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Quarterly Report

to the
Congress and
the Trade
Policy
Committee

**Trade Between
the United States and
China, the Former Soviet
Union, Central and
Eastern Europe, the
Baltic Nations, and
Other Selected Countries
During 1992**



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Washington, DC 20436

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NOTICE TO READERS

Beginning with the next report (covering first quarter 1993), countries that are not subject to title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 will be removed from the quarterly reports. The following countries will no longer be monitored: Afghanistan, The Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and Slovakia.

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INTRODUCTION

This series of reports by the United States International Trade Commission (the Commission) is made pursuant to section 410 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2440), which requires the Commission to monitor the flow of imports and exports between the United States and certain countries.¹ These countries include, on the one hand, those that are accorded most-favored-nation (MFN) status and are subject to the rates in the general subcolumn of column 1 of the *Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States* (HTS), and, on the other, those that are listed in general note 3(b) of the HTS and are subject to the generally higher statutory rates of duty in column 2.² Among these countries, those receiving MFN tariff treatment are Albania, Armenia, Bulgaria, the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic,³ Estonia, Hungary, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, the People's Republic of China (China), Poland, the Russian Federation (Russia), and Ukraine.⁴

Section 410 requires that the reports in this series be published once each calendar quarter and that they present data on the effect, if any, of imports from the monitored countries on the production of like or directly competitive articles in the United States and on employment within industries producing these articles. To fulfill this requirement, the Commission developed an automated trade monitoring system to identify imports from these countries that have grown rapidly and to measure the degree of penetration of such imports. Because comprehensive data on the production of the U.S. manufacturing sector are compiled and published annually rather than quarterly,

¹ Section 410 requires the Commission to monitor the flow of imports and exports between the United States and "nonmarket economy countries" (NMEs). However, since a number of the countries whose trade is covered under sec. 410 have rejected central economic planning, the term "nonmarket economy" is no longer used in this series of reports.

² As of December 31, 1992, the following countries or areas were enumerated in general note 3(b) of the HTS: Afghanistan, Cambodia, Cuba, Laos, North Korea, Romania, the former U.S.S.R., and Vietnam. The successor states to the former Soviet Union are not listed in general note 3(b), but those still subject to column 2 rates at the end of 1992 were Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. The column 2 rates of duty are, in general, the full rates that were established by the Tariff Act of 1930.

³ On January 1, 1993 (i.e., since the period covered by this report), the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic became two separate nations, the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

⁴ The United States granted MFN status to the following countries during 1992: Albania (Nov. 2); Armenia (Apr. 7); Kyrgyzstan (Aug. 21); Moldova (July 2); the Russian Federation (June 17); and Ukraine (June 23).

For further changes in the MFN status of successor states to the former Soviet Union during the first quarter of 1993, see the update on trade agreements in the section on "Developments Affecting U.S. Commercial Relations with the Monitored Countries" in this report.

the monitoring system is run only once each year. However, every quarterly report presents import data from the monitored countries and discusses trends that may be significant for U.S. commerce.

The reports focus on U.S. trade with Bulgaria, China, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the former Soviet Union, and the Baltic nations, whose current levels of trade with the United States are relatively significant.⁵ U.S. exports to and imports from Afghanistan, Albania, Cambodia,⁶ Laos, and Mongolia are also shown and included in the totals for "all monitored countries." Tables on trade with each of the monitored countries appear in the text and in appendixes A, B, and C. The negligible trade reported for the countries under U.S. trade embargo (Cuba, North Korea, and Vietnam) is no longer included in the total trade figures. Tables for the embargoed countries can be found in appendix D.

Except as otherwise noted, the trade data in this series of reports are compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Imports are the imports for consumption (the sum of directly entered imports plus withdrawals from customs warehouses) at customs value (generally equivalent to f.o.b. (free on board) value at the foreign port of export). Exports are the domestic exports (U.S.-produced goods) at f.a.s. (free alongside ship) value.

The trade data in this series are presented in terms of the Harmonized System (HS). The detailed analysis of imports is based on the six-digit subheadings of the HTS, and that of exports is based on the six-digit subheadings of the HS-based *Schedule B* (1990 edition). The analysis of aggregate trade levels and trends is presented in terms of HTS and HS-based *Schedule B* sections, and references to chapters (two-digit numbers) and headings (four-digit numbers) are included in the discussion of this trade.⁷

This quarterly report contains a summary of U.S. trade with the monitored countries during 1992 and includes separate data on this trade during the fourth quarter of the year. The report also contains a summary of developments affecting U.S. commercial relations with the monitored countries during 1992.

The U.S. International Trade Commission is an independent, factfinding agency. Statements made in the quarterly reports in this series do not necessarily reflect the views of executive branch agencies and,

⁵ The 1991 data on trade with the Baltic nations (Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania) are included within the statistics for the former Soviet Union. Total U.S. exports to each of the Baltic nations during 1992 are shown in table 2, and U.S. imports from each of these countries during 1992 are shown in table 3. Data on trade with the Baltics as a group are shown in tables A-2, A-5, B-5, C-9, and C-10.

⁶ The United States lifted its embargo against Cambodia effective January 3, 1992.

⁷ The Harmonized System is a hierarchical coding system, with the first two digits of a six-digit subheading representing one of the chapters into which a section is divided, the second two digits representing a heading in a chapter, and the third two digits representing a subheading.

unless cited as such, should not be taken as official statements of U.S. trade policy. Also, because these reports are done independently of any other work conducted by the Commission, nothing in them should be construed to indicate what the Commission's determination would be should an investigation be conducted under another statutory authority.

DEVELOPMENTS IN TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE MONITORED COUNTRIES DURING 1992

Overview

Two-way merchandise trade between the United States and the countries monitored in this report increased by 27.7 percent, from \$31.6 billion during 1991 to \$40.3 billion during 1992. U.S. exports to the monitored countries grew by 16.8 percent, from \$10.9 billion to \$12.8 billion, and U.S. imports from these countries expanded by 33.4 percent, from \$20.6 billion to \$27.5 billion. Shipments to the monitored countries accounted for 3.0 percent of the total value of U.S. exports during 1992, and shipments from them accounted for 5.2 percent of total U.S. imports (table 1).

The U.S. deficit in trade with the monitored countries increased from \$9.7 billion during 1991 to \$14.8 billion during 1992. The United States increased its surpluses in trade with the former Soviet Union and with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe⁸ from 1991 to 1992, and it also registered a surplus during 1992 in trade with the Baltic nations, whose trade was included with that of the former Soviet Union throughout 1991. The rise of \$502.0 million in the U.S. surplus resulting from trade with these three groups of countries combined did little, however, to offset an increase of \$5.6 billion in the U.S. trade deficit with China.

Growth in exports to China accounted for 59.9 percent of the overall \$1.8 billion increase in the value of U.S. shipments to the monitored countries from 1991 to 1992 (table 2). Increases in exports to the Central and East European countries and to the former Soviet Union represented 26.9 percent and 4.5 percent, respectively, of the overall annual rise in U.S. exports

to these countries.⁹ During 1992, China was the market for 57.5 percent of all U.S. exports to the monitored countries; the former Soviet Union accounted for 28.1 percent; Central and Eastern Europe represented 13.1 percent; and the Baltic nations, 1.2 percent.

Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment (*Schedule B* sec. 17) were the leading commodity group among U.S. exports to the monitored countries during 1992 (tables A-1 and B-1). U.S. deliveries of passenger transport airplanes (sec. 17, subheading 8802.40)¹⁰ to these countries more than doubled in value compared with 1991 and became the leading export item (table C-1). China was the principal market for aircraft, but some planes were exported to Central and Eastern Europe and to the former Soviet Union. The second-largest group of U.S. exports to the monitored countries during 1992 was machinery, mechanical appliances, and electrical equipment (*Schedule B* sec. 16). U.S. shipments in this commodity group increased not only to China, the leading market, but also to Central and Eastern Europe and to the former Soviet Union.

Two major commodity groups among U.S. exports to the monitored countries declined. Vegetable products (*Schedule B* sec. 2), consisting mainly of wheat, corn, and other grains, fell from first place among exports to these countries during 1991 to third place during 1992. An increase in U.S. exports of wheat to the former Soviet Union was more than offset by a steep decline in its purchases of U.S. corn and a decrease in U.S. wheat shipments to China. Exports of chemical products (*Schedule B* sec. 6) dropped to fourth place during 1992, reflecting largely a decline in shipments of fertilizers to China and to the former Soviet Union.

A record annual increase in the value of shipments from China accounted for 96.5 percent of the overall \$6.9 billion expansion in U.S. imports from the monitored countries during 1992 (table 3). An increase in shipments from the Central and East European countries contributed another 2.9 percent to the overall growth in U.S. imports from these countries, and a marginal rise in imports from the former Soviet Union represented about 0.1 percent of the total increase.¹¹

⁹ Exports to Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are included in the data on exports to the former Soviet Union during 1991 but are not included during 1992. To make the 1991 and 1992 export data for the former Soviet Union comparable, the reader may add the separate 1992 data on exports to the Baltic nations that are presented in the text and in tables 2, A-2, B-5, and C-9. The former Soviet Union would have represented 12.9 percent of the increase in exports to the monitored countries if the 1992 data on exports to the Baltic nations had been included.

¹⁰ This category may consist of new passenger transports, new cargo transports, and used or rebuilt aircraft of an unladen weight exceeding 15,000 kg. U.S. exports to the monitored countries during 1992 consisted entirely of new passenger transport planes.

¹¹ To correct the discrepancy between the 1991 and 1992 data on imports from the former Soviet Union, the reader may add the separate 1992 data on imports from the Baltic nations presented in the text and in tables 3, A-5, B-5, and C-10. The former Soviet Union would have represented about 0.5 percent of the total increase if its share had included the 1992 data on imports from the Baltic nations.

⁸ "Central and Eastern Europe" refers to Albania, Bulgaria, the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Romania. Albania was not added to the data on trade with Central and Eastern Europe until the fourth quarter of 1991, but the data for all of 1991 have been adjusted to include Albania.

Table 1
U.S. trade with the world and with the monitored countries,¹ 1990, 1991, 1992, Oct.-Dec. 1991, and Oct.-Dec. 1992

				Oct.-Dec.	
Item	1990	1991	1992	1991	1992
	Value (million dollars)				
U.S. world trade:					
Exports	374,537	400,842	424,971	104,356	110,235
Imports	490,554	483,028	524,371	127,554	139,829
Balance	-116,017	-82,186	-99,400	-23,198	-29,594
Trade turnover (exports plus imports)	865,091	883,870	949,342	231,910	250,064
U.S. trade with monitored countries:					
Exports	8,947	10,926	12,765	3,247	3,863
Imports	17,252	20,634	27,534	6,178	7,564
Balance	-8,305	-9,708	-14,769	-2,931	-3,701
Trade turnover (exports plus imports)	26,199	31,560	40,299	9,425	11,427
	Percent of total				
Share of total U.S. trade accounted for by trade with monitored countries:					
Exports	2.39	2.73	3.00	3.11	3.50
Imports	3.52	4.27	5.25	4.84	5.41

¹ Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, and the former Soviet Union (including Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan).

Note.—Import figures in this and all other tables in this report are Census-based 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. Although the U.S. Bureau of Census began reporting data for U.S. trade with the individual successor states to the former Soviet Union during the first quarter of 1992, over one-quarter of trade with this region during 1992 was reported with the Soviet Union as partner country (without allocation to the individual states). For this report, data for the individual states plus data for which no state was specified have been aggregated and presented as "Former Soviet Union" (F.S.U.). Data for trade with Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, which had been reported within statistics for the Soviet Union prior to January 1992, also became available during the first quarter of 1992 but have not been included in the F.S.U. aggregation; data for U.S. trade with these countries are presented separately.

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

Table 2
U.S. exports to the individual monitored countries and to the world, 1990, 1991, 1992, Oct.-Dec. 1991, and Oct.-Dec. 1992

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1990	1991	1992	Oct.-Dec.—	
				1991	1992
Afghanistan	4,249	2,942	2,799	344	918
Albania	10,409	17,973	36,068	8,554	18,372
Bulgaria	83,691	141,369	83,598	55,085	24,895
Cambodia	34	18	15,835	18	8,336
China	4,775,734	6,238,054	7,338,594	1,755,797	2,243,232
Czech and Slovak Federal Republic	85,300	119,846	399,094	37,965	92,809
Estonia	(¹)	(¹)	56,051	(¹)	20,864
Former Soviet Union	13,071,629	13,498,452	23,582,113	11,179,072	2966,457
Hungary	151,643	246,922	282,005	41,478	59,917
Laos	771	894	805	81	427
Latvia	(¹)	(¹)	53,807	(¹)	24,844
Lithuania	(¹)	(¹)	44,110	(¹)	17,217
Mongolia	94	12,259	2,433	15	1,724
Poland	395,905	441,039	628,005	126,116	308,657
Romania	367,792	206,065	239,336	42,593	73,886
Total	8,947,250	10,925,832	12,764,652	3,247,118	3,862,556
Total, U.S. exports to the world	374,536,647	400,842,402	424,970,707	104,356,126	110,234,880

¹ Separate data on U.S. exports to Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania were not available until January 1992; trade with these countries was reported within statistics for the Soviet Union through 1991.

² Including reported exports to Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.

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

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

Table 3
U.S. imports from the individual monitored countries and from the world, 1990, 1991, 1992, Oct.-Dec. 1991, and Oct.-Dec. 1992

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1990	1991	1992	Oct.-Dec.—	
				1991	1992
Afghanistan	5,314	3,245	2,413	903	92
Albania	2,197	3,181	5,285	965	2,304
Bulgaria	42,897	42,372	133,839	13,294	22,079
Cambodia	112	0	83	0	68
China	15,119,852	18,855,041	25,514,328	5,726,284	7,041,803
Czech and Slovak Federal Republic	79,014	145,735	237,137	46,199	67,708
Estonia	(¹)	(¹)	12,588	(¹)	2,871
Former Soviet Union	11,031,918	1793,860	2800,541	1182,145	2201,886
Hungary	345,273	367,228	347,684	101,498	92,087
Laos	365	2,156	5,893	319	2,563
Latvia	(¹)	(¹)	9,037	(¹)	4,024
Lithuania	(¹)	(¹)	5,132	(¹)	2,264
Mongolia	1,766	464	7,242	261	3,925
Poland	401,323	350,790	367,712	90,085	102,625
Romania	221,949	70,193	84,973	15,701	17,839
Total	17,251,980	20,634,264	27,533,887	6,177,654	7,564,136
Total, U.S. imports from the world	490,553,739	483,027,878	524,371,400	127,554,116	139,828,513

¹ Separate data on U.S. imports from Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania were not available until January 1992; trade with these countries was reported within statistics for the Soviet Union through 1991.

² Including reported imports from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.

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

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

Shipments from China accounted for 92.7 percent of all U.S. imports from the monitored countries during 1992; those from Central and Eastern Europe accounted for 4.3 percent; the former Soviet Union, for 2.9 percent; and the Baltic nations, for 0.1 percent.

Textiles and textile articles (HTS sec. 11) remained the leading commodity group among U.S. imports from the monitored countries during 1992. China was the source of 95.8 percent of these imports, and Central and Eastern Europe accounted for most of the rest. Miscellaneous manufactured articles (HTS sec. 20) ranked second, but imports in this commodity group were only slightly larger than those of machinery, mechanical appliances, and electrical equipment (HTS sec. 16). Shipments from China accounted for 99.1 percent of the miscellaneous manufactured articles, consisting largely of toys, games, and sports equipment, and for 96.5 percent of the machinery, mechanical appliances, and electrical equipment entering the U.S. market from the monitored countries during 1992. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers (HTS sec. 12), consisting mainly of imports of footwear from China, ranked fourth. The increase from 1991 to 1992 in the value of shipments from China in these four commodity groups combined amounted to \$4.8 billion or to 70.2 percent of the overall increase in U.S. imports from the monitored countries.

Among other U.S. imports from the monitored countries, leather and leather articles, travel goods, handbags, and similar containers (HTS sec. 8) ranked fifth, reflecting continued growth in shipments from China, and base metals and articles of base metal (HTS sec. 15) replaced mineral products (HTS sec. 5) as the sixth-ranking commodity group. A rise in imports of base metals and articles of base metal during 1992 was mainly the result of increased shipments from both China and the former Soviet Union. U.S. imports of mineral products from the monitored countries declined, on the other hand, mainly because of a decrease in shipments of crude petroleum from China and of refined petroleum products from the former Soviet Union.

U.S. trade with the individual successor states to the former Soviet Union during the fourth quarter and the year 1992 is shown in table 4.¹² These data must be interpreted with caution because much of the trade was not allocated; that is, the former Soviet Union in its entirety, rather than one of the successor states, continued to be identified as the destination of exports or as the source of imports in many trade transactions. The situation improved, however, during each subsequent quarter of the year. The proportion of U.S. exports shown going to the region as a whole, rather than to a designated state, declined from 75.2 percent

during January-March 1992 to 4.2 percent during October-December 1992, and the proportion of imports entering the United States from the region as a whole declined from 78.3 percent during the first quarter to 0.2 percent during the fourth quarter.

China

Two-way merchandise trade between the United States and China increased by 30.9 percent, from \$25.1 billion during 1991 to \$32.9 billion during 1992. U.S. exports to China increased by 17.6 percent, from \$6.2 billion during 1991 to \$7.3 billion during 1992, and U.S. imports from China grew by 35.3 percent, from \$18.9 billion to \$25.5 billion. As a result, the U.S. deficit in trade with China continued to rise, from \$12.6 billion during 1991 to \$18.2 billion during 1992. The deficit with China has been increasing every year since 1984 and has nearly tripled since 1989.¹³

U.S. Exports

Although U.S. exports to China increased by \$1.1 billion from 1991 to 1992, the Chinese Government's system of import controls continued to limit U.S. access to this market.¹⁴ The Chinese economy grew rapidly during 1992, resulting in an increase in China's total imports that exceeded the overall rise in its exports.¹⁵ Nevertheless, the growth in U.S. shipments to China was largely confined to a few commodities such as aircraft and some industrial machinery and equipment while major U.S. export commodities such as wheat and fertilizers declined.

Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment (*Schedule B* sec. 17) became the leading commodity group among U.S. exports to China during 1992

¹³ The U.S. trade balance turned from a surplus to a deficit during 1983. After declining slightly from \$54.3 million during 1983 to \$51.9 million during 1984, the deficit with China then continued to rise to \$67.2 million during 1985, \$1.6 billion during 1986, \$2.8 billion during 1987, \$3.4 billion during 1988, \$6.1 billion during 1989, and \$10.3 billion during 1990.

During 1992, the only larger U.S. bilateral trade deficit was with Japan. However, that deficit was significantly larger (\$49.0 billion).

¹⁴ For a description of the import controls maintained by the Chinese Government and the bilateral agreement concluded in October 1992 committing China to reduce tariffs and gradually dismantle a variety of nontariff barriers continuing to restrict U.S. access to the Chinese market, see the section on China in "Developments Affecting U.S. Commercial Relations with the Monitored Countries During 1992," later in this report.

¹⁵ According to the State Statistical Bureau of China, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of China increased by 12.9 percent during 1992. The increase was led by a 20.8-percent rise in the value added by industrial output, the highest growth in this sector since 1978, and by an 18.0-percent increase in construction. Chinese Customs statistics show that China's total imports expanded by 26.4 percent to \$80.6 billion, whereas its exports increased by 18.2 percent to \$85.0 billion. *Statistical Communiqué of the State Statistical Bureau of the People's Republic of China on the 1992 National Economic and Social Development*, hereinafter *Statistical Communiqué of the PRC*, as reported in *China Economic News*, Supplement No. 3, Mar. 15, 1993.

¹² Beginning with the first quarter of 1992, the reported total U.S. exports to and imports from each of the 12 successor states have been shown for that quarter and for the year to date. See also *70th Quarterly Report*, p. 6; *71st Quarterly Report*, p. 7; and *72d Quarterly Report*, p. 8.

Table 4
Reported U.S. trade with the individual successor states to the former Soviet Union, 1992 and Oct.-Dec. 1992
(In thousands of dollars)

Partner	1992		Oct.-Dec. 1992—	
	U.S. exports	U.S. imports	U.S. exports	U.S. imports
Armenia	24,806	1,443	9,373	447
Azerbaijan	401	362	239	61
Belarus	24,901	24,640	23,396	12,369
Georgia	16,308	8,442	5,703	2,719
Kazakhstan	14,412	6,422	7,117	1,734
Kyrgyzstan	1,922	527	110	160
Moldova	8,854	321	7,381	18
Russia	2,064,070	469,546	633,815	161,148
Tajikistan	8,794	1,697	8,174	742
Turkmenistan	35,067	1,087	33,516	195
Ukraine	302,922	88,533	161,553	21,629
Uzbekistan	50,719	763	35,430	300
Unallocated	1,028,938	196,757	40,651	366
Total	3,582,113	800,541	966,457	201,886

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

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

(table B-2). At \$2.3 billion, up from \$1.1 billion during 1991, transport equipment accounted for 31.1 percent of the 1992 value of all U.S. commodities going to the Chinese market. The value of U.S. deliveries of airplanes (sec. 17, subheading 8802.40)¹⁶ to China increased from \$825.2 million (23 planes) during 1991 to \$1.7 billion (35 planes) during 1992 (table C-3). U.S. shipments of aircraft parts (sec. 17, heading 8803) amounted to another \$249.8 million during 1992, and exports of aircraft to China also included the delivery of a U.S.-built communications satellite, valued at \$77.8 million.¹⁷ U.S. exports of vehicles, excluding railway rolling stock (sec. 17, ch. 87), to China increased from \$65.2 million during 1991 to \$319.1 million during 1992, in part because of a rise in shipments of passenger motor vehicles (sec. 17, subheading 8703.23), from \$3.1 million to \$82.4 million.

Machinery, mechanical appliances, and electrical equipment (*Schedule B* sec. 16) ranked second among U.S. exports to China. U.S. shipments to China in this commodity group grew by 22.7 percent, from \$1.3 billion during 1991 to \$1.6 billion during 1992. About 72 percent (\$1.2 billion) of these exports to China during 1992 consisted of machinery and mechanical appliances (sec. 16, ch. 84), and the remainder consisted of electrical machinery and equipment (sec. 16, ch. 85). The leading export items were turbojets,

machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions, transmission apparatus incorporating reception apparatus, digital processing units, and parts for boring or sinking machinery (table C-3).

Shipments of chemical products (*Schedule B* sec. 6) dropped from \$1.4 billion during 1991 to \$995.8 million during 1992 and from first to third place among U.S. exports to China. The decline in this commodity group was largely attributable to a 35.9-percent decrease in fertilizer shipments (sec. 6, subheading 3100.00), from \$981.7 million to \$629.1 million. Nevertheless, fertilizers ranked second, following airplanes, among the leading U.S. items exported to China. Terephthalic acid and its salts (sec. 6, subheading 2917.36), another leading item among U.S. exports of chemical products to China, declined from \$114.5 million during 1991 to \$67.9 million during 1992.

Two commodity groups that previously have not been among the top U.S. exports to China continued to increase during 1992, after growing substantially from 1990 to 1991. *Schedule B* section 18, consisting mainly of optical, photographic, measuring, checking, precision, and medical instruments and apparatus (sec. 18, ch. 90), increased by 34.8 percent, from \$310.6 million during 1991 to \$418.6 million during 1992, and base metals and articles of base metal (*Schedule B* sec. 15) increased by 60.3 percent, from \$231.8 million to \$371.5 million. Copper and copper articles (sec. 15, ch. 74) were the largest product group among exports to China in this section.¹⁸

¹⁶ U.S. exports to China under *Schedule B* subheading 8802.40, consisting of aircraft of an unladen weight exceeding 15,000 kg, were all new passenger transport planes during 1992. These exports during 1991 consisted of 20 new passenger transports, 1 new cargo transport, and 2 used or rebuilt aircraft.

¹⁷ The U.S.-built satellite was exported to China for launching by the Chinese on behalf of an Australian company.

¹⁸ Two of the leading items exported to China during 1992 were cathodes of refined copper (sec. 15, subheading 7403.11), which increased from \$9.6 million during 1991 to \$74.1 million, and copper waste and scrap (sec. 15, subheading 7404.00), which increased from \$32.9 million to \$60.0 million (table C-3).

U.S. exports of textiles and textile articles (*Schedule B* sec. 11) to China declined from \$514.7 million during 1991 to \$325.7 million during 1992. The main reason was a decrease in exports of unprocessed cotton (sec. 11, subheading 5201.00),¹⁹ from \$318.8 million to \$185.9 million (table C-3). U.S. shipments of artificial filament tow (sec. 11, subheading 5502.00), the other textile among leading export items to China, declined from \$88.4 million during 1991 to \$69.8 million during 1992.

U.S. exports of vegetable products (*Schedule B* sec. 2) to China, consisting mainly of wheat shipments, declined from \$367.0 million during 1991 to \$310.9 million during 1992. Shipments of U.S. wheat (sec. 2, heading 1001) amounted to \$273.0 million (3.0 million metric tons [mt]) during 1992, down from \$363.3 million (4.4 million mt) during 1991. U.S. export earnings from the sale of wheat to China have been decreasing every year since 1989, when they amounted to \$1.1 billion. This decline reflects not only a decrease in the quantity of U.S. wheat purchased by China but also, since 1990, the lower price of wheat on the international market in conjunction with the still lower subsidized price offered to China under the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Export Enhancement Program (EEP).²⁰

Another noteworthy development was the growth in exports of mineral products (*Schedule B* sec. 5). After rising from \$58.5 million during 1990 to \$99.1 million during 1991, the value of U.S. shipments in this commodity group increased to \$233.4 million during 1992. The expansion in these exports, consisting largely of refined petroleum products (sec. 5, subheading 2710.00), indicates that China's own petroleum production and processing is becoming increasingly unable to meet the growing demand of its industrial and transport sectors.²¹

U.S. Imports

U.S. imports from China expanded by a record \$6.7 billion during 1992, after increasing by \$3.7 billion during 1991 and by \$3.3 billion during 1990. China was the fifth-largest supplier of imports to the U.S. market during 1992, up from sixth place during 1991 and eighth place during 1990.

¹⁹ Unprocessed cotton ("cotton, not carded or combed") is classified as a textile rather than as an agricultural commodity.

²⁰ U.S. wheat exports to China have been declining mainly because of its record grain harvests during the past 4 years. China's grain production amounted to 442.6 million mt during 1992, the second-largest annual harvest on record, according to the *Statistical Communiqué of the PRC*, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates that its wheat output alone amounted to about 101 million mt. The unit value of U.S. wheat shipments to China declined from approximately \$135 per mt during 1990 to \$83 per mt during 1991. It was about \$91.50 per mt during 1992. Since the last order for U.S. wheat exported to China during 1992 was placed in November 1991, the unit value of these shipments was much lower than was the average market price for wheat during 1992.

²¹ According to the *Statistical Communiqué of the PRC*, China's crude petroleum production increased by only 0.5 percent during 1992.

Textiles and textile articles (HTS sec. 11), the leading commodity group among U.S. imports from China, increased from \$4.1 billion during 1991 to \$5.3 billion during 1992 (table B-2). This 28.4-percent growth in value represented a significant rise in imports of higher priced items, inasmuch as the increase in the quantity of these shipments from China was approximately 14 percent.²² U.S. imports of apparel, not knitted or crocheted (sec. 11, ch. 62), the largest group of products among textile shipments from China, increased by 32.5 percent, from \$2.3 billion during 1991 to \$3.0 billion during 1992,²³ and imports of knitted apparel (sec. 11, ch. 61) from China increased by 24.1 percent, from \$1.1 billion to \$1.4 billion. Imports of apparel (chs. 61 and 62) from China accounted for 15.7 percent of the value of U.S. apparel imports from all sources during 1992.

U.S. imports of miscellaneous manufactured articles (HTS sec. 20) from China expanded by 43.6 percent, from \$3.2 billion during 1991 to \$4.5 billion during 1992. Imports of toys, games, and sports equipment (sec. 20, ch. 95), the largest product group among miscellaneous manufactures from China, grew from \$2.6 billion during 1991 to \$3.7 billion during 1992, and China's share of total U.S. imports in this product group increased from 31.9 percent to 36.5 percent over the period. A relatively small but growing product group among U.S. imports of miscellaneous manufactured articles from China was furniture; bedding, cushions, and similar stuffed furnishings; and lamps and lighting fixtures (sec. 20, ch. 94), which increased from \$436.6 million during 1991 to \$681.9 million during 1992.

U.S. imports of machinery, mechanical appliances, and electrical equipment (HTS sec. 16) from China increased by 38.8 percent, from \$3.2 billion during 1991 to \$4.4 billion during 1992. Imports from China of electrical equipment, sound recorders and reproducers, and television image and sound recorders and reproducers (sec. 16, ch. 85) increased from \$2.5 billion during 1991 to \$3.4 billion during 1992, and those of machinery and mechanical appliances (sec. 16, ch. 84) increased from \$653.2 million to \$1.0 billion.

Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers (HTS sec. 12), the fourth-largest commodity group among U.S. imports from China, amounted to \$4.1 billion during 1992, up 35.4 percent from \$3.0 billion during

²² Under the bilateral agreement that covers most textiles and textile articles entering the U.S. market from China, the quantitative limit on the overall growth of these imports was 3.8 percent during 1992. The actual 14-percent increase in quantity of imports was mainly the result of China filling its quota in all textile and apparel categories under the agreement during 1992 and also using a portion of its quota that was not filled during 1991 and, therefore, carried over and added to the 1992 limit.

²³ The leading U.S. imports from China within this apparel category were women's or girls' suits, jackets, dresses, skirts, trousers, and shorts (sec. 11, heading 6204), which increased from \$585.1 million during 1991 to \$751.5 million during 1992, and women's or girls' blouses and shirts (sec. 11, heading 6206), which increased from \$421.4 million to \$607.1 million.

1991. This increase was mainly attributable to an \$864.0 million rise in shipments of footwear (sec. 12, ch. 64) to \$3.4 billion. Although the growth in footwear imports from China began to slow during 1992, after a rise of \$1.1 billion during 1991, China's share of U.S. imports of footwear increased from 26.5 percent during 1991 to 33.5 percent during 1992. Among the 20 leading items imported from China, imports of footwear again, as in 1991, ranked first and second (table C-4).

Among other U.S. imports from China, articles of leather, travel goods, handbags, and similar containers (HTS sec. 8, ch. 42) expanded from \$1.2 billion during 1991 to \$1.5 billion during 1992. China's share of total U.S. imports in this product group increased from 29.0 percent to 34.9 percent over the period. U.S. imports of base metals and articles of base metal (HTS sec. 15) from China increased from \$648.7 million during 1991 to \$827.0 million during 1992, and imports of plastics and articles of plastics (HTS sec. 7, ch. 39) increased from \$499.3 million to \$784.0 million. Among the shipments from China of base metals and articles of base metal during 1992, the largest product groups were articles of iron or steel (sec. 15, ch. 73), which amounted to \$293.9 million, and tools, implements, cutlery, and spoons and forks of base metal (sec. 15, ch. 82), which amounted to \$193.0 million.

Mineral products (HTS sec. 5) were the only commodity group among U.S. imports from China that declined during the period under review, a decrease from \$696.9 million during 1991 to \$574.5 million during 1992. The main reason was a 16.0-percent decline in the value of crude petroleum shipments (sec. 5, subheading 2709.00), the leading item among imports of mineral products from China, from \$556.4 million to \$467.5 million. The quantity of these shipments decreased by only 10.8 percent, however, from 30.9 million barrels during 1991 to 27.5 million barrels during 1992.²⁴

Former Soviet Union

Two-way merchandise trade between the United States and the 12 successor states to the former Soviet Union increased by 2.1 percent, from \$4.3 billion during 1991 to \$4.4 billion during 1992. U.S. exports to the region increased by 2.4 percent, from \$3.5 billion during 1991 to \$3.6 billion during 1992. U.S. imports from the region edged up by 0.8 percent over the period, from \$793.9 million to \$800.5 million. As a result, the U.S. trade surplus with the former Soviet Union increased slightly from \$2.7 billion during 1991 to \$2.8 billion during the year under review.

²⁴ The unit value of crude petroleum imports from China decreased from \$18.03 per barrel during 1991 to \$16.98 per barrel during 1992.

U.S. Exports

Agricultural exports, primarily cereals (wheat and corn) and soybean oilcake, retained their dominant role among U.S. exports to the former Soviet republics (tables B-3 and C-5). Although shipments of vegetable products (*Schedule B* sec. 2), comprising cereals and soybeans, decreased from \$1.8 billion during 1991 to \$1.6 billion during 1992, this commodity section ranked by far as the largest among U.S. exports to the region. Among these exports, shipments of corn (sec. 2, heading 1005) decreased from \$1.2 billion (11.0 million metric tons [mt]) to \$590.4 million (5.4 million mt) over the period. However, U.S. shipments of wheat (sec. 2, heading 1001) to the region increased from \$414.4 million (4.9 million mt) during 1991 to \$877.1 million (7.0 million mt) during 1992.

The unit value of U.S. wheat exports to the region increased from \$85 per metric ton during 1991 to \$126 per metric ton during 1992. The increase may be explained by an increase in the world price of wheat and by a reduction in the subsidy paid through the Government's Export Enhancement Program.²⁵ The bonus paid on wheat purchases by the former Soviet republics under EEP decreased from \$49 per ton during 1991 to \$37 per ton during 1992.²⁶

The region's grain output increased from 152 million mt during 1991 to 185 million mt during the year under review.²⁷ Imports by the region are projected to decline from 41.6 million mt during July 1991-June 1992 to 26.8 million mt during July 1992-June 1993.²⁸ Analysts expect lower imports because of the higher output level; of a smaller demand for feed grain, which is due to the decline in the country's livestock; and of debt-servicing difficulties by most of the grain-importing former Soviet republics.²⁹ The declining livestock in the former Soviet Union has reduced demand for all imported feedstock. Both U.S. unprocessed and processed animal feed exports to the region decreased sharply from 1991 to the year under review. U.S. shipments of soybeans (sec. 2, heading 1201) to the region declined from \$166.5 million to \$53.9 million over the period.

Exports of soybean oilcake (*Schedule B* sec. 4, heading 2304), used mainly as animal feed, to the region declined from \$485.1 million during 1991 to \$290.0 million during 1992. Despite the indicated

²⁵ U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) official, interview with USITC staff, Mar. 5, 1993. EEP reduces the unit price of a U.S. agricultural commodity to a stipulated level by augmenting the U.S. exporter's shipments with those of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The extent of price reduction is called the "bonus." For details, see USDA, *Increased Role for U.S. Farm Export Programs*, Agricultural Information Bulletin No. 515, Apr. 1987.

²⁶ USDA official, interview with USITC staff, Mar. 5, 1993.

²⁷ Ibid. Russia and Kazakhstan substantially increased their grain output from 1991 to 1992. Moldova was the only former Soviet republic that reported a decline in grain output over the period. The output level remained virtually unchanged in the rest of the region.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Ibid.

drop, these shipments represented the largest group of commodities among U.S. exports of prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco (sec. 4) to the former Soviet republics during 1992. Tobacco products, mainly cigars and cigarettes (sec. 4, heading 2402), were second. U.S. shipments to the region in this product category expanded from \$84.1 million during 1991 to \$246.4 million during 1992. Despite the slight decline from \$611.2 million to \$607.6 million over the period, prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco remained the second-largest commodity group among U.S. exports to the region during the year under review.

