	-	-
170.5100	Unmanufactured tobacco, n.s.p.f., including stems, trimmings, scraps, cuttings and siftings-----	737	-	-
444.1210	Polyamide resins, nylon type-----	727	93	259
710.2820	Electrical (including electronic) geophysical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof-----	614	57	200
772.5900	Tubes, of rubber or plastics, for tires designed for tractors or for agricultural or horticultural machinery or implements-----	606	127	190
431.9090	Acyclic organic chemical compounds, n.s.p.f-----	574	53	332
123.0000	Whole skins of sheep and lamb, not dressed, if suitable for use as furs-----	568	-	112
121.5726	Bovine glove and garment leather, other than rough, russet, and crust, n.s.p.f-----	558	9	-
700.2470	Women's boots, dress and casual, with uppers of leather-----	553	149	241
191.1520	Bull semen (bovine)-----	543	37	77
	Total-----	28,615	3,707	6,177
	Total, U.S. exports to Hungary-----	46,736	15,388	11,815

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 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September--	
		1986	1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
		<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	\$24,116	\$7,810	\$8,321
692.3295	Parts of motor vehicles, n.s.p.f-----	13,500	1/	3,128
412.0200	Autonomic drugs n.s.p.f., provided for in the Chemical Appendix to the Tariff Schedules-----			
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household-----	13,175	829	3,656
618.2563	Aluminum sheets and strip, not clad, n.s.p.f-----	12,555	3,625	2,684
165.1500	Apple and pear juice, not containing over 1 percent alcohol-----	5,364	705	1,463
700.4544	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f., for women, over \$2.50 per pair	4,644	317	35
381.8315	Men's or boys' overcoats, topcoats and car coats, of wool, not knit, valued over \$4 per pound-----	3,452	2/	1,080
107.3040	Bacon, not boned and cooked-----	3,045	3/ 598	2,535
688.4280	Electrical articles and electrical parts of articles, n.s.p.f---	2,655	1,056	1,056
772.5136	Truck and bus tires, radial-----	2,119	476	657
678.3240	Parts of machines for assembling electric filament and discharge lamps and electronic tubes-----	1,648	541	717
692.3460	Parts for agricultural tractors-----	1,586	-	1,576
381.8311	Men's suit-type coats and jackets, of wool, valued over \$4 per pound, not ornamented, not knit-----	1,440	1,024	324
730.1900	Pistols and revolvers n.s.p.f., valued over \$8 each-----	1,402	4/ 1,172	533
607.6610	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, in coils-----	1,353	35	713
384.7220	Women's, girls', or infants' wool coats n.s.p.f., valued over \$4 per pound, not knit, not ornamented-----	1,346	-	437
384.7556	Women's, girls', and infants' wool trousers, slacks, and shorts n.s.p.f., valued over \$4 per pound, not knit, not ornamented--	1,346	5/ 990	971
384.9140	Women's coats n.s.p.f., 3/4-length or longer, of man-made fibers, not knit, not ornamented-----	1,288	6/ 751	873
644.1200	Aluminum foil, not backed or cut to shape, over .00035 inch in thickness, valued over 55 cents per pound-----	1,184	7/ -	1,184
	Total-----	1,078	405	270
	Total, U.S. imports from Hungary-----	98,293	20,333	32,213
		160,534	48,376	56,526

1/ TSUSA item 692.3295, along with TSUSA item 692.3288, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 692.3290.
2/ TSUSA item 700.4544, along with TSUSA item 700.4542, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.4540.
3/ TSUSA item 381.8315 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.8315. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 379.8315 and 381.8315.
4/ TSUSA item 381.8311 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.8311. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 379.8311 and 381.8311.
5/ TSUSA item 384.7220 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.7220. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 383.7220 and 384.7220.
6/ TSUSA item 384.7556 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.7556. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 383.7556 and 384.7556.
7/ TSUSA item 384.9140 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.9040. There were no imports from Hungary under items 383.9040 or 384.9140 during July-Sept. 1985.