U.S. exports of machinery, mechanical appliances, and electrical equipment (*Schedule B* sec. 16), ranking third among U.S. exports to the region, expanded from \$388.0 million during 1991 to \$482.8 million during 1992. Construction machine parts (sec. 16, heading 8431) represented the item that was the largest among these U.S. exports during 1992 and also showed the largest increase from 1991 to 1992. U.S. shipments in this product group to the region increased from \$52.0 million during 1991 to \$99.3 million during 1992. Shipments of automatic data processing machines (sec. 16, heading 8471) increased from \$59.5 million to \$95.0 million over the period and those of turbojets, turbopropellers, other gas turbines and parts for these machines (sec. 16, heading 8411) increased from \$1.1 million to \$30.2 million.

Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment (*Schedule B* sec. 17) ranked fourth among U.S. exports to the former Soviet republics during 1992. U.S. exports to the region in this product category increased from \$37.8 million during 1991 to \$207.4 million during the year under review. Airplanes (sec. 17, subheading 8802.40) led U.S. exports to the region in this commodity group. Ukraine received two planes (valued at a total of \$69.6 million) and Turkmenistan received one plane (valued at \$32.6 million) during the year under review. There were no U.S. exports to the region in this product category during 1991. U.S. exports of motor cars and other motor vehicles (sec. 17, heading 8703) to the region increased from \$11.4 million during 1991 to \$64.7 million during 1992.

Among other exports to the former Soviet republics, shipments of butter and other fats derived from milk (*Schedule B* sec. 1, subheading 0405.00) increased from zero during 1991 to \$79.6 million during 1992. Shipments of animal or vegetable fats and oil (*Schedule B* sec. 3, ch. 15) increased from \$5.2 million to \$94.7 million over the period. However, U.S. shipments of chemical products (*Schedule B* sec. 6) to the region plunged from \$261.6 million during 1991 to \$66.5 million during 1992. This decline may largely be attributable to the drop in the shipments of fertilizers (*Schedule B* subheading 3100.00) to the region, from \$124.2 million during 1991 to \$10.6 million during 1992. Exports of articles donated for relief or charity (*Schedule B* sec. 22, heading 9802) to the region increased from \$46.6 million to \$91.6 million over the period.

U.S. Imports

Pearls, precious stones, and metals (HTS sec. 14) ranked first among U.S. imports from the region during 1992 (table B-3). Shipments in this product group increased from \$165.3 million during 1991 to \$195.9 million during the year under review. Increases in shipments were registered under most subheadings at the detailed, 6-digit level of classification. For example, shipments of nonindustrial diamonds (HTS subheading 7102.39) from the region increased from a negligible level during 1991 to \$19.1 million during the year under review. At \$99.9 million, unwrought rhodium (HTS subheading 7110.31) was the leading item among all imports from the region during 1992 (table C-6).

At \$183.4 million, chemical products (HTS sec. 6) ranked second among U.S. imports from the region during 1992. Although the overall level of imports remained virtually unchanged from 1991, a number of mutually offsetting movements were registered in the shipments of the various product categories. Radioactive chemical elements and radioactive isotopes (sec. 6, heading 2844) retained their lead among these imports despite a decline in the level of their shipments from \$92.0 million during 1991 to \$72.3 million during the year under review. Shipments of natural uranium (HTS subheading 2844.10) dropped from \$87.4 million during 1991 to \$24.9 million during 1992. Nonetheless, increases were registered in the rest of the subcategories of this product group from the region, most prominently in depleted uranium (HTS subheading 2844.30). Shipments under this category increased from \$2.1 million during 1991 to \$32.1 million during 1992. Although shipments of anhydrous ammonia (sec. 6, subheading 2814.10) from the region declined from \$57.5 million to \$46.2 million over the period, those of fertilizers (sec. 6, ch. 31) increased from \$16.8 million to \$39.6 million.

By expanding from \$46.9 million during 1991 to \$122.1 million during 1992, base metals and articles of base metal (HTS sec. 15) became the third-ranking commodity section among U.S. imports from the region. Shipments of iron and steel (sec. 15, ch. 72) from the former Soviet republics expanded from \$20.4 million during 1991 to \$37.1 million during 1992, those of nickel and nickel articles (sec. 15, ch. 75), from \$14.2 million to \$31.7 million, and those of aluminum and aluminum articles (sec. 15, ch. 76), from \$1.1 million to \$20.2 million.

Mineral products (HTS sec. 5) ranked fourth among U.S. imports from the former Soviet republics during 1992. U.S. imports from the region declined sharply in this product category, from \$211.8 million during 1991 to \$114.7 million during 1992. Imports of refined petroleum (sec. 5, subheading 2710.00) decreased from \$184.1 million during 1991 to \$75.5 million during the year under review. However, shipments of crude petroleum increased from \$2.2 million to \$35.7 million over the period.

Numerous changes in the level of imports not included among the first four leading product sections

were also registered. For example, shipments of tractors (HTS subheading 8701.90) increased from \$15.0 million during 1991 to \$29.6 million during 1992, and those of frozen crabs (HTS subheading 0306.14), from \$3.8 million to \$21.3 million.

Central and Eastern Europe³⁰

Two-way merchandise trade between the United States and the Central and East European (CEE) countries increased by 32.1 percent, from \$2.2 billion during 1991 to \$2.8 billion during 1992. U.S. exports to the region increased by 42.2 percent, from \$1.2 billion during 1991 to \$1.7 billion during 1992. U.S. imports from the region increased by 20.1 percent over the period, from \$979.5 million to \$1.2 billion. As a result, the U.S. trade surplus with the CEE countries increased from \$193.7 million during 1991 to \$491.5 million during the year under review (table B-4). During 1992, the United States registered surpluses in trade with Albania, Poland, Romania, and the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic (C.S.F.R.), and deficits with Bulgaria and Hungary. With the exception of Bulgaria, U.S. exports increased to all CEE countries from 1991 to 1992. With the exception of Hungary, U.S. imports increased from all CEE countries over the period. (Merchandise trade between the United States and each of the CEE countries during 1992 is summarized in tables B-7, B-8, B-10, B-11, B-14, and B-15.)

U.S. Exports

For the second consecutive year, two commodity sections comprising capital goods led U.S. exports to the CEE countries. Vehicles, aircraft and other transport equipment (*Schedule B* sec. 17) represented the largest commodity section among U.S. exports to the region during the year under review. Shipments in this product section increased from \$200.0 million during 1991 to \$428.7 million during 1992. The United States shipped five passenger transport airplanes (*Schedule B* subheading 8802.40) to the former C.S.F.R., valued at a total of \$143.6 million; four to Poland, valued at a total of \$115.2 million, and one to Hungary, valued at \$83.8 million, during the year under review.

Commodities classified under machinery, mechanical appliances, and electrical equipment (*Schedule B* sec. 16) represented the second-largest commodity section among U.S. exports to the region during 1992. U.S. exports to the region in this commodity section increased from \$272.8 million during 1991 to \$421.0 million during the year under review. Poland remained the region's largest customer of these U.S. exports during 1992. U.S. shipments to Poland increased from \$125.8 million during 1991 to \$139.7 million during the year under review. Eight of the 20 leading U.S. exports to Poland belonged to this product section during 1992 (table C-27). Based on the

value of shipments in this product section, Poland was followed by the former C.S.F.R., Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, and Albania.

U.S. shipments of goods under the special classification category (*Schedule B* sec. 22), containing mainly articles donated for relief or charity, represented the third-largest category among U.S. exports to the region during the year under review. Shipments in this commodity section rose from \$132.6 million during 1991 to \$163.1 million during the year under review. During both 1991 and 1992, Poland was by far the largest CEE recipient of articles donated for relief.

U.S. exports of mineral products (*Schedule B* sec. 5), ranking fourth among U.S. exports to the region, declined sharply from \$119.7 million during 1991 to \$83.8 million during 1992. Bituminous coal (*Schedule B* subheading 2701.12), consisting of shipments to Romania, Bulgaria, and Albania, made up the bulk of these exports during both 1991 and the year under review.

Among other U.S. exports to the region, shipments of chemical products (*Schedule B* sec. 6) expanded from \$54.1 million during 1991 to \$82.2 million during 1992. Essential oils and resinoids, perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations (sec. 6, ch. 33), and pharmaceutical products (sec. 6, ch. 30) were the two largest product groups among these exports during both 1991 and 1992. During both years, the three Central European countries of Hungary, Poland, and the former C.S.F.R. were the main destinations for these shipments. U.S. exports of optical, photographic, and other precision instruments and their parts (*Schedule B* sec. 18, ch. 90) to the region increased from \$56.5 million during 1991 to \$74.7 million during 1992. Again, the Central European countries received most of these U.S. products during both 1991 and 1992. Meat and edible meat offal exports to the region (*Schedule B* sec. 1, ch. 02) increased sharply over the period, from \$4.4 million to \$44.1 million. During 1990-92, Poland and Romania were the region's main customers of these U.S. products. Exports of U.S. tobacco products (*Schedule B* sec. 4, ch. 24) to the region expanded from \$19.3 million during 1991 to \$37.3 million during 1992. Poland was the main destination of these shipments during both 1991 and 1992. Exports of unprocessed cotton (*Schedule B* subheading 5201.00) to the region increased from \$28.1 million during 1991 to \$32.2 million during 1992. The former C.S.F.R. and Romania were the region's largest customers of this U.S. product during 1991 and 1992, respectively. Exports of soybeans (*Schedule B* sec. 2, heading 1201) to the region, with Romania as the exclusive CEE destination of these shipments during 1991 and as the almost exclusive one during 1992, increased from \$27.9 million during 1991 to \$34.5 million during 1992.

U.S. exports of cereals (*Schedule B* sec. 2, ch. 10) to the region plunged from \$87.7 million during 1991 to \$41.8 million during 1992. Corn, always among the first three leading U.S. exports to the region during 1981-91, was not among the first 20 U.S. exports to the

³⁰ Includes Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic.

region during the year under review. U.S. shipments of corn (sec. 2, heading 1005) to the region decreased from \$72.4 million (544,940 metric tons [mt]) during 1991 to \$10.1 million (58,275 mt) during 1992. The decline is largely explained by the drop of shipments to Bulgaria and Romania. Shipments to Bulgaria declined from \$34.3 million (300,226 mt) during 1991 to a negligible amount during 1992, and shipments to Romania declined from \$29.9 million (201,413 mt) during 1991 to \$2.7 million (200 mt).³¹ Nonetheless, shipments of corn to Poland increased from \$4.5 million (40,979 mt) to \$6.8 million (57,054 mt) over the period. Poland was also the only destination of U.S. wheat exports to the region during the year under review. U.S. shipments of wheat (sec. 2, heading 1001) to Poland increased from \$2.9 million (25,465 mt) during 1991 to \$14.4 million (117,684 mt) during 1992. U.S. exports of rice (sec. 2, heading 1006) to the region increased from \$6.5 million during 1991 to \$17.2 million during 1992. The former C.S.F.R. was the largest recipient of these shipments during the year under review.

U.S. Imports

Textiles and textile articles (HTS sec. 11) ranked first among U.S. imports from the CEE countries during 1992. U.S. imports from the region increased in this commodity section from \$150.6 million during 1991 to \$205.1 million during the year under review. Shipments from Poland, the region's largest supplier of these commodities to the U.S. market during 1990-92, increased from \$57.7 million during 1991 to \$70.6 million during 1992. Shipments from Hungary increased from \$51.9 million to \$66.7 million over the period and those from the former C.S.F.R. increased from \$21.2 million to \$39.6 million. In the largest category of textile imports from the CEE countries, articles of apparel, not knitted or crocheted (sec. 11, ch. 62), overall shipments from the region increased from \$88.1 million during 1991 to \$121.0 million during 1992.

Imports of prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco (HTS sec. 4), the second-ranking commodity section among U.S. imports from the CEE countries during 1992, increased from \$165.4 million during 1991 to \$198.1 million during the year under review. Ranking as a distant third behind Hungary and Poland during 1991, Bulgaria became by far the largest CEE supplier of the U.S. market in this commodity section. Imports from Bulgaria increased from \$18.4 million during 1991 to \$94.8 million during the year under review. Tobacco (HTS subheading 2401.10) represented almost all of these shipments during both 1991 and 1992. During the year under review, this item led U.S. imports from the CEE region (table C-8). Despite a sharp decline in shipments compared with those during 1991, prepared or preserved hams and

cuts (HTS subheading 1602.41) remained the second-leading item among U.S. imports from the region during 1992. Shipments declined from both Poland and Hungary, the region's largest suppliers to U.S. customers in these commodities. Nonetheless, these commodities remained at the top of the list of leading imports from Poland during the year under review (table C-28). Shipments from the region of preparations of vegetables and fruits (HTS sec. 4, ch. 20) declined from \$45.0 million during 1991 to \$29.9 million during the year under review. Despite a major decline in shipments, Hungary remained the region's leading supplier of these commodities to U.S. customers during 1992. As during 1991, apple juice (HTS subheading 2009.70) was the largest individual commodity in this product group, with Hungary as the region's largest supplier to U.S. customers.

U.S. imports of machinery, mechanical appliances, and electrical equipment (HTS sec. 16) from the CEE countries, the third-largest commodity section among U.S. imports from the region during 1992, increased from \$116.0 million during 1991 to \$148.6 million during the year under review. Poland remained the region's largest supplier to the United States in this product section during 1992. As a result of nearly doubling its shipments from 1991 to 1992, the former C.S.F.R. became the region's second-largest supplier to U.S. markets in this commodity section, squeezing Hungary from second place during 1991 to third place during the year under review. Nevertheless, Hungary remained the region's main supplier to the U.S. market in the largest commodity group of this product section, electrical filament or discharge lamps (sec. 16, heading 8539). Shipments in this commodity group declined from \$31.4 million during 1991 to \$23.3 million during 1992.

Vehicles, aircraft and other transport equipment (HTS sec. 17) ranked fourth among U.S. imports from the CEE countries during 1992. Shipments from the region increased from \$101.1 million during 1991 to \$108.6 million during the year under review. Imports of parts and accessories of motor vehicles (sec. 17, heading 8708) from the region, with Hungary as the region's major supplier to the U.S. market, increased from \$54.4 million during 1991 to \$65.0 million during 1992. Imports of tractors (sec. 17, heading 8701), with Poland as the region's major supplier to the U.S. market, increased from \$24.3 million during 1991 to \$26.6 million during the year under review.

Among other U.S. imports from the CEE countries, shipments of base metals and articles of base metal (HTS sec. 15) from the region declined from \$94.1 million during 1991 to \$82.5 million during 1992. Shipments from Poland, the largest supplier to the U.S. market in this product section among the CEE countries during both 1991 and 1992, and from Romania declined significantly over the period. However, shipments from Hungary, the second largest regional supplier to the U.S. market during 1991 and 1992, and from the former C.S.F.R. increased over the period. U.S. imports of chemical products (HTS sec. 6) from the CEE countries, with Poland as the region's leading supplier during 1992, expanded from \$75.5

³¹ The two countries reduced their imports of feed grains from all sources during 1992. Analysts attribute the decline in imports by both countries to the reduction in livestock and to difficulty in financing imports. USDA official, interview with USITC staff, Mar. 18, 1993.

million during 1991 to \$80.8 million during the year under review. U.S. imports of footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers (HTS sec. 12) also increased over the period, from \$51.3 million to \$57.1 million. In terms of the value of shipments in footwear (sec. 12, ch. 64), the former C.S.F.R. led the region's suppliers to the U.S. market during 1992, followed by Poland, Hungary, and Romania. Increased shipments from Romania explain the sharp rise in U.S. imports of mineral products (HTS sec. 5) from the region. Refined petroleum imports (sec. 5, heading 2710) from Romania increased from \$0.5 million during 1991 to \$30.1 million during the year under review.³²

Baltic Nations³³

U.S. exports to the Baltic nations amounted to \$154.0 million and U.S. imports from the region amounted to \$26.8 million during 1992 (table B-5). The U.S. surplus in merchandise trade with the three Baltic nations was \$127.2 million during the year under review. The United States registered surpluses in trade with each Baltic nation.

Vegetable products (*Schedule B* sec. 2), comprising cereals, represented the leading commodity group among U.S. exports to these countries during 1992. Grains (corn and wheat) topped the list of U.S. exports to the region (table C-9). U.S. exports of wheat (sec. 2, heading 1001) to the Baltic nations amounted to \$25.1 million (182,870 mt) during 1992 and those of corn (sec. 2, heading 1005) amounted to \$38.0 million (337,962 mt). Estonia was the largest Baltic destination for U.S. grain shipments, followed by Latvia, and Lithuania. Textiles and textile articles (HTS sec. 11) ranked first and chemical products (HTS sec. 6) ranked a close second among U.S. imports from the Baltic nations during 1992. (For the list of leading items imported from the region, see table C-10).

³² Whereas Romania's Gross Domestic Product declined by 15.0 percent from 1991 to 1992, its petroleum and gas extraction declined by a significantly smaller rate of 4.1 percent over the period. The reduction of domestic demand for energy products allowed increased exportation of some key refined products during the year under review. For details on Romania's 1992 economic performance, see Cosmos Inc., *Romania Economic Newsletter*, Jan.-Mar. 1993, vol. 2, No. 4.

³³ Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. Separate data on U.S. trade with the Baltic nations are available since January 1992.

DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING U.S. COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH THE MONITORED COUNTRIES DURING 1992

China

Most-Favored-Nation Status

The most-favored-nation status of China remained the most persistent and intractable issue in U.S.-Chinese trade relations during 1992. Two bills that would have attached conditions concerning China's actions in the areas of human rights, trade, and strategic weapons to the renewal of its MFN status were passed by the Congress and subsequently vetoed by President Bush, one before and the other one after the President recommended to Congress that the waiver extending nondiscriminatory tariff treatment to imports from China be continued for another year. The issue was raised once again in November 1992 because of uncertainty about the position that then President-elect Clinton would take on the MFN status of China.