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 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September--	
		1986	1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
664.0507	Coal cutting machines, continuous mining machines, and long-wall mining machines-----	\$36	-	-
711.8750	Electrical (including electronic) physical analysis equipment, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	19	-	19
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500-----	6	2	-
712.1520	Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations-----	5	2	-
433.1079	Prepared culture media-----	4	-	4
709.0900	Bougies, catheters, drains, and sondes, and parts thereof-----	3	-	-
709.3000	Medical, dental, surgical, and veterinary instruments and apparatus, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	2	-	-
	Total-----	74	3	23
	Total, U.S. exports to Mongolia-----	74	8	23

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 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September--	
		1986	1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> dollars	<u>1,000</u> dollars	<u>1,000</u> dollars
306.4192	Camel hair, in the grease or washed, not sorted-----	\$516	\$10	\$13
306.4293	Camel hair, in the grease or washed, sorted-----	195	146	195
306.6200	Cashmere goat hair, and like hair of other animals, in the grease or washed, sorted-----	129	279	-
240.2100	Plywood with a face ply of softwood-----	14	-	14
175.4500	Sesame seeds-----	13	-	13
138.0540	Frozen broccoli-----	9	-	-
240.0340	Softwood veneers n.s.p.f., whether or not face finished, not reinforced or backed with paper or other flexible material----	4	-	-
384.9152	Women's coats n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit-----	3	1/ -	-
384.9129	Infants' blouses and shirts n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit-----	2	2/ -	-
167.3045	Still wine produced from grapes, not over 14 percent alcohol, in one gallon containers, valued over \$4 per gallon, white----	2	-	2
222.6000	Articles, n.s.p.f., of unspun fibrous vegetable materials of one or more of the materials bamboo, rattan, willow, or chip--	1	-	-
381.9510	Men's suit-type coats and jackets, of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit-----	1	3/ -	-
384.9425	Women's dresses n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit-----	1	4/ -	-
	Total-----	888	434	236
	Total, U.S. imports from Mongolia-----	888	575	236

1/ TSUSA item 384.9152 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.9052. There were no imports from Mongolia under items 383.9052 or 384.9152 during July-Sept. 1985.

2/ TSUSA item 384.9129 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.9029. There were no imports from Mongolia under items 383.9029 or 384.9129 during July-Sept. 1985.

3/ TSUSA item 381.9510 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.9510. There were no imports from Mongolia under items 379.9510 or 381.9510 during July-Sept. 1985.

4/ TSUSA item 384.9425 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.9225. There were no imports from Mongolia under items 383.9225 or 384.9425 during July-Sept. 1985.

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 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September--	
		1986	1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
		<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
	Total, U.S. exports to North Korea-----	-	-	-

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

Table B-24.--Leading items imported from North Korea, by TSUSA items, January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September--	
		1986	1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
790.2500	Hand fans	\$2	-	\$2
	Total	2	-	2
	Total, U.S. imports from North Korea	2	-	2

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

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

Table B-25.--Leading items exported to Poland, by Schedule B Nos., January-September 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September--	
			1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	\$16,488	\$8,481	\$4,437
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	16,433	9,630	4,981
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity-----	8,887	5,843	1,854
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	5,970	2,649	2,897
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity-----	5,598	3,018	3,018
664.0588	Parts, n.e.s., of excavating machinery, n.e.s-----	4,951	1,002	2,896
818.8000	Shipments valued \$10,000 and under, not identified by kind-----	2,528	628	430
170.6500	Cigarettes-----	2,153	15	611
309.4242	Polyester fibers (in noncontinuous form)-----	2,135	2,078	1,125
461.2500	Perfumes, colognes, and toilet waters-----	1,982	654	725
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity-----	1,924	513	1,114
176.5260	Soybean oil, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	1,829	1,443	666
170.3340	Burley cigarette leaf filler tobacco, stemmed-----	1,552	-	-
818.4000	Used wearing apparel and other used articles, of textile materials, exported in bulk-----	1,280	354	420
310.0027	Nylon yarns, high tenacity-----	1,102	723	642
115.5020	Nonfat dry milk, donated for relief or charity-----	1,042	1,878	-
416.5500	Inorganic acids, n.s.p.f-----	972	-	-
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors-----	816	172	281
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity-----	753	278	117
678.5090	Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	728	20	76
	Total-----	79,123	39,377	26,290
	Total, U.S. exports to Poland-----	110,115	66,791	37,027