The first "conditional" MFN legislation before the Congress during 1992 was H.R. 2212, a bill that reconciled the different versions of this measure that had passed the House and Senate in July 1991.³⁴ The conference version was passed by the House on November 26, 1991, and, to prevent a pocket veto by the President during the Christmas recess, was carried over to the second session of 102d Congress and passed by the Senate on February 25, 1992.

H.R. 2212, as passed, would have prohibited the President from continuing his waiver authority with respect to China in 1992 unless he submitted a report to the Congress certifying that China had satisfied certain conditions. Among its conditions, the bill required that China account for and release all citizens imprisoned as a result of their participation in the 1989 prodemocracy movement and that it make "overall significant progress" toward ending other designated human rights abuses, preventing the export to the United States of goods produced by prison labor, providing protection of U.S. intellectual property rights, providing U.S. exporters access to Chinese markets, and ending weapons proliferation. The

³⁴ The term "conditional" is somewhat misleading since MFN status was granted to China and has been continued each year on the condition that it serves to promote free emigration policies and practices. Sec. 402 of the Trade Act of 1974 stipulates that a nonmarket economy country is denied MFN tariff treatment unless its government allows free emigration (the Jackson-Vanik amendment) or unless the President waives this requirement by determining initially and annually thereafter that the extension of MFN status to that country will substantially promote freedom of emigration. China has been extended MFN status under the waiver authority of the President since February 1, 1980.

measure was vetoed by President Bush on March 2, 1992, and, although legislation to override the veto passed the House, the veto was sustained when the override vote in the Senate fell short of the required two-thirds majority.³⁵

President Bush's decision to continue the MFN status of China for another 12 months was transmitted to the Congress on June 2, 1992,³⁶ and new legislation (H.R. 5318) that would have imposed conditions on the President's waiver extension for China in 1993 was introduced by Representatives Pease (D-Ohio), Pelosi (D-Calif.), and others on June 3, 1992. H.R. 5318 was similar to H.R. 2212 with respect to the conditions it specified. It differed, however, in that MFN treatment would continue to apply to goods produced or exported by an entity in China that is not a state-owned organization. The MFN duty rates would remain in effect for all enterprises that were not state owned even if the President did not request a waiver extension because the required standards had not been met or if his request for continuation of the waiver for China were disapproved by a joint resolution of the Congress under a fast-track procedure.³⁷ This approach was designed to provide continued MFN support for those enterprises in China (including joint ventures) that have made the most progress in introducing market-oriented reforms.

H.R. 5318 was passed by the House (339 to 62) on July 21, 1992, and a Senate version of the bill was passed by unanimous consent on September 10, 1992. The Senate version of the bill was approved by the House and sent to the President on September 22. After President Bush vetoed the bill on September 30, 1992, the veto was overridden in the House but sustained in the Senate.³⁸

Although President Bush's position on China left little doubt but that he would veto legislation to impose conditions on the waiver extension for China, the election in November reopened the debate on the issues relating to its MFN status. The incoming Clinton

administration had not indicated its position on the renewal of China's MFN status by the end of 1992.³⁹

Agreement on Intellectual Property Rights

On January 17, 1992, the United States and China signed a Memorandum of Understanding that commits China to provide significantly improved protection for U.S. inventions and copyrighted works, including computer software and sound recordings, and to adopt rules and regulations for the protection of trade secrets. The agreement resulted from several years of bilateral negotiations on methods for improving China's protection of intellectual property rights (IPR). After little progress had been made in earlier talks, the United States Trade Representative (USTR) identified China as a priority foreign country under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 on April 26, 1991, and initiated an investigation of China's IPR practices under these provisions on May 26, 1991.⁴⁰ When the two countries were unable to resolve a number of principal IPR issues by November 26, 1991, the date the investigation was scheduled to end, the USTR extended the investigation to January 16, 1992, and issued a list of Chinese products, consisting of about \$1.5 billion in annual U.S. imports from China, to which significantly higher tariffs might be applied if further negotiations during the extension were not successful.⁴¹ The United States and China reached agreement during the final hours of January 16, and the list of proposed punitive tariffs was withdrawn.⁴²

³⁹ In an interview on February 28, 1993, Secretary of State Warren Christopher stated that it was President Clinton's position that the United States should renew the MFN status of China subject to conditions much like those proposed in the 1992 legislation. However, in a hearing before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, held on March 25, 1993, Secretary Christopher said that the administration will use the threat of attaching conditions that would require improvement in China's practices in the areas of human rights, trade, and weapons proliferation for the renewal of its MFN waiver, but he added that there are "strong reasons why we want to not do anything with our good relationship with China so long as we can carry out these other very important aims and goals of our foreign policy." On April 22, 1993, Senator George Mitchell (D-Maine) and Representative Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.) introduced new legislation that would impose conditions on China's MFN status, but not until the waiver comes up for renewal in 1994.

⁴⁰ The Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 amended the 1974 Trade Act to include the so-called "Special 301" provisions on IPR (19 U.S.C. 2242). These provisions direct the USTR to identify foreign countries that lack adequate and effective protection of IPR or that deny fair and equitable market access to U.S. persons and firms relying on IPR protection. They further direct that the designation of priority foreign country, which automatically triggers a 301 investigation, be accorded those countries whose policies and practices have the greatest actual or potential adverse impact on U.S. products and who have not made significant progress in negotiating the issues involved.

⁴¹ Under the "Special 301" provisions, the USTR may impose punitive trade sanctions against the country under investigation if it does not agree to make the designated changes in its IPR practices.

⁴² For more information on the "Special 301" investigation and the proposed retaliatory tariffs, see *69th Quarterly Report*, p. 10.

³⁵ On March 11, 1992, the House voted to override the veto by 357 to 61, but the Senate vote on March 18, 1992, was 60 to 38, 7 short of an override.

³⁶ U.S. President, *Waiving Certain Emigration Practices with Respect to China*, Message from the President of the United States . . . , dated June 3, 1992 (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992; 102d Congress, H. Doc. 102-339).

³⁷ Under sec. 402 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, the Congress may disapprove the President's continuation of a waiver by passing a joint resolution within 60 days after the annual renewal date, i.e., by August 31 of each year. Such a joint resolution (H.J.Res. 502) was passed by the House following the extension of the waiver for China in 1992, but the measure was indefinitely postponed in the Senate since it would have faced a certain veto by President Bush with little chance of an override.

³⁸ The House vote on September 30, 1992, was 345 to 74, far more than the required two-thirds majority to override a veto, but the veto was sustained on October 1 when the Senate voted 59 to 40 for the override measure.

Despite the difficult negotiations during the investigation, China made considerable progress during 1992 toward meeting its commitments in the Memorandum of Understanding. To improve the level of protection accorded copyrighted works, China joined the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works in October 1992 and has made a commitment to join the Geneva Phonograms Convention by June 1, 1993. It has agreed to issue new regulations to implement these conventions and to amend its 1991 copyright law to make it fully consistent with them.⁴³ Under the Berne Convention, China will extend protection to existing as well as new copyrighted works and sound recordings and will protect computer programs as literary works for a term of 50 years.⁴⁴ It has also agreed to ensure copyright owners of computer programs and sound recordings control over the rental of their works.

To meet its commitments to improve the protection of U.S. inventions, China amended its 1984 patent law during 1992. Among the key amendments were changes in the law to protect chemical processes in addition to products and to extend the term of patent rights to inventions from 15 to 20 years from the date of filing. The Chinese Government also issued regulations to provide administrative protection for patented pharmaceuticals and agrichemicals.⁴⁵ The amended patent law became effective on January 1, 1993.

China still has no trade secrets law. However, the Chinese Government has made a commitment to pass an unfair competition law that will improve protection for trade secrets by January 1, 1994.⁴⁶

Market-Access Agreement

On October 10, 1992, the United States and China signed a Memorandum of Understanding that commits China to open its markets to U.S. exports by undertaking major reforms of its trade regime. The agreement ended a yearlong investigation under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 to determine whether specific market-access barriers in China were unreasonable or discriminatory and burdened or restricted U.S. commerce. The investigation, which was initiated by the USTR at the direction of the President, focused upon those practices of the Chinese Government that were considered to have the greatest impact on major U.S. export interests: selected import prohibitions and quantitative restrictions; selected restrictive import-licensing requirements; selected technical barriers to trade, including standards, testing, and certification requirements, especially in the

agricultural area; and the prevalence of unpublished or unclear regulations governing China's imports. Other U.S. concerns were China's excessively high tariff rates and an import substitution policy that effectively prohibited the entry of many products.⁴⁷

Although some progress was made toward resolving these issues during a series of bilateral meetings that followed the initiation of the investigation on October 10, 1991, the two sides were unable to reach agreement after more than 10 months of negotiations. On August 21, 1992, the United States took the first step toward imposing punitive trade sanctions against China should it fail to make the required commitments to improve market access. The USTR released a list of Chinese products that were targeted for possible tariff rate increases of up to 100 percent *ad valorem*. In response to the list, which accounted for \$3.9 billion in U.S. imports from China during 1991, the Chinese Government threatened to increase tariffs to prohibitive levels on U.S. exports amounting to about \$4 billion annually. Although the two countries appeared to be on the brink of a trade war, negotiations continued at an intensified pace, and the October 10 deadline for concluding the market-access agreement was met.

The agreement commits China to phase out most of its nontariff barriers, such as licensing requirements, quotas, and bans, on imports of specific commodities and to eliminate regulations that severely restrict imports in certain sectors of the Chinese economy. The scheduled phaseout of the product-specific restrictions began on December 31, 1992, and will continue on a once-a-year basis until December 31, 1997.⁴⁸

Barriers to the importation of only four products—telephonic or telegraphic switching equipment, instant cameras, instant print film, and cathode-ray oscilloscopes and oscillographs—were scheduled to be lifted at the end of 1992, but approximately 75 percent of China's nontariff import restraints are to be removed within 2 years. For example, licensing requirements restricting imports of airplanes and helicopters and import controls on some industrial machinery are scheduled to be eliminated on December 31, 1993, and this step will be followed by the lifting of restrictions on imports of electrical appliances, medical equipment, most computers, and various auto parts on December 31, 1994. Nearly all of the restrictions that apply to pharmaceuticals and to other chemical products, consisting mainly of quotas, will remain in effect until the end of 1995.

In addition to its commitments to gradually remove numerous product-specific nontariff barriers, the Chinese Government promised to immediately lift quantitative restrictions on imports of automobiles and

⁴³ United States Trade Representative (USTR), *1993 Trade Policy Agenda and 1992 Annual Report of the President of the United States on the Trade Agreements Program*, Mar. 1993, p. 56.

⁴⁴ China's copyright law, which became effective June 1, 1991, had provided no protection for foreign books, films, songs, or computer software not first published in China.

⁴⁵ USTR, *1993 Trade Policy Agenda and 1992 Annual Report*, p. 56.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*

⁴⁷ For more background information, see *69th Quarterly Report*, pp. 10-11.

⁴⁸ For a full text of the provisions summarized below, see the agreement, *Memorandum of Understanding Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the People's Republic of China Concerning Market Access*, which may be obtained from USTR, Office of Public Affairs.

auto parts needed by U.S. joint ventures in China to meet their production requirements. In response to another problem of key concern to U.S. investors in China, the Chinese Government agreed to take appropriate steps by March 31, 1993, to ensure that the procurement of digital switching systems equipment is conducted on the basis of internationally accepted procedures of open tender and bidding without discrimination as to the source of the equipment or the entity seeking to acquire the equipment. In turn, the U.S. Government agreed to significantly liberalize export controls on telecommunications and to apply these changes to China.⁴⁹

The agreement further commits China to liberalize import controls on some major U.S. agricultural products, including wheat and other grains, edible oils, and fruits. In addition to agreeing to remove most of the licensing requirements and quotas that apply to these commodities during 1993 or 1994, the Chinese Government committed itself to eliminate standards and testing requirements that apply to foreign agricultural products but not to domestic products and, therefore, serve mainly as trade barriers. China also agreed to resolve within 12 months all U.S. concerns about scientifically unjustified phytosanitary restrictions on imports of fruits, wheat, and tobacco, and to negotiate within a year a veterinary protocol to the agreement that will establish sound scientific standards as the basis for allowing imports of animal-breeding stock.

In addition to providing for the elimination of most nontariff barriers, the agreement commits China to significantly reduce its tariffs on certain imports. The products that are scheduled for reductions in duty rates by no later than December 31, 1993, include edible fruits and nuts, vegetable oils, photographic goods, miscellaneous chemical products, articles of iron and steel, machinery, electrical equipment and parts, cosmetics, and games. Tariffs on these products were raised to prohibitive levels during an economic retrenchment program that the Chinese Government initiated in late 1988.⁵⁰

The agreement also confirms that China has eliminated all import-substitution regulations and policies, a commitment made during bilateral negotiations in July 1992. It further commits the Chinese Government neither to subject any products to import-substitution measures in the future nor to require the transfer of technology or investment in China as a condition for granting import licenses. In the past, China has used import-substitution measures mainly as a means to force U.S. and other foreign companies to transfer technology if they wished to gain entry into the Chinese market.

⁴⁹ According to the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Export Administration, both sides have met these commitments. Bureau of Export Administration official, interview with USITC staff, Apr. 2, 1993.

⁵⁰ For a description of China's tariffs and other import charges, see USTR, *1993 National Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Trade Barriers*, Mar. 1993, pp. 51-52.

Another key provision in the agreement commits the Chinese Government to publish on a regular and prompt basis all laws, regulations, policies, and decrees dealing with the operation of its import and export system. China further promised to issue regulations, to go into effect within 12 months, stipulating that only those documents that have been published and made readily available to other governments and to foreign traders can be enforced. When put into effect, these regulations will end China's longtime practice of using mainly restricted internal directives to govern trade.

Agreement on Prison Labor Products

On August 7, 1992, the United States and China signed a Memorandum of Understanding on prohibiting import and export trade in prison labor products. The agreement was negotiated by the U.S. Department of State to facilitate the efforts of U.S. Customs Service to identify and seize imports that have been produced in China by forced labor and also to reduce such exports by China to the United States. U.S. law bans the importation of goods produced by prison or forced labor,⁵¹ and the Chinese Government, according to statements made by its officials, has regulations that ban the export of prison labor products.

Among its provisions, the agreement commits each party to promptly investigate suspected violations based on information provided by the other party and to report immediately the results of an investigation. It also calls for meetings between officials of both sides to exchange information and furnish evidence that might be used in the judicial or administrative proceedings of the other party. Most important, the agreement provides that "each Party will, upon request of the other Party, promptly arrange and facilitate visits by responsible officials of the other Party's diplomatic mission to its respective companies, enterprises or units."⁵² This was the key provision sought in negotiating the agreement since it allows U.S. Embassy officials in China access to suspect Chinese facilities. A U.S. Customs Service officer was assigned to the Embassy in Beijing to assist in carrying out this provision.

Other Developments

Most of the economic sanctions that the United States imposed on China following the Chinese Government's violent repression of the student-led prodemocracy movement in June 1989 were lifted during 1992. A ban on exports to China of satellite-related equipment was lifted on February 21, 1992,⁵³ and in September 1992, President Bush waived

⁵¹ Sec. 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307) prohibits imports into the United States of goods mined, produced, or manufactured, wholly or in part, in any foreign country by convict, forced, or indentured labor. The U.S. Customs Service may seize such goods and have them reexported, and penal sanctions may be imposed.

⁵² For the text of the Memorandum of Understanding, see U.S. Department of State, *Dispatch*, vol. 3, No. 33 (Aug. 17, 1992), p. 660.

⁵³ For more information, see *69th Quarterly Report*, p. 11.

the suspension imposed on the export of U.S.-built communications satellites for launching by China with respect to six specific projects.⁵⁴ The waiver for these projects was issued in the national interest, as a means of reducing the large U.S. trade deficit with China. On December 22, 1992, the Department of State announced the President's decision to end the suspension of the Government-to-Government military-equipment exports contracted by China prior to June 1989. The decision freed for shipment the arms that China had purchased before the suspension,⁵⁵ but no further sales are anticipated.⁵⁶ In December 1992, President Bush also sent a delegation headed by Secretary of Commerce Barbara Franklin to China, designating as one of its main purposes the restoration of the joint U.S.-China Commission on Trade and Commerce.⁵⁷

Some sanctions were not lifted during 1992. The insurance and financing services provided by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) and the activities of U.S. Trade Development Program (TDP) in China were still suspended. The financing services of the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Eximbank) remained open to U.S. companies exporting to China after June 1989, but loans and loan guarantees for China continued to be limited to situations where a procurement decision by the Chinese party is imminent, the U.S. company risks losing the business without Eximbank support, and advance clearance has been given by the U.S. Department of State on political and human rights grounds. Nevertheless, loans or loan guarantees to support U.S. exports to China, including two first-ever loan guarantees to assist the export of commercial aircraft, reached an alltime high level during 1992.⁵⁸

Former Soviet Union and Baltic Nations

Update on Trade Agreements

The United States concluded a bilateral trade agreement with the former Soviet Union in June 1990 that was approved by the U.S. Congress in November 1991 but was not ratified by the Soviet Union before

that country's dissolution in December 1991.⁵⁹ Subsequently, each of the 12 new successor states was given the opportunity to sign onto the original Trade Agreement after the appropriate technical adjustments were made to reflect each state's newly independent status.⁶⁰ Additional approval by the U.S. Congress was not required. Implementation of the bilateral agreements depends upon each of the successor states taking the appropriate internal actions to adopt the agreement formally.