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 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September--	
			1985	1986
		<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-----	\$76,987	\$21,266	\$25,982
110.4740	Pollock blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds-----	7,197	12	890
493.1200	Casein-----	4,028	877	1,470
692.3510	Track-laying tractors (including half-track), not used for agricultural use-----	3,648	170	2,288
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household-----	3,605	1,169	1,013
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard-----	3,337	1,529	514
646.2622	Brads, nails, spikes, staples, and tacks, of iron or steel, smooth shank, 1 inch or more in length, not coated or plated--	2,862	1,731	1,219
727.1500	Furniture and parts, of bentwood-----	2,676	870	925
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-----	2,035	513	923
609.8041	Channels of iron or steel other than alloy, having a maximum cross-sectional dimension of 3 inches or more, not advanced---	1,926	-	72
700.4544	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f., for women, over \$2.50 per pair:	1,595	1/	612
700.3552	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f., for men-----	1,468	2/	389
146.7630	Strawberries in containers holding more than 40 ounces-----	1,438	670	471
692.1090	Motor vehicles n.s.p.f., for the transport of persons or articles-----	1,433	593	459
381.8359	Men's or boys' wool suits n.s.p.f., valued over \$4 per pound, not ornamented, not knit-----	1,330	3/ 305	346
100.0110	Horses, male, for breeding-----	1,253	46	1,000
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness-----	1,162	1,793	605
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets-----	1,145	-	-
381.4715	Men's or boys' raincoats, 3/4-length or longer, of cotton, not knit-----	1,116	4/ 829	486
107.3515	Canned hams and shoulders, less than 3 pounds-----	1,053	367	524
	Total-----	121,294	32,738	40,189
	Total, U.S. imports from Poland-----	167,373	52,224	57,468

1/ TSUSA item 700.4544, along with TSUSA item 700.4542, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.4540.
2/ TSUSA item 700.3552, along with TSUSA item 700.3548, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.3550.
3/ TSUSA item 381.8359 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.8359. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 379.8359 and 381.8359.
4/ TSUSA item 381.4715 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.4615. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 379.4615 and 381.4715.

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 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September--	
		1986	1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	\$49,489	-	-
660.3040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam turbines-----	32,784	11,806	95
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal-----	31,066	14,580	8,896
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	20,802	8,355	5,224
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	16,804	6,077	-
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	6,940	1,809	4,928
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal-----	6,655	-	-
421.3400	Sodium silicates-----	4,540	-	4,540
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s-----	2,884	-	-
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f-----	2,724	926	723
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines-----	1,516	293	-
486.8900	Herbicide preparations, n.e.s-----	1,497	-	-
416.5500	Inorganic acids, n.s.p.f-----	1,487	-	-
404.0580	Hydrocarbons, except derivatives, n.e.s-----	1,439	-	-
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity-----	1,083	-	-
486.0900	Fungicides, unmixed, n.s.p.f-----	1,046	-	-
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity-----	919	133	184
250.0281	Wood pulp, sulphate and soda, bleached, softwood, n.e.s-----	835	-	694
710.2820	Electrical (including electronic) geophysical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof-----	817	-	228
674.9002	Parts, for appliances, other-----	761	-	761
	Total-----	186,092	43,980	26,273
	Total, U.S. exports to Romania-----	196,373	55,338	29,847

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 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September--	
		1986	1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
475.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f, in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas-----	\$196,863	\$40,700	\$18,410
407.1610	Mixtures n.s.p.f. of industrial organic chemicals-----	42,932	17,337	-
475.3500	Naphthas derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof (except motor fuel)-----	40,080	22,041	5,115
618.0200	Aluminum, other than alloys of aluminum-----	23,365	-	-
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s-----	19,745	4,320	4,591
475.2528	Unleaded gasoline-----	18,166	-	16,844
475.0535	Crude petroleum, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I. (heavy fuel oils)-----	12,020	6,544	6,099
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness-----	11,407	8,087	3,245
360.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot of wool-----	7,596	1/ 1,663	3,192
475.2560	Motor fuel, other than gasoline or jet fuel-----	7,487	-	7,487
480.6550	Nitrogen solutions n.s.p.f. used for fertilizers-----	6,815	-	1,272
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--	6,426	-	6,426
480.6510	Ammonium nitrate-----	5,517	2,899	-
618.2563	Aluminum sheets and strip, not clad, n.s.p.f-----	5,118	80	4,100
706.1310	Brief cases, school bags, photographic equipment bags, camera cases, and like containers and cases n.s.p.f., of leather-----	4,899	1,765	1,652
475.0510	Crude petroleum and crude shale oil, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I-----	4,797	-	4,797
381.3905	Men's or boys' jogging, warm-up, and similar athletic jackets, of cotton, knit, not ornamented-----	4,773	2/ 2,234	2,438
310.5049	Yarns wholly of noncontinuous man-made fibers, plied, of acrylic	4,033	1,134	1,657
727.3535	Tables n.s.p.f., of wood-----	3,742	1,134	1,171
700.4544	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f., for women, over \$2.50 per pair	3,688	3/	2,869
	Total-----	429,467	109,938	91,366
	Total, U.S. imports from Romania-----	579,210	189,630	161,558

1/ TSUSA item 360.1200 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 360.1515. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 360.1200 and 360.1515.

2/ TSUSA item 381.3905 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.3905. The value reported for July-Sept. 1985 reflects combined imports under items 379.3905 and 381.3905.

3/ TSUSA item 700.4544, along with TSUSA item 700.4542, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.4540.

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 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September--	
		1986	1985	1986
		<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-----	\$20,311	\$4,891	\$8,089
772.0400	Household articles n.s.p.f., of rubber or plastics-----	287	-	73
386.1110	Tents and tarpaulins, of cotton-----	269	-	-
818.4000	Used wearing apparel and other used articles, of textile materials, exported in bulk-----	236	-	-
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity-----	176	-	-
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500-----	112	22	38
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity-----	105	-	43
818.8000	Shipments valued \$10,000 and under, not identified by kind-----	98	17	49
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity-----	48	-	2
795.0000	Nonenumerated products-----	36	21	16
684.6444	Electrical telegraph apparatus and instruments n.s.p.f., and parts-----	11	1/ -	11
442.8500	Drugs, packaged or measured for retail, n.e.s., for human use---	6	-	6
401.0139	Xylenes, other than ortho-xylene and para-xylene-----	1	-	1
270.4040	Books, n.s.p.f-----	1	-	-
	Total-----	21,696	4,952	8,327
	Total, U.S. exports to Vietnam-----	21,696	4,952	8,327

1/ Schedule B item 684.6444, along with Schedule B item 684.6442, was created on January 1, 1986, from former Schedule B item 684.6440. There were no exports to Vietnam under item 684.6440 during July-September 1985.

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 1986, July-September 1985, and July-September 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1986	July-September--	
			1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
381.9400	Men's or boys' sport shirts not having two or more colors in the warp or the filling, of man-made fibers, not knit-----	\$45	1/ -	\$45
320.2927	Printcloth, wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not napped and not of yarns of different colors, of number 29-----	31	-	-
384.2935	Womens' and girls' cotton knit sweatshirts, not ornamented-----	31	2/ -	31
384.5234	Women's and girls' cotton playsuits, washsuits, sunsuits, and similar apparel n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit-----	27	3/ -	-
384.2934	Infants' cotton knit sweatshirts, not ornamented-----	27	2/ -	27
384.9000	Women's trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit-----	13	4/ -	-
	Total-----	175	-	103
	Total, U.S. imports from Vietnam-----	175	-	103

1/ TSUSA item 381.9400 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.9555. However, there were no imports from Vietnam under any TSUSA items during July-Sept. 1985.

2/ TSUSA items 384.2934 and 384.2935 were created on July 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 384.2940. TSUSA item 384.2940 had been created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.2728. However, there were no imports from Vietnam under any TSUSA items during July-Sept. 1985.

3/ TSUSA item 384.5234 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.5034. However, there were no imports from Vietnam under any TSUSA items during July-Sept. 1985.

4/ TSUSA item 384.9000 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.9070. However, there were no imports from Vietnam under any TSUSA items during July-Sept. 1985.

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

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

GLOSSARY

Abbreviation**Full wording**

CIA Central Intelligence Agency
CCC Commodity Credit Corporation (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
CCL Commodity Control List
CMEA Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
COCOM Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls

CPE Centrally planned economy
EAA Export Administration Act of 1979 (United States)
EC European Community
EXIMBANK Export-Import Bank of the United States
FAO Food and Agricultural Organization (United Nations)

GATT General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GNP Gross national product
GSP Generalized System of Preferences
IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency
IMF International Monetary Fund

LTFV Less than fair value
MFA Multifiber Arrangement
MFN Most-favored-nation
NME's Nonmarket economy countries
OEA Office of Export Administration (U.S. Department of Commerce)

OECD Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
QGL Qualified General License
SCE State-controlled economy
SDR Special Drawing Rights
SIC Standard Industrial Classification
 MSIC: SIC-based import product groupings
 OSIC: SIC-based domestic manufactured output categories

SITC Standard International Trade Classification
 SITC categories are defined as follows:
 1-digit SITC: Section
 2-digit SITC: Division
 3-digit SITC: Group
 4-digit SITC: Subgroup
 5-digit SITC: Item

TSUSA Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated
USC United States Code
USDA U.S. Department of Agriculture
USITC U.S. International Trade Commission

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

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