Trade and commercial agreements between the United States and the Baltic nations of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania were normalized rapidly after they received full international recognition of their sovereignty in September 1991.⁶¹ Agreements with the successor states to the former Soviet Union also moved forward, but the complexity of the Soviet Union's dissolution dictated a slower course of action. (See table 5 for a summary of U.S. trade and commercial relations with the Baltic nations and the successor states to the former Soviet Union.)

The centerpiece of the original Trade Agreement is the provision of reciprocal most-favored-nation tariff treatment. The agreement also—

- Provides improved market access and nondiscriminatory treatment for U.S. goods and services, and calls for step-by-step provision of national treatment for U.S. products and services;
- Facilitates business by allowing the free operation of commercial representations in each country and by permitting companies to engage and serve as agents and consultants to conduct market studies; and
- Offers strong intellectual property rights protection by reaffirming commitments to the Paris Convention and the Universal Copyright Convention, obligating adherence to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, providing copyright protection for computer programs and data bases and protection for sound recordings, giving product and process patent protection for virtually all areas of technology, and providing comprehensive coverage of trade secrets.

⁵⁴ USTR, *1992 Policy Agenda and 1992 Annual Report*, p. 58. For information on the three agreements between the United States and China establishing the conditions for China's entry into the international market for satellite launch services, see *57th Quarterly Report*, pp. 14-15.

⁵⁵ The exports made available to China consisted of an avionics upgrade for the Chinese F-8 aircraft, equipment for a munitions production line, four anti-submarine torpedoes, and two artillery-locating radars. U.S. Department of State, *Dispatch*, vol. 4, No. 1 (Jan. 4, 1993), p. 10.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*

⁵⁷ CNN interview with Secretary of Commerce Franklin, Dec. 3, 1992.

⁵⁸ Eximbank official, interview with USITC staff, Apr. 6, 1993.

⁵⁹ In Proclamation 6352, President Bush proclaimed that the "Agreement on Trade Relations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" (Trade Agreement) would enter into force and nondiscriminatory treatment would be extended to products of the Soviet Union on the date of an exchange of written notices of acceptance in accordance with article XVII of the Trade Agreement. Proclamation 6352 can be found in 56 F.R. 51317. For complete text of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade Agreement, see 56 F.R. 37409.

⁶⁰ As a result of the civil unrest in Georgia, U.S. diplomatic relations were not established with that country until March 1992. The United States now has diplomatic relations with all 12 successor states to the former Soviet Union.

⁶¹ See *68th Quarterly Report*, p. 2, for background details on the restoration of unconditional MFN for the Baltic nations.

Table 5

Status of agreements between the United States, the Baltic nations, and the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union (as of April 12, 1993)

Country	Trade Agreement	MFN	GSP	OPIC	Eximbank
Baltic Nations:					
Estonia	(¹)	Yes	Yes ²	Yes	Yes
Latvia	(¹)	Yes	Yes ²	Yes	Yes
Lithuania	(¹)	Yes	Yes ²	Yes	Yes
Former Soviet Union:					
Armenia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Azerbaijan	Pending ³	No	No	Yes	No
Belarus	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Georgia	Pending ⁴	No	No	Yes	No
Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Kyrgyzstan	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Moldova	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Russia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Tajikistan	Pending ⁴	No	No	Yes	No
Turkmenistan	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Uzbekistan	Pending ⁴	No	No	Yes	Yes

¹ Each of the Baltic nations has signed Trade and Investment Framework accords with the United States. These accords are less substantive than a "Trade Agreement" and provide a structure for Trade Agreements to be negotiated in the future.

² Congress reconfirmed the Baltic nations' MFN status in Pub. L. 102-82 (91), signed by President Bush on Dec. 14, 1991, and effective Dec. 19, 1991.

³ Awaiting ratification by country's parliament.

⁴ Negotiations in progress.

Source: Compiled from information supplied by the International Trade Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce and by the Office of the USTR.

On April 7, 1992, an exchange of diplomatic notes took place between the United States and the Republic of Armenia in accordance with article XVII of the Trade Agreement, as modified by technical adjustments, and the Trade Agreement with respect to Armenia became effective on that date.⁶² Similarly, the Trade Agreement with respect to the Russian Federation became effective on June 17, 1992,⁶³ with respect to Ukraine on June 23,⁶⁴ with respect to the Republic of Moldova on July 2,⁶⁵ and with respect to Kyrgyzstan on August 21.⁶⁶ The Trade Agreement with respect to Belarus became effective February 16, 1993.⁶⁷ An agreement signed with Kazakhstan on May 19, 1992, was held up pending ratification by that country's parliament and did not become effective until February 18, 1993.⁶⁸ Turkmenistan and the United States signed an agreement on March 23, 1993, that will lead to mutual MFN after the exchange of diplomatic notes. Most recently, an agreement with Azerbaijan was signed on April 12, 1993, and is

awaiting ratification by that country's parliament. Trade agreements are under negotiation with Georgia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.

It is expected that the Trade Agreement will create commercial opportunities for enterprises in the successor states, help to promote their development of market-based economies, and, at the same time, lay the foundation for enhanced trade opportunities for U.S. businesses. According to the USTR, however, it is likely that trade with the newly independent countries of the former Soviet Union will be restricted in the immediate future due to the limited infrastructure and foreign exchange resources of these countries.⁶⁹ In addition to changing legal structures and banking systems, they are also struggling with currency convertibility, inflation, unemployment, and, in some cases, border disputes.

Russia Suspended from USDA Export Credit Program

Russia was suspended from the U.S. Government's GSM-102 loan guarantee program aimed at supporting U.S. farm exports on November 30, 1992, after defaulting on agricultural loans from

⁶² 57 F.R. 12846.

⁶³ 57 F.R. 27840.

⁶⁴ 57 F.R. 28771.

⁶⁵ 57 F.R. 30531.

⁶⁶ 57 F.R. 39271.

⁶⁷ 58 F.R. 11096.

⁶⁸ 58 F.R. 11647.

⁶⁹ USTR, 1993 National Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Trade Barriers, p. 204.

banks backed with U.S. repayment guarantees. The defaults exceeded \$100 million at yearend 1992.

The export credit program is administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Commodity Credit Corporation. Russia and other newly independent countries that once made up the former Soviet Union owe more than \$4 billion under the program, mostly in loans taken out after January 1991.⁷⁰ By law, USDA is prevented from extending credits to a country that cannot service the debt, and credits cannot be extended simply for foreign policy purposes. Russia had contracted for \$250 million in U.S. agricultural commodities under the GSM-102 export credit guarantee program in October 1992 before it was suspended from the program on November 30. Those shipments have been held up at U.S. ports since the suspension.⁷¹

During negotiations with U.S. officials to settle the credit crisis, Russia has attempted to decouple debt it incurred since the dissolution of the U.S.S.R. from the old Soviet debt, and made a payment of \$15 million in March 1993. At that time, Russian Deputy Prime Minister Shokin said the payment represented all the arrears owed just by Russia in the credit program. Russia began receiving U.S. export credits on its own in May 1992.

The bilateral negotiations to resolve Russia's credit problems continued into 1993. One sticking point was upcoming Paris Club talks to restructure the Former Soviet Union's foreign debt of \$80 billion.⁷² Russian Deputy Prime Minister Shokin has said that Russia will not repay loans made to the former Soviet Union until a debt sharing arrangement can be worked out with Ukraine and the Paris Club completes its rescheduling of the overall debt.⁷³

Central and Eastern Europe

During 1992, commercial contacts further improved and expanded between the United States and the Central and East European countries. At the end of that year, all CEE countries, with the exception of Romania, had most-favored-nation tariff status. With

⁷⁰ As of March 1993, arrears had reached more than \$600 million and the USDA had paid off more than \$200 million in claims. At the current rate of default, Russia and the other countries could be more than \$1 billion in arrears by June 1993. USDA official, interview with USITC staff, Apr. 1, 1993.

⁷¹ The stalled sales include 1 million tons of corn and 600,000 tons of wheat. USDA officials indicated in March 1993, that the shipments would move forward after an agreement on the debt is reached. Such an agreement could include a rescheduling of the GSM-102 debt, payment of the \$600 million in arrears, or a combination of the two.

⁷² Those talks were delayed by disputes between Russia and Ukraine over whether the debt will be divided. Ukraine wants to split the debt in order to claim some of the former Soviet Union's assets. The Paris Club has said that is unacceptable.

⁷³ The Bureau of National Affairs, *Eastern Europe Reporter*, Mar. 15, 1993, p. 200.

the exception of Albania and Romania, tariff concessions under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) were available to all CEE countries. The U.S. Government declared that it would consider all agreements concluded with the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic binding for itself, as well as for the two successor states, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic. However, the U.S. Government expressed willingness to renegotiate any agreement if either or both of the new states so requested.

MFN Developments

Former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic and Hungary

On April 14, 1992, President Bush determined that title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2431-2441) should no longer apply to the C.S.F.R. and Hungary.⁷⁴ Legislation authorizing the President to cease application of title IV to the two countries was passed on December 4, 1991.⁷⁵ As a result, the United States ceased to make the MFN tariff status of the former C.S.F.R. and Hungary contingent upon the results of examinations regarding their respective emigration laws. The MFN status of the two countries became permanent. The breakup of the former C.S.F.R. did not affect the MFN status of the two successor states. The two sovereign states are legitimate successors to the legal status of the former C.S.F.R.

Albania

On May 14, 1992, the United States and Albania signed a bilateral commercial agreement, providing for the reciprocal extension of MFN tariff treatment.⁷⁶ The President waived Albania's full compliance with the freedom-of-emigration requirements of the Trade Act of 1974 on May 20, 1992. The U.S. Congress enacted the bilateral commercial agreement on August 26, 1992 and the Albanian parliament ratified the agreement on October 28, 1992.⁷⁷ The reciprocal MFN tariff status went into effect on November 2, 1992.⁷⁸

⁷⁴ 57 F.R. 12863 and 12865.

⁷⁵ P.L. 102-182; Stat. 1233; U.S.C. 2434 note. For further details on the process of removing the two countries from obligations specified by title IV of the 1974 Trade Act, see *69th Quarterly Report*, pp. 16 and 17, and *71st Quarterly Report*, p. 12.

⁷⁶ *71st Quarterly Report*, p. 12. The extension of MFN tariff treatment to a country under the authority of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 requires compliance with the freedom-of-emigration (Jackson-Vanik Amendment) of the act (19 U.S.C. 2432). Compliance might occur either by Presidential determination that the country has fulfilled the requirements or through a Presidential waiver of full-compliance issued for 1 year.

In addition, a country seeking MFN treatment under title IV must enter into a bilateral commercial agreement with the United States (19 U.S.C. 2435). MFN treatment goes into effect after the U.S. Congress approves the agreement by a joint resolution, the partner country's legislative body enacts the bilateral treaty, and an exchange of written notices of acceptance occurs. The effective date is published in the *Federal Register*.

⁷⁷ U.S. Department of State official, interview with USITC staff, Jan. 8, 1993.

⁷⁸ 57 F.R. 54268.

Romania

Romania, which had MFN status under title IV from 1975 to 1988, made some progress toward regaining it during the year under review.⁷⁹ On April 3, 1992, the United States and Romania signed a bilateral commercial agreement providing for the reciprocal extension of MFN tariff treatment. The President waived Romania's full compliance with the freedom-of-emigration requirements of the Trade Act of 1974 on June 3, 1992. However, on September 30, 1992, the House of Representatives defeated the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 512) to restore Romania's MFN status.⁸⁰

Bilateral Treaties

The bilateral investment treaty between the United States and the former C.S.F.R. went into effect on December 19, 1992.⁸¹ It was signed on October 22, 1991, the U.S. Senate approved it on August 11, 1992, and the joint legislative body of the former C.S.F.R. approved it on September 25, 1992.⁸² The United States signed a bilateral investment treaty with Romania on May 28, 1992, and with Bulgaria on September 23, 1992.⁸³ Neither of these treaties was entered into force at the publication of this report. Although the Romanian parliament ratified the treaty on November 13, 1992, ratification by the Senate was pending.⁸⁴ The treaty with Bulgaria was awaiting ratification by both the Bulgarian parliament and the U.S. Senate.⁸⁵

During the year under review, government officials from the United States and Hungary met on two occasions to conclude a bilateral business and economic treaty.⁸⁶ Officials from the United States and Poland continued negotiations to resolve legal and technical difficulties in the enforcement of intellectual

⁷⁹ For details on Romania's decision not to seek renewal of its MFN status, see *57th Quarterly Report*, pp. 11 and 12.

⁸⁰ *Congressional Record*, Vol. 138, No. 137 (Sept. 30, 1992), p. H9884. On October 5, 1992, a major Romanian newspaper carried the message of Virginia Congressman Frank R. Wolf to the Romanian public. The message indicated that "the rejection of MFN for Romania should not be misinterpreted as a vote against the Romanian people, but rather as persistent skepticism over President Iliescu's capacity to continue economic and democratic reforms." (U.S. Department of State Telegram, Bucharest, Message Reference No. 270930Z.)

⁸¹ U.S. Department of State official, interview with USITC staff, Jan. 13, 1993.

⁸² *Ibid.* For a description of guarantees for U.S. investors under a bilateral investment treaty, see *69th Quarterly Report*, p. 17.

⁸³ U.S. Department of Commerce official, International Trade Administration, interview with USITC staff, January 22, 1993.

⁸⁴ U.S. Department of Commerce official, International Trade Administration, interview with USITC staff, Mar. 8, 1993, and U.S. Senate Foreign Relations staffer, interview with USITC staff, Apr. 15, 1993.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*

⁸⁶ U.S. Department of State official, interview with USITC staff, Jan. 13, 1993.

property rights covered by their bilateral business and economic treaty.⁸⁷ Although the treaty had been ratified by both sides in 1991, outstanding differences concerning intellectual property rights prevented it from becoming effective during 1992.⁸⁸

Liberalization of Export Controls

On May 1, 1992, the United States ceased to require a validated license for reexports from members of the 17-nation Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls (COCOM) for a wide range of dual-use (military and civilian) products and destinations.⁸⁹ This new rule lifted the burden from firms in other COCOM member countries to administer U.S. reexport controls in addition to their own national controls.⁹⁰ As a result, authorized foreign customers have to wait a shorter period of time than in the past to obtain U.S. controlled items.⁹¹

On May 8, 1992, the Department of Commerce announced the removal of Hungary from the list of proscribed destinations for strategically controlled exports.⁹² Hungary is the first country to be removed from the list of controlled countries among the former members of the now dissolved Warsaw Pact.⁹³ The U.S. decision came on the heels of Hungary's agreement to implement a comprehensive export-control system. The new system assures that goods and technology subject to COCOM control will not be exported to proscribed destinations from Hungary. Licenses will still be required for some items that might be harmful to U.S. national security if accidentally diverted to countries still on the list of proscribed destinations. Hungary is now eligible for the so-called distribution license, a type of U.S. export licence, which allows U.S. vendors to make multiple sales to approved customers.

Export control officials continued to assist other CEE countries and the Baltic states in adopting national safeguard regimes that would allow COCOM to remove these countries from the proscribed list. During 1992, Poland and the former C.S.F.R. received increasingly favorable licensing treatment from COCOM, based on their progress toward implementing effective controls.

⁸⁷ U.S. Department of State Telegram, Washington, D.C., Message Reference No. 297346, and *65th Quarterly Report*, pp. 14 and 15.

⁸⁸ U.S. Department of Commerce official, International Trade Administration, interview with USITC staff, Jan. 14, 1993.

⁸⁹ COCOM is composed of the following countries: the United States, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom. The organization was established in 1949 to control the export of high-tech or militarily useful Western goods to "unfriendly" countries.

⁹⁰ U.S. Department of State Telegram, Washington, D.C., Message Reference No. 194947.

⁹¹ *Ibid.*

⁹² 57 F.R. 19805.

⁹³ Established in 1955, the Warsaw Pact included Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the C.S.F.R., East Germany, and the Soviet Union. The pact's military structure, i.e., its Joint Command, General Staff, and other joint military institutions, was dissolved in early 1991.

Acting on U.S. initiative, the COCOM countries created a "cooperation council," which brought together COCOM members, the CEE countries, and the successor states to the Soviet Union to help develop effective control systems and to discuss related issues.⁹⁴ At its first meeting on November 24, 1992, the COCOM cooperation council detailed the conditions for the removal of a country from the control list and the stages involved in the process. Also during the fall of 1992, the United States and the COCOM began a new series of rounds aimed at further reducing the list of dual-use commodities and technology still subject to control.⁹⁵ Meanwhile, COCOM agreed to procedures designed to simplify the process of obtaining licenses for telecommunications links with the former communist states.⁹⁶

Since 1989, the United States and other Western nations have significantly reduced controls on exports to the monitored countries.⁹⁷ The currently enforced system of export controls by the COCOM countries does not stand in the way of economic development of the countries still on the COCOM list.⁹⁸

Trade Enhancement Initiative for Central and Eastern Europe

Progress under the 1991 Trade Enhancement Initiative (TEI) for CEE countries continued during 1992.⁹⁹ The purpose of the program is to remove trade barriers between the United States and these countries and to assist them in developing their ability to participate in international markets.¹⁰⁰ The program encompasses three broad areas of assistance: opening markets, avoiding the displacement of agricultural exports, and building export infrastructure.

Opening markets

The original TEI goals, determined during 1991, focused on increasing U.S. imports of textiles, steel, and cheese from the CEE countries, and expanding their GSP benefits. The year under review brought no new developments in textiles and cheese. The bilateral textile agreements with Hungary, Poland, and the former C.S.F.R., which allowed these countries to increase their textile quotas by 30 to 100 percent, were negotiated during 1991 and covered the year under review. The TEI commitment on cheese is to increase the access of CEE exporters to U.S. cheese markets subject to quota limitations at the same time as the

results of the Uruguay Round agriculture negotiations are implemented. The TEI commitment on steel comprised adjustment of ceilings on imports from the beneficiary countries through the flexibility provisions or by increasing quotas. This commitment lost meaning on March 31, 1992, when the entire system of voluntary restraint agreements (VRAs) on steel expired. Beyond lifting the VRAs, the CEE countries also stand to benefit from U.S. efforts aimed at the conclusion of a multilateral steel agreement. The agreement sought by the United States would liberalize steel trade and open international markets by disciplining subsidies and nontariff barriers, as well as by eliminating tariffs over a period of 10 years.¹⁰¹

The TEI commitment on GSP was to invite petitions from the beneficiary countries and give them special and expedited consideration. Based on this initiative, 83 new items were added to the list of GSP-eligible imports from the region. Based on 1991 trade data, these additions should provide an additional \$36 million worth of trade opportunities to the CEE countries eligible for the GSP program.¹⁰²

The GSP program for the CEE countries did not escape controversy during 1992. On March 1, 1992, Poland entered into an Association Agreement with the European Community. Just prior to the implementation of that agreement, Poland increased its applied MFN rates of duty. Consequently, U.S. exports to Poland faced tariffs significantly higher than those faced by exports originating in the EC.¹⁰³ Several U.S. companies complained about discrimination against them by Poland. These complaints opened the question of Poland's eligibility for U.S. GSP status. Section 502 (b) (3) of the Trade Act of 1974 says that the President shall not designate any country as a beneficiary developing country "if such country affords preferential treatment to the products of a developed country, other than the United States, which has or is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the United States commerce."¹⁰⁴ As an interim solution to the problem, the United States proposed that Poland temporarily suspend or reduce its tariffs on some 100 items of interest to U.S. exporters.¹⁰⁵

Avoiding displacement of agricultural exports

The United States continued to consult with the CEE countries, as part of TEI, to avoid the displacement of CEE agricultural exports by like or similar products originating in the United States.¹⁰⁶

⁹⁴ The Bureau of National Affairs, *International Trade Reporter*, June 17, 1992, p. 1052.

⁹⁵ U.S. Department of Commerce official, Bureau of Export Administration, interview with USITC staff, Mar. 10, 1993.

⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁷ For details on the reduction of export controls, see *62d Quarterly Report*, pp. 12 and 13; *67th Quarterly Report*, pp. 14 and 15; and *69th Quarterly Report*, pp. 15 and 16.

⁹⁸ U.S. Department of Commerce, *Export Administration Annual Report*, Fiscal Year 1991, p. 16.

⁹⁹ For developments under this program during 1991, see *69th Quarterly Report*, pp. 17 and 18.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid.

¹⁰¹ USTR, *1993 Trade Policy Agenda and 1992 Annual Report of the President of the United States on the Trade Agreements Program*, Mar. 1993, p. 78.

¹⁰² Ibid.

¹⁰³ Ibid.

¹⁰⁴ 19 U.S.C. 2462 (b) (3).

¹⁰⁵ USTR, *1993 Trade Policy Agenda and 1992 Annual Report*, Mar. 1993, p. 81. Negotiations on this matter should be concluded during 1993. Ibid. For more information on the potential problem involved in the GSP status of the CEE countries, see USITC, *International Economic Review*, Jan. 1993, p. 9.

¹⁰⁶ USTR, *1993 Trade Policy Agenda and 1992 Annual Report*, Mar. 1993, p. 79.

Building export infrastructure

Also as part of TEI, the United States pledged to finance a number of programs aimed at enhancing the ability of the CEE countries to export. During the year under review, the U.S. Government continued to finance technical assistance in organizing export-oriented investment and export promotion programs that conform to the guidelines set forth by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Training programs and seminars during 1992 emphasized export financing, marketing, and government procurement.¹⁰⁷ These were financed from congressional appropriations for foreign assistance and were channelled to the appropriate U.S. Government agency or to private firms by the U.S. Agency for International Development. The funds expended on these programs are included under "economic restructuring" in country-specific U.S. foreign assistance statistics.

Assistance

Appropriations for bilateral assistance to the CEE countries totaled \$345.7 million during fiscal year 1992. Of this total, Albania received \$30.9 million, Bulgaria \$39.9 million, the former C.S.F.R. \$61.9 million, Hungary \$49.6 million, Poland \$143.0 million, and Romania \$20.4 million. The tabulation at the bottom of the page shows the subtotals for the six countries by major programs during fiscal year 1992 (in millions of dollars).

Assistance and grants under the largest program group, economic restructuring, amounted to \$274.0 million during fiscal year 1992. At \$142.5 million, assistance for stimulating investment and trade was the largest item within this group. This item included appropriations for the various enterprise funds that made direct equity investments and extended loans to small- and medium-sized private businesses with the potential to improve the region's export performance.¹⁰⁸ Also within the program group of

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰⁸ The Polish-American Enterprise Fund and the Hungarian-American Enterprise Fund were established in 1990. The Czech-and-Slovak-American Enterprise Fund and the Bulgarian-American Enterprise Fund were established in 1991. Since its establishment, the Czech-and-Slovak-American Enterprise Fund had two field offices in the former C.S.F.R., one in Prague, the Czech-American Enterprise Fund, and one in Bratislava, the Slovak-American Enterprise Fund. Congressional appropriations administered through the U.S.

economic restructuring, technical assistance and grants to foster the privatization of enterprises and to improve the business climate amounted to \$57.8 million, and those to develop agriculture and agribusiness amounted to \$36.7 million. Appropriations also included a lump sum of \$66.6 million from which all six countries benefited.¹⁰⁹ Most of this sum represented the proportion of the six countries in the \$68.9 million total U.S. contribution to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) during fiscal year 1992.¹¹⁰

Several U.S. Government agencies expanded the assistance they provided to the CEE countries. For example, the East European Business Information Center (EEBIC) at the U.S. Department of Commerce, which created a data base during 1991 to match U.S. companies with CEE counterparts, prepared the ground for the expansion and refinement of the matching service during 1993. Early during 1992, officials from the U.S. Department of Commerce and the USITC gave seminars in Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, and the former C.S.F.R. to explain U.S. antidumping and countervailing duty laws.¹¹¹

OPIC and Eximbank

During fiscal year 1992, political risk insurance and loan guarantees extended by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation to U.S. investors in the former C.S.F.R. amounted to \$269.7 million. Similar assistance to U.S. investors in Poland was \$231.5 million, and in Hungary it was \$26.1 million.¹¹² The rest of the CEE countries were also eligible for investment support during 1992.

¹⁰⁸—Continued

headquarters of the Czech-and-Slovak-American Enterprise Fund have not been divided during fiscal year 1992 and fiscal year 1993. Appropriations for particular projects are based on merit rather than on any quota between the two new countries. (Czech-and-Slovak-American Enterprise Fund official, interview with USITC staff, Mar. 8, 1993.)

¹⁰⁹ In addition to the six countries, the lump sum also covered not country-specific assistance for the successor states to the former Yugoslavia and the Baltic states.

¹¹⁰ For descriptions of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the U.S. participation therein, see *65th Quarterly Report*, p. 17 and USITC, *International Economic Review*, Apr. 1991, pp. 9-10.

¹¹¹ U.S. Department of Commerce memorandum, Feb. 14, 1992.

¹¹² For more details on OPIC services to the CEE countries, including the list of U.S. investors by country, see Overseas Private Investment Corp., *1992 Annual Report*, p. 21.

	Albania	Bulgaria	C.S.F.R.	Hungary	Poland	Romania
Strengthening democratic institutions	3.0	3.1	2.4	3.2	4.7	2.0
Economic restructuring	23.4	30.4	50.6	37.2	122.2	10.2
Improving the quality of Life	4.4	6.0	8.5	9.1	16.0	7.8
Miscellaneous	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4

During fiscal year 1992, Eximbank extended \$283.5 million in medium- and long-term credits and credit guarantees for companies exporting to Poland, \$163.2 million to those exporting to the former C.S.F.R. Although all Eximbank programs were available to support exports to Hungary, no support was requested. Short-term export credit insurance was available to support exports to Romania and Bulgaria, but no utilization was made of such coverage.¹¹³

Administrative Actions Affecting Imports from the Monitored Countries

A total of 20 antidumping investigations involving 10 products imported from one or more of the monitored countries were in progress at the Commission during 1992 (table 6).¹¹⁴ Six of the 20 were final antidumping investigations on imports of uranium from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan, the successor states to the former Soviet Union that the Department of Commerce's International Trade Administration (ITA) had preliminarily determined were selling uranium in the United States at less than fair value. (The Commission conducted only one preliminary investigation in 1991 when the former Soviet Union was still regarded as one country.) The final investigations were suspended, however, after an agreement limiting the volume of uranium entering the U.S. market was signed with each of these countries.¹¹⁵

¹¹³ Eximbank official, interview with USITC staff, Feb. 23, 1993.

¹¹⁴ Under antidumping law (Title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by the 1979 Trade Act, 1984 Trade Act, and 1988 Trade Act), offsetting duties are imposed on imported merchandise when the Department of Commerce determines that this merchandise is being sold in the United States at less than fair value, as expressed by a dumping margin, and the Commission determines that the imports are causing or threatening material injury to a U.S. industry.

¹¹⁵ Under each agreement, the volume of uranium that can be imported from the country is tied to a price level based on

Among the other 14 antidumping investigations, one each involved imports from Hungary, Poland, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine; two involved imports from Romania; and seven were on imports from China.

The Commission made final determinations in 4 of the 14 investigations during 1992 and concluded another 5 during the first quarter of 1993. Affirmative final determinations were made with respect to imports of certain carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from China, sulfanilic acid from China, and ferrosilicon from Kazakhstan, China, and Ukraine. The Commission made negative findings with respect to imports of refined antimony trioxide from China, certain circular, welded, non-alloy steel pipes and tubes from Romania, sulfur dyes from China, and sulfanilic acid from Hungary.

A final determination with respect to imports of ferrosilicon from Russia was not made by the Commission when initially scheduled because the ITA postponed its final determination. The Commission is also awaiting final determinations by the ITA on imports of cut-to-length carbon steel plate from Poland and Romania. Two investigations—one on imports of certain compact ductile iron waterworks fittings from China and the other on imports of certain helical spring lockwashers from China—are being continued following affirmative preliminary determinations by the Commission.

During 1992, the Commission also instituted a market-disruption investigation on imports of oscillating fans from China under section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974. However, at the request of the petitioner, the investigation was terminated prior to the Commission's determination.

No import-relief investigations under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 involved products from the monitored countries during 1992.

¹¹⁵—Continued
specified U.S. market-price indices and determined every 6 months by the Department of Commerce.

Table 6
Antidumping Investigations Involving Imports from the monitored countries in progress during 1992¹

Country	Product	Investigation No. and date of petition/institution	Preliminary determinations			Final determinations		
			Commission determination and date of vote	ITA Determination and date of publication	Weighted average dumping margin	ITA Determination and date of publication	Weighted average dumping margin	Commission determination and date of vote
China	Refined anti-mony trioxide	731-TA-517 4-25-91	Affirmative, 6-5-91	Affirmative, ² 10-9-91	Percent 3.18	Affirmative, 2-28-92	varies by producer/exporter ³	Negative, 3-31-92
China	Certain carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings	731-TA-520 5-22-91	Affirmative, 7-2-91	Affirmative, 12-26-91	varies by producer/exporter ⁴	Affirmative, 5-18-92	varies by producer/exporter ⁵	Affirmative, 6-18-92
Romania	Certain circular, welded, non-alloy steel pipes and tubes	731-TA-535 9-24-91	Affirmative, 11-5-91	Affirmative, 4-28-92	37.66	Affirmative, 9-17-92	14.90	Negative, 10-20-92
China	Sulfanilic acid	731-TA-538 10-3-91	Affirmative, 11-13-91	Affirmative, 3-18-92	85.29	Affirmative, 7-6-92	varies by producer/exporter ⁶	Affirmative, 7-30-92
U.S.S.R. ⁷	Uranium	731-TA-539 11-8-91	Affirmative, 12-18-91	[Continued as a separate investigation on imports from each successor state. ⁸]				
Kazakhstan ...	Uranium	731-TA-539A		Affirmative, 6-3-92	115.82	Investigation suspended, 10-16-92	Investigation suspended, 10-21-92	
Kyrgyzstan ...	Uranium	731-TA-539B		Affirmative, 6-3-92	115.82	Investigation suspended, 10-16-92	Investigation suspended, 10-21-92	
Russia	Uranium	731-TA-539C		Affirmative, 6-3-92	115.82	Investigation suspended, 10-16-92	Investigation suspended, 10-21-92	
Tajikistan	Uranium	731-TA-539D		Affirmative, 6-3-92	115.82	Investigation suspended, 10-16-92	Investigation suspended, 10-21-92	
Ukraine	Uranium	731-TA-539E		Affirmative, 6-3-92	115.82	Investigation suspended, 10-16-92	Investigation suspended, 10-21-92	
Uzbekistan ...	Uranium	731-TA-539F		Affirmative, 6-3-92	115.82	Investigation suspended, 10-16-92	Investigation suspended, 10-21-92	
China	Sulfur dyes	731-TA-548 4-10-92	Affirmative, 5-20-92	Affirmative, 9-24-92	varies by producer/exporter ⁹	Affirmative, 2-8-93	varies by producer/exporter ¹⁰	Negative, 2-11-93
Hungary	Sulfanilic acid	731-TA-560 5-8-92	Affirmative, 6-18-92	Affirmative, 10-22-92	27.79	Affirmative, 11-2-93	58.14	Negative, 2-11-93
Kazakhstan ...	Ferrosilicon	731-TA-566 5-22-92	Affirmative, 6-30-92	Affirmative, 12-29-92	104.18	Affirmative, 3-9-93	104.18	Affirmative, 3-16-93
China	Ferrosilicon	731-TA-567 5-22-92	Affirmative, 6-30-92	Affirmative, 11-5-92	137.73	Affirmative, 1-21-93	137.73	Affirmative, 2-23-93

See notes on the following page.

Table 6—Continued
Antidumping investigations involving imports from the monitored countries in progress during 1992¹

Country	Product	Investigation No. and date of petition/Institution	Preliminary determinations			Final determinations		
			Commis-sion deter-mination and date of vote	ITA		ITA		Commis-sion deter-mination and date of vote
				Deter-mination and date of publi-cation	Weighted average dumping margin	Deter-mination and date of publi-cation	Weighted average dumping margin	
Russia	Ferrosilicon	731-TA-568 5-22-92	Affirmative, 6-30-92	Affirmative, 12-29-92	104.18	[Final determination postponed.]		
Ukraine	Ferrosilicon	731-TA-569 5-22-92	Affirmative, 6-30-92	Affirmative, 12-29-92	104.18	Affirmative, 3-9-93	104.18	Affirmative, 3-16-93
Poland	Cut-to-length carbon steel plate	731-TA-583 6-30-92	Affirmative, 8-10-92	Affirmative, 2-4-93	75.44			
Romania	Cut-to-length carbon steel plate	731-TA-584 6-30-92	Affirmative, 8-10-92	Affirmative, 2-4-93	75.04			
China	Certain compact ductile iron water-works fittings	731-TA-621 7-8-92	Affirmative, 8-19-92	Affirmative, 2-18-93	127.38			
China	Certain heli-cal spring lockwashers	731-TA-624 9-8-92	Affirmative, 10-20-92	[Prel. determination postponed.]				

¹ Table includes actions taken on the designated investigations through Mar. 31, 1993.

² Although the effective date of the determination was Oct. 9, 1991, the determination was reprinted on Nov. 5, 1991, because of typesetting errors. (See F.R. 56496.)

³ The ITA determined a company-specific final dumping margin on imports of antimony trioxide from each of two designated producers/exporters and a dumping margin on imports from all others, as follows: 80.64 percent, 13.05 percent, and 33.10 percent. For more information, see 57 F.R. 6801.

⁴ The ITA preliminarily determined a company-specific dumping margin on imports of certain carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from each of seven designated producers/exporters and a dumping margin on imports from a group of two designated producers/exporters and all others, as follows: 149.65 percent, 112.47 percent, 115.16 percent, 99.02 percent, 115.65 percent, 39.76 percent, 149.65 percent, and 182.90 percent. For more information, see 56 F.R. 66831.

⁵ The ITA determined a company-specific final dumping margin on imports of certain carbon steel butt-weld pipe fittings from each of six designated producers/exporters and a dumping margin on imports from a group of three designated producers and all others, as follows: 167.09 percent, 81.97 percent, 146.25 percent, 113.55 percent, 120.72 percent, 41.77 percent, and 182.90 percent. For more information, see 57 F.R. 21058.

⁶ The ITA determined a company-specific final dumping margin of 19.14 percent on imports of sulfanilic acid from the China National Chemicals Import & Export Corp., Hebei Branch, and a final dumping margin of 85.20 percent on all other imports of sulfanilic acid from China.

⁷ According to the petition filed on Nov. 8, 1991, "it is petitioners' intent that the petition apply to each individual Republic so that the withdrawal of a Republic from the U.S.S.R. subsequent to the filing of the petition will not in any way abrogate the relief accorded to the domestic industry."

⁸ After the U.S.S.R. was dissolved in December 1991, the ITA investigated imports of uranium from each of the 12 successor states and preliminarily determined that imports from six states are being, or likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value. The negative preliminary determinations made with respect to imports of uranium from six states are not listed in the table.

⁹ The ITA determined a company-specific preliminary dumping margin on imports of sulfur dyes from each of three designated producers/exporters and a preliminary dumping margin on imports from all others, as follows: 100.91 percent, 210.35 percent, 4.92 percent, and 210.35 percent. For more information, see 57 F.R. 44165.

¹⁰ The ITA determined a company-specific final dumping margin on imports of sulfur dyes from each of three designated producers/exporters and a final dumping margin on imports from all others, as follows: 34.96 percent, 102.46 percent, 191.00 percent, and 213.16 percent. For more information, see 58 F.R. 7537.

¹¹ The ITA actually made its final determination on sulfanilic acid from Hungary on Feb. 3, 1993, 8 days prior to the ITC vote.

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

APPENDIX A
TRENDS IN TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND
THE MONITORED COUNTRIES

Table A-1
U.S. exports to the world and to the monitored countries,¹ by Schedule B sections, 1991 and 1992

Schedule B section	Total exports		Exports to monitored countries	
	1991	1992	1991	1992
	Value (million dollars)			
1. Live animals; animal products	7,517	8,488	125	257
2. Vegetable products	19,899	21,842	2,297	2,022
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	1,269	1,567	9	112
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	14,430	15,613	659	718
5. Mineral products	14,461	13,643	260	350
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	35,091	36,040	1,701	1,147
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	15,896	16,673	404	273
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	2,522	2,567	22	30
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	6,380	6,727	178	137
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	13,147	13,989	266	244
11. Textiles and textile articles	11,720	12,311	596	457
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	660	741	17	40
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	3,020	3,277	32	41
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	5,345	6,231	12	37
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	18,395	17,221	270	429
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	119,019	126,621	1,973	2,533
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	70,101	76,752	1,392	2,930
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	19,345	20,745	425	566
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	2,311	2,534	2	3
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5,628	6,568	47	89
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	1,240	1,076	7	6
22. Special classification provisions	13,445	13,746	232	346
Total	400,842	424,971	10,926	12,765
	Percent of total			
1. Live animals; animal products	1.9	2.0	1.1	2.0
2. Vegetable products	5.0	5.1	21.0	15.8
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.9
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	3.6	3.7	6.0	5.6
5. Mineral products	3.6	3.2	2.4	2.7
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	8.8	8.5	15.6	9.0
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	4.0	3.9	3.7	2.1
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.1
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	3.3	3.3	2.4	1.9
11. Textiles and textile articles	2.9	2.9	5.5	3.6
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	1.3	1.5	0.1	0.3
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	4.6	4.1	2.5	3.4
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	29.7	29.8	18.1	19.8
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	17.5	18.1	12.7	23.0
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	4.8	4.9	3.9	4.4
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0.6	0.6	(2)	(2)
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.7
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0.3	0.3	0.1	(2)
22. Special classification provisions	3.4	3.2	2.1	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, and the former Soviet Union (including Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan).

² Less than 0.05 percent.

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

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

Table A-2
U.S. exports to the monitored countries, by *Schedule B* sections, Oct.-Dec. 1992
(In thousands of dollars)

Schedule B section	Afghani- stan	Albania	Bulgaria	Cam- bodia	China	C.S.F.R.¹	Hungary
1. Live animals; animal products	0	5,973	183	0	8,414	265	2,447
2. Vegetable products	0	43	0	0	24,455	3,654	118
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	6,783	0	0	124	0	13
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	0	0	1,376	0	7,102	1,078	888
5. Mineral products	0	0	10,480	0	64,800	48	82
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	106	0	447	0	224,743	7,690	5,925
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	0	0	227	0	48,075	649	950
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers ...	0	0	8	0	4,751	307	175
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	0	0	33	0	47,726	253	216
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	0	4	118	0	35,034	892	665
11. Textiles and textile articles	134	4,460	245	0	42,999	995	819
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0	0	78	0	1,356	165	80
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	0	0	34	0	5,477	583	1,075
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	0	0	4	0	6,139	110	823
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	0	0	288	0	143,758	322	578
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	437	354	5,774	2,089	530,297	54,098	29,427
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	30	3	3,697	5,046	898,902	7,904	6,242
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	183	0	1,182	1,110	121,910	8,335	5,174
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0	0	1,425	147	40
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	66	0	9,169	639	583
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0	0	0	0	0	723	10
22. Special classification provisions	29	753	656	91	16,575	3,953	3,588
Total	918	18,372	24,895	8,336	2,243,232	92,809	59,917

See notes at end of table.

Table A-2—Continued

U.S. exports to the monitored countries, by Schedule B sections, Oct.-Dec. 1992
(In thousands of dollars)

Schedule B section	Laos	Mongolia	Poland	Romania	F.S.U. ²	Baltics ³	Total
1. Live animals; animal products	0	0	32,059	7,517	60,377	79	117,314
2. Vegetable products	0	0	17,290	1,021	303,402	16,384	366,367
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0	306	19,801	0	27,027
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	0	0	5,829	3,287	188,677	20,147	228,384
5. Mineral products	0	0	1,172	7,205	914	36	84,737
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	0	0	10,233	2,024	11,681	847	263,698
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	124	91	2,815	173	10,783	439	64,328
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0	0	231	213	2,775	128	8,587
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	0	0	380	0	430	79	49,116
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	0	80	2,025	2,375	3,534	10,585	55,312
11. Textiles and textile articles	0	0	9,176	26,620	14,882	1,616	101,945
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0	0	157	31	7,725	779	10,371
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	0	0	1,079	34	2,240	37	10,559
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	0	0	468	104	1,747	233	9,628
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	7	41	1,999	1,284	9,948	176	158,402
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	212	501	50,130	18,215	130,415	3,773	825,721
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	22	965	123,366	1,754	141,584	1,746	1,191,260
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	37	43	7,936	516	19,638	433	166,495
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0	0	7	0	1,619
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	3,433	258	9,555	1,206	24,909
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0	0	18	3	58	12	822
22. Special classification provisions	24	3	38,861	948	26,283	4,190	95,955
Total	427	1,724	308,657	73,886	966,457	62,924	3,862,556

¹ Czech and Slovak Federal Republic.² Former Soviet Union.³ Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

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

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

Table A-3

Twenty U.S. export items for which the monitored countries collectively accounted for the largest market share in 1992, by *Schedule B* subheadings, 1991 and 1992¹

Schedule B subheading	Description	Major customer	Share of total exports Value of exports monitored countries		to monitored countries, 1992 1,000 dollars
			1991	1992	
			Percent		
7409.19	Plates and sheets of refined copper, of a thickness exceeding 0.15 mm	China	1.3	76.9	27,689
5801.21	Uncut weft pile fabrics of cotton, other than fabrics of heading 5802 or 5806	China	33.1	71.5	2,555
3807.00	Wood tar and its oils; wood creosote; wood naphtha; vegetable pitch; preparations based on rosin, resin acids or vegetable pitch	China	.0	69.5	4,126
6104.13	Women's or girls' suits, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers ..	F.S.U. ²	1.6	69.4	1,599
0405.00	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	F.S.U. ²	27.3	69.3	109,588
6102.90	Women's or girls' overcoats, carcoats, capes, windbreakers and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of textile materials, nesi	F.S.U. ²	16.8	64.7	1,966
7217.21	Wire of iron or nonalloy steel, containing by weight 0.25% or more but less than 0.6% of carbon, not plated or coated, whether or not polished	China	.0	64.6	2,511
5208.19	Woven fabrics of unbleached cotton, nesi, containing 85% or more by weight of cotton and not more than 200 g/m 2	China	36.5	64.2	10,503
8455.22	Cold metal-rolling mills, other than tube mills	China	9.5	59.0	7,574
1701.11	Cane sugar, raw, not containing added flavoring or coloring matter, in solid form	Bulgaria	.0	57.4	3,206
2912.13	Butanal (Butyraldehyde, normal isomer)	China	.0	54.8	2,450
2908.90	Derivatives of phenols or phenol-alcohols, nesi	China	54.2	54.7	4,854
1512.19	Sunflower seed or safflower oil, other than crude, and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	Albania	.0	46.4	4,484
6601.10	Garden or similar umbrellas	F.S.U. ²	3.2	44.6	1,480
2604.00	Nickel ores and concentrates	China	67.9	41.5	1,550
5508.10	Sewing thread of synthetic staple fibers, whether or not put up for retail sale	China	7.9	39.6	7,807
8475.10	Machines for assembling electric or electronic lamps, tubes or flashbulbs, in glass envelopes	Hungary	9.7	37.5	2,389
6404.20	Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather and uppers of textile materials	F.S.U. ²	6.3	37.0	2,919
3206.50	Inorganic products of a kind used as luminophores	China	34.2	36.7	2,938
7304.20	Seamless casing, tubing and drill pipe, of a kind used in the drilling for oil or gas, of iron (other than cast iron) or steel	China	25.8	34.4	67,092

¹ Only items that accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of exports in 1992 are included in this table.

² Former Soviet Union.

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

Table A-4

U.S. imports from the world and from the monitored countries,¹ by HTS sections, 1991 and 1992

HTS section	Total imports		Imports from monitored countries	
	1991	1992	1991	1992
	Value (million dollars)			
1. Live animals; animal products	8,872	9,171	417	579
2. Vegetable products	7,499	7,628	142	166
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	818	1,052	1	2
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	11,339	12,819	299	366
5. Mineral products	56,661	56,321	912	725
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	22,974	25,855	648	775
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	11,613	13,288	547	849
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	4,954	5,397	1,195	1,568
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	5,240	6,684	180	254
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	11,883	11,993	91	128
11. Textiles and textile articles	30,964	36,265	4,293	5,535
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	10,687	11,641	3,044	4,111
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	4,816	5,263	280	406
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	12,207	12,390	282	345
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	25,236	26,079	790	1,036
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	124,623	139,832	3,306	4,579
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	82,204	85,754	266	352
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments ..	17,006	18,484	413	595
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof ..	515	563	25	55
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	15,942	18,813	3,195	4,580
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	1,970	2,068	119	69
22. Special classification provisions	15,005	17,012	190	460
Total	483,028	524,371	20,634	27,534
	Percent of total			
1. Live animals; animal products	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.1
2. Vegetable products	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.6
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0.2	0.2	(²)	(²)
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	2.3	2.4	1.4	1.3
5. Mineral products	11.7	10.7	4.4	2.6
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	4.8	4.9	3.1	2.8
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.1
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	1.0	1.0	5.8	5.7
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.9
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof ..	2.5	2.3	0.4	0.5
11. Textiles and textile articles	6.4	6.9	20.8	20.1
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	2.2	2.2	14.8	14.9
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware ..	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.5
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	2.5	2.4	1.4	1.3
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	5.2	5.0	3.8	3.8
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	25.8	26.7	16.0	16.6
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	17.0	16.4	1.3	1.3
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments ..	3.5	3.5	2.0	2.2
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof ..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3.3	3.6	15.5	16.6
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2
22. Special classification provisions	3.1	3.2	0.9	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, and the former Soviet Union (including Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan).

² Less than 0.05 percent.

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

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

Table A-5
U.S. Imports from the monitored countries, by HTS sections, Oct.-Dec. 1992
(In thousands of dollars)

HTS section	Afghani- stan	Albania	Bulgaria	Cam- bodia	China	C.S.F.R. ¹	Hungary
1. Live animals; animal products	0	0	1,026	0	185,358	425	3,457
2. Vegetable products	0	1,146	387	0	34,407	518	1,454
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0	0	621	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	0	11	12,036	0	40,333	2,974	13,327
5. Mineral products	0	0	0	0	116,247	506	194
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	0	96	1,506	0	148,216	3,589	7,145
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	0	64	23	0	235,227	3,662	3,668
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0	0	0	0	412,938	124	287
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	0	0	18	0	71,096	73	23
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	0	15	7	55	37,971	504	164
11. Textiles and textile articles	52	0	4,161	2	1,250,260	11,054	12,897
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	(⁴)	0	1	0	1,039,544	7,829	2,462
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	0	0	69	0	105,074	8,186	2,801
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	24	0	23	0	42,088	1,192	255
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	0	956	59	0	231,271	1,597	7,527
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	6	0	2,136	0	1,374,286	11,008	13,691
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	0	0	30	0	61,809	2,399	16,962
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	0	0	5	0	171,983	1,740	1,042
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0	0	13,630	556	1,704
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	7	380	0	1,316,633	5,031	1,791
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	9	0	2	9	12,535	3,049	398
22. Special classification provisions	0	8	210	(⁴)	140,274	1,694	835
Total	92	2,304	22,079	68	7,041,803	67,708	92,087

See notes at end of table.

Table A-5—Continued

U.S. imports from the monitored countries, by HTS sections, Oct.-Dec. 1992
(In thousands of dollars)

HTS section	Laos	Mongolia	Poland	Romania	F.S.U. ²	Baltics ³	Total
1. Live animals; animal products	3	0	6,815	0	24,140	1,287	222,511
2. Vegetable products	0	0	1,127	96	318	0	39,453
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	621
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	0	0	14,841	535	9,516	471	94,045
5. Mineral products	0	0	2,785	0	7,409	7	127,149
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	0	0	10,413	127	24,412	3,288	198,792
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	0	2	526	286	2,195	0	245,654
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers ...	70	778	363	43	224	19	414,847
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	0	0	1,322	89	877	136	73,634
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	0	0	89	0	275	0	39,081
11. Textiles and textile articles	2,482	3,121	15,728	4,516	3,150	2,387	1,309,810
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	(⁴)	5	3,086	3,701	649	35	1,057,313
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	0	0	6,883	494	421	357	124,285
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	0	0	206	327	57,612	730	102,458
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	0	0	9,427	3,697	49,063	10	303,607
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	4	0	13,982	1,385	2,958	234	1,419,690
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	0	0	7,719	1,132	7,282	8	97,341
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	0	8	1,147	196	580	20	176,722
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	38	0	83	0	16,011
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	3,856	1,081	797	152	1,329,729
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0	0	177	47	2,338	11	18,576
22. Special classification provisions	4	10	2,092	86	7,588	6	152,808
Total	2,563	3,925	102,625	17,839	201,886	9,159	7,564,136

¹ Czech and Slovak Federal Republic.² Former Soviet Union.³ Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.⁴ Less than \$50.

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

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

Table A-6

Twenty U.S. Import Items for which the monitored countries collectively accounted for the largest market share in 1992, by HTS subheadings, 1991 and 1992¹

HTS subheading	Description	Major customer	Share of total imports accounted for by monitored countries		Value of imports from monitored countries, 1992 1,000 dollars
			1991	1992	
			Percent		
6401.91	Waterproof footwear covering the knee, nesi, with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics ..	China	92.4	99.3	2,431
0502.10	Pigs', hogs' or boars' bristles and hair and waste thereof	China	92.8	97.2	5,769
6107.19	Men's or boys' underpants and briefs, knitted or crocheted, of textile materials, nesi	China	94.8	95.5	2,050
2932.21	Coumarin, methylcoumarins and ethylcoumarins	China	89.7	94.3	4,796
6108.39	Women's or girls' nightdresses and pajamas, knitted or crocheted, of textile materials, nesi	China	89.9	94.0	1,435
6201.99	Men's or boys' anoraks, windbreakers and similar articles, not knitted or crocheted, of textile materials nesi	China	77.1	92.3	38,101
8516.32	Electrothermic hairdressing apparatus other than hair dryers	China	82.0	90.6	93,069
9101.12	Wrist watches with cases of, or clad with precious metal, battery powered, with opto-electronic display only	China	85.1	88.5	1,472
9404.30	Sleeping bags	China	77.1	86.1	5,778
6211.39	Men's or boys' track suits or other garments, not knitted or crocheted, nesi, of textile materials, nesi	China	72.3	85.6	8,278
6601.91	Umbrellas, other than garden or similar umbrellas, having a telescopic shaft	China	78.6	85.4	48,589
9502.91	Garments and accessories thereof and footwear and headgear for dolls representing only human beings	China	86.1	84.7	43,969
5513.13	Woven fabrics, cont. less than 85% polyester staple fibers mixed mainly or solely with cotton, n/o 170 g/m2, unbleached or bleached, nesi	China	58.6	84.5	1,419
2917.13	Azelaic acid, sebacic acid, their salts and esters	China	93.9	84.3	4,780
7202.80	Ferrotungsten and ferrosilicon tungsten	China	96.4	83.2	1,826
6108.99	Women's or girls' negligees, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of textile materials, nesi	China	76.4	82.8	2,951
6207.99	Men's or boys' singlets and other undershirts, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles not knitted or crocheted, of textile materials, nesi	China	66.3	82.6	4,463
3604.10	Fireworks	China	78.5	81.2	64,189
9105.19	Alarm clocks, not battery or AC powered	China	55.1	81.0	8,530
8110.00	Antimony and articles thereof, including waste and scrap	China	79.0	80.3	20,948

¹ Only items that accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of imports in 1992 are included in this table.
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

APPENDIX B
U.S. TRADE WITH THE MONITORED COUNTRIES,
BY *SCHEDULE B* AND HTS SECTIONS, 1990, 1991, AND 1992

Table B-1

U.S. trade with all monitored countries,¹ by Schedule B and HTS sections, 1990, 1991, and 1992

(In thousands of dollars)

Section	1990	1991	1992
U.S. exports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	215,865	124,659	256,762
2. Vegetable products	2,481,261	2,296,800	2,021,760
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	24,701	8,987	111,872
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	444,136	658,995	717,974
5. Mineral products	200,099	260,375	349,700
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	1,213,883	1,701,120	1,146,585
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	215,477	404,251	273,172
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	29,435	21,610	30,099
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	197,282	177,874	137,087
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	186,956	265,839	243,683
11. Textiles and textile articles	523,012	596,331	456,666
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	5,435	16,827	40,211
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	20,732	32,128	40,715
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	12,286	12,084	36,798
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	146,923	270,216	428,920
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	1,554,168	1,972,844	2,533,238
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	983,426	1,392,323	2,930,058
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	329,250	424,897	565,915
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	1,695	2,290	2,966
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	20,817	47,301	88,697
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	8,821	6,571	5,677
22. Special classification provisions	131,589	231,509	346,100
Total	8,947,250	10,925,832	12,764,652
U.S. imports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	507,790	417,334	579,218
2. Vegetable products	142,239	142,226	165,762
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	1,553	1,436	1,707
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	291,244	298,979	365,919
5. Mineral products	1,252,958	911,532	725,389
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	561,664	647,874	775,215
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	430,696	546,502	849,138
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	898,631	1,195,035	1,568,023
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	163,734	179,956	253,792
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	72,419	91,127	128,318
11. Textiles and textile articles	3,980,160	4,292,827	5,534,585
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	1,896,887	3,044,225	4,110,774
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	217,846	279,724	405,716
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	459,953	281,878	345,046
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	675,207	789,711	1,036,291
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	2,455,746	3,305,662	4,579,445
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	212,744	265,705	351,717
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	310,079	413,309	594,956
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	13,640	24,750	55,002
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,522,754	3,195,175	4,579,537
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	33,694	118,915	68,701
22. Special classification provisions	150,342	190,382	459,637
Total	17,251,980	20,634,264	27,533,887

¹ Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, and the former Soviet Union (including Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan).

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

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

Table B-2
U.S. trade with China, by *Schedule B* and HTS sections, 1990, 1991, and 1992
(In thousands of dollars)

Section	1990	1991	1992
U.S. exports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	14,542	34,167	42,542
2. Vegetable products	514,159	367,042	310,872
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	1,893	3,341	9,571
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	11,413	18,266	19,010
5. Mineral products	58,456	99,084	233,375
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	892,816	1,384,728	995,808
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	175,238	304,809	231,192
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	5,587	13,504	16,825
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	179,925	169,393	129,184
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	148,580	225,649	181,116
11. Textiles and textile articles	445,650	514,737	325,717
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	863	831	4,489
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	10,414	19,866	22,956
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	8,694	6,024	27,048
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	111,122	231,765	371,548
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	1,107,504	1,310,818	1,608,926
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	806,223	1,149,415	2,283,184
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	222,504	310,604	418,598
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	1,589	2,196	2,461
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	11,691	23,436	37,365
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	108	436	442
22. Special classification provisions	46,762	47,942	66,365
Total	4,775,734	6,238,054	7,338,594
U.S. imports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	462,020	358,638	501,508
2. Vegetable products	110,255	119,944	133,356
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	1,546	1,422	1,707
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	75,674	114,180	142,964
5. Mineral products	768,582	696,886	574,475
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	335,065	388,242	503,663
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	397,525	517,457	816,765
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	875,457	1,184,473	1,555,863
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	154,163	173,757	244,711
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	67,367	87,583	124,842
11. Textiles and textile articles	3,818,134	4,126,745	5,300,278
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	1,836,729	2,992,894	4,052,733
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	171,107	221,195	333,624
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	111,158	111,473	141,296
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	544,127	648,715	827,017
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	2,361,931	3,184,766	4,420,825
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	87,240	149,001	210,079
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	301,431	404,358	581,398
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	13,018	22,303	44,066
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,485,774	3,158,947	4,536,377
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	19,099	23,064	54,561
22. Special classification provisions	122,448	168,997	412,220
Total	15,119,852	18,855,041	25,514,328

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

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

Table B-3
U.S. trade with the former Soviet Union,¹ by Schedule B and HTS sections, 1990, 1991, and 1992
(In thousands of dollars)

Section	1990	1991	1992
U.S. exports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	170,902	68,777	132,655
2. Vegetable products	1,700,067	1,803,604	1,567,981
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	22,648	5,207	94,707
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	395,490	611,186	607,583
5. Mineral products	29,707	41,622	30,571
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	260,027	261,561	66,455
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	32,172	81,149	25,576
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	1,238	3,250	8,552
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	52	1,018	1,319
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	13,595	8,085	12,979
11. Textiles and textile articles	14,165	22,935	57,156
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	1,870	11,465	31,163
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	3,847	3,671	5,531
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	818	3,960	6,267
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	27,176	23,991	41,432
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	303,717	388,001	482,814
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	8,474	37,767	207,390
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	63,927	53,681	64,428
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	95	0	28
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,125	15,093	35,694
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	1,322	1,875	1,145
22. Special classification provisions	16,196	50,553	100,687
Total	3,071,629	3,498,452	3,582,113
U.S. imports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	11,954	22,718	49,057
2. Vegetable products	2,038	661	1,599
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	7	14	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	22,963	19,446	24,041
5. Mineral products	355,347	211,816	114,689
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	162,477	184,091	183,374
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	964	1,118	5,043
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	9,787	4,055	7,349
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	6,611	3,175	4,016
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	3,186	1,682	1,229
11. Textiles and textile articles	8,652	11,958	8,581
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	107	58	870
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	4,611	2,473	1,674
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	344,990	165,291	195,911
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	35,303	46,914	122,067
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	5,716	4,809	9,611
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	22,546	15,622	32,415
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	2,771	788	1,450
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	48	26	110
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,697	1,189	1,923
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	12,569	87,465	8,472
22. Special classification provisions	17,573	8,490	27,057
Total	1,031,918	793,860	800,541

¹ Including data reported for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan during 1992. Data for Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, reported within statistics for the Soviet Union through 1991, have not been included in 1992 figures.

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

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

Table B-4
U.S. trade with Central and Eastern Europe,¹ by Schedule B and HTS sections, 1990, 1991, and 1992
(In thousands of dollars)

Section	1990	1991	1992
U.S. exports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	30,420	21,715	81,462
2. Vegetable products	267,036	122,515	79,708
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	161	439	7,577
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	35,967	29,196	65,468
5. Mineral products	111,914	119,668	83,848
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	59,906	54,103	82,188
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	8,043	18,069	15,268
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	22,611	4,857	4,522
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	17,305	7,463	6,285
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	24,781	32,092	36,498
11. Textiles and textile articles	62,214	57,354	68,866
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	2,702	4,531	2,194
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	6,471	8,592	12,076
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	2,774	2,101	2,678
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	8,620	14,447	12,022
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	142,122	272,790	420,991
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	168,409	199,969	428,692
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	42,739	57,670	76,537
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	11	94	477
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,989	8,732	13,591
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	7,391	4,260	4,029
22. Special classification provisions	68,155	132,557	163,132
Total	1,094,739	1,173,213	1,668,106
U.S. imports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	33,813	35,977	27,342
2. Vegetable products	28,732	21,083	30,002
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	192,525	165,354	198,080
5. Mineral products	128,531	2,830	35,774
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	63,761	75,541	80,782
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	32,203	27,927	27,319
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	13,165	6,137	3,416
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	2,902	3,012	4,840
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	1,865	1,861	2,180
11. Textiles and textile articles	148,895	150,649	205,085
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	59,966	51,267	57,128
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	42,127	56,057	69,719
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	3,761	3,978	6,942
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	95,778	94,059	82,464
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	87,986	116,034	148,636
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	102,958	101,081	108,647
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	5,856	8,154	11,983
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	574	2,420	10,826
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	35,229	35,036	40,181
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	1,939	8,303	5,092
22. Special classification provisions	10,089	12,740	20,193
Total	1,092,654	979,499	1,176,631

¹ Albania, Bulgaria, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

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

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

Table B-5
U.S. trade with the Baltic nations,¹ by Schedule B and HTS sections, 1990, 1991, and 1992
(In thousands of dollars)

Section	1990	1991	1992
U.S. exports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	(2)	(2)	79
2. Vegetable products	(2)	(2)	63,181
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	(2)	(2)	17
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	(2)	(2)	25,828
5. Mineral products	(2)	(2)	1,894
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	(2)	(2)	1,694
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	(2)	(2)	918
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	(2)	(2)	199
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	(2)	(2)	298
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	(2)	(2)	12,803
11. Textiles and textile articles	(2)	(2)	3,634
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	(2)	(2)	2,365
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	(2)	(2)	146
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	(2)	(2)	805
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	(2)	(2)	3,344
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	(2)	(2)	13,351
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	(2)	(2)	4,019
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	(2)	(2)	1,872
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	(2)	(2)	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	(2)	(2)	1,949
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	(2)	(2)	62
22. Special classification provisions	(2)	(2)	15,511
Total	(2)	(2)	153,968
U.S. imports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	(2)	(2)	1,291
2. Vegetable products	(2)	(2)	33
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	(2)	(2)	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	(2)	(2)	811
5. Mineral products	(2)	(2)	450
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	(2)	(2)	7,382
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	(2)	(2)	0
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	(2)	(2)	128
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	(2)	(2)	200
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	(2)	(2)	2
11. Textiles and textile articles	(2)	(2)	7,933
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	(2)	(2)	35
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	(2)	(2)	699
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	(2)	(2)	829
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	(2)	(2)	4,740
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	(2)	(2)	358
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	(2)	(2)	575
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	(2)	(2)	116
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	(2)	(2)	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	(2)	(2)	1,041
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	(2)	(2)	35
22. Special classification provisions	(2)	(2)	97
Total	(2)	(2)	26,757

¹ Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

² Trade with these countries was reported within statistics for the Soviet Union through 1991.

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

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

Table B-6
U.S. trade with Afghanistan, by Schedule B and HTS sections, 1990, 1991, and 1992
(In thousands of dollars)

Section	1990	1991	1992
U.S. exports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	0	0	15
2. Vegetable products	0	18	0
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	1,265	348	50
5. Mineral products	23	0	12
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	1,077	392	434
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	24	161	0
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0	0	0
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	0	0	0
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	0	4	40
11. Textiles and textile articles	983	1,303	1,187
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0	0	0
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	0	0	0
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	0	0	0
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	0	12	40
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	360	276	440
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	319	260	220
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	8	34	191
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	13	40	98
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0	0	0
22. Special classification provisions	176	94	73
Total	4,249	2,942	2,799
U.S. imports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	0	0	0
2. Vegetable products	1,197	538	772
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	29	0	23
5. Mineral products	0	0	2
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	361	0	14
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	4	0	9
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	1	1	1
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	0	0	0
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	0	0	0
11. Textiles and textile articles	3,165	2,336	959
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	84	6	(¹)
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	0	0	0
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	44	224	68
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	0	0	2
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	114	47	6
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	0	0	0
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	0	10	1
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	4	0
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	84	64	529
22. Special classification provisions	231	16	27
Total	5,314	3,245	2,413

¹ Less than \$500.

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

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

Table B-7
U.S. trade with Albania, by *Schedule B* and HTS sections, 1990, 1991, and 1992
(In thousands of dollars)

Section	1990	1991	1992
U.S. exports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	0	2,569	13,496
2. Vegetable products	1,214	6,369	53
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	184	6,783
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	0	16	98
5. Mineral products	9,074	6,691	1,496
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	0	195	4,782
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	0	3	3
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0	0	0
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	0	0	6
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	0	27	108
11. Textiles and textile articles	4	0	5,181
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0	0	0
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	0	0	0
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	0	0	0
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	0	24	53
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	96	513	1,189
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	0	4	1,453
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	12	495	0
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	4	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	7
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0	0	0
22. Special classification provisions	5	884	1,359
Total	10,409	17,973	36,068
U.S. imports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	0	0	0
2. Vegetable products	1,468	3,055	2,709
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	0	10	132
5. Mineral products	0	0	1,239
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	0	116	137
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	0	0	64
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0	0	0
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	0	0	0
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	9	0	15
11. Textiles and textile articles	0	0	2
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0	0	0
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	0	0	0
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	0	0	2
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	689	0	956
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	29	0	0
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	0	0	6
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	7
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	3	0	0
22. Special classification provisions	0	0	17
Total	2,197	3,181	5,285

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

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

Table B-8
U.S. trade with Bulgaria, by Schedule B and HTS sections, 1990, 1991, and 1992
(In thousands of dollars)

Section	1990	1991	1992
U.S. exports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	282	0	294
2. Vegetable products	7,710	34,358	557
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	1,446	1,015	5,759
5. Mineral products	4,358	54,595	37,785
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	2,348	1,191	2,678
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	409	806	1,120
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0	27	13
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	52	178	86
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	75	1,068	1,106
11. Textiles and textile articles	211	1,927	681
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	22	162	203
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	194	109	1,351
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	287	160	4
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	760	4,603	1,009
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	9,320	8,911	17,654
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	54,398	29,428	7,434
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	1,450	1,311	3,121
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	87	539	243
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0	0	0
22. Special classification provisions	283	981	2,499
Total	83,691	141,369	83,598
U.S. imports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	2,792	3,987	2,908
2. Vegetable products	247	324	863
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	19,232	18,362	94,778
5. Mineral products	3,783	2	0
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	12,184	13,175	7,974
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	4	32	27
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	6	2	9
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	0	2	25
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	33	71	13
11. Textiles and textile articles	547	1,864	15,596
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	12	17	99
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	264	161	256
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	4	10	23
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	66	29	330
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	2,200	3,082	8,597
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	22	0	187
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	11	26	30
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	3	38
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	645	615	833
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	12	24	31
22. Special classification provisions	831	584	1,221
Total	42,897	42,372	133,839

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

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

Table B-9
U.S. trade with Cambodia, by *Schedule B* and HTS sections, 1990, 1991, and 1992
(In thousands of dollars)

Section	1990	1991	1992
U.S. exports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	0	0	0
2. Vegetable products	0	0	0
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	0	0	0
5. Mineral products	0	0	0
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	0	0	0
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	0	0	0
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0	0	0
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	0	0	0
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	0	0	0
11. Textiles and textile articles	0	0	82
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0	0	0
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	0	0	0
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	0	0	0
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	0	0	467
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	5,776
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	0	0	5,408
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	0	0	3,913
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0	0	0
22. Special classification provisions	34	18	190
Total	34	18	15,835
U.S. imports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	0	0	0
2. Vegetable products	0	0	0
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	0	0	0
5. Mineral products	0	0	0
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	0	0	0
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	0	0	0
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0	0	0
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	0	0	0
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	0	0	60
11. Textiles and textile articles	112	0	12
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0	0	0
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	0	0	0
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	0	0	0
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	0	0	0
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	0	0	0
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	0	0	0
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0	0	11
22. Special classification provisions	0	0	(¹)
Total	112	0	83

¹ Less than \$500.

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

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

Table B-10

U.S. trade with the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, by *Schedule B* and HTS sections, 1990, 1991, and 1992

(In thousands of dollars)

Section	1990	1991	1992
U.S. exports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	135	354	854
2. Vegetable products	1,356	2,156	14,220
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	67	80
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	4,491	4,832	12,529
5. Mineral products	0	193	311
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	7,987	9,818	24,398
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	702	1,574	2,040
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	8,137	2,235	748
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	912	1,134	1,056
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	7,767	7,199	3,293
11. Textiles and textile articles	14,781	16,850	3,857
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	37	210	235
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	756	1,427	1,534
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	281	183	168
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	1,995	761	1,109
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	20,692	48,086	130,724
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	730	6,596	164,622
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	9,890	9,768	21,415
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	7	73	437
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	295	752	1,479
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	1,786	843	897
22. Special classification provisions	2,562	4,734	13,090
Total	85,300	119,846	399,094
U.S. imports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	318	704	816
2. Vegetable products	5,796	6,556	11,649
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	6,310	11,818	7,703
5. Mineral products	374	367	793
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	892	3,394	13,801
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	6,620	9,431	12,812
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	380	554	556
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	112	164	254
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	1,205	755	1,538
11. Textiles and textile articles	7,355	21,175	39,587
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	10,940	16,636	21,006
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	8,217	17,575	28,500
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	287	1,852	4,075
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	2,871	9,455	10,888
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	8,208	20,425	40,216
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	9,989	6,783	9,354
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	1,328	3,451	5,168
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	72	300	3,021
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,605	9,355	16,137
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	1,034	1,343	3,869
22. Special classification provisions	2,099	3,641	5,393
Total	79,014	145,735	237,137

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

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

Table B-11
U.S. trade with Hungary, by *Schedule B* and HTS sections, 1990, 1991, and 1992
(In thousands of dollars)

Section	1990	1991	1992
U.S. exports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	3,449	2,866	5,353
2. Vegetable products	29,938	8,901	1,488
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	111	136	89
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	4,518	2,849	7,547
5. Mineral products	202	118	383
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	17,713	19,008	20,411
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	2,593	5,810	2,651
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	1,190	843	606
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	255	189	482
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	2,359	3,840	5,847
11. Textiles and textile articles	3,348	4,488	4,902
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	314	360	230
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	4,558	4,953	5,673
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	712	134	1,132
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	2,161	2,068	1,926
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	41,587	56,110	84,901
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	16,012	105,903	107,362
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	12,232	19,271	16,741
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	21	40
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,344	2,199	3,308
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	953	375	51
22. Special classification provisions	6,095	6,479	10,883
Total	151,643	246,922	282,005
U.S. imports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	9,222	11,405	9,353
2. Vegetable products	5,721	5,742	6,239
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	69,746	75,269	46,454
5. Mineral products	963	865	846
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	28,907	32,346	28,486
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	21,926	14,365	10,750
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	5,241	1,756	980
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	165	185	165
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	350	911	323
11. Textiles and textile articles	52,522	51,867	66,700
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	20,985	16,812	11,830
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	7,941	9,983	12,038
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	2,117	620	688
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	26,204	19,049	26,311
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	25,694	37,811	38,251
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	57,315	67,496	69,899
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	1,172	1,216	2,509
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	490	2,049	7,677
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6,378	7,470	4,712
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	436	6,616	573
22. Special classification provisions	1,777	3,397	2,899
Total	345,273	367,228	347,684

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

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

Table B-12
U.S. trade with Laos, by *Schedule B* and HTS sections, 1990, 1991, and 1992
(In thousands of dollars)

Section	1990	1991	1992
U.S. exports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	0	0	0
2. Vegetable products	0	0	0
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	0	0	0
5. Mineral products	0	0	0
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	58	327	0
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	0	63	128
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0	0	0
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	0	0	0
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	0	0	5
11. Textiles and textile articles	0	3	24
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0	0	0
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	0	0	3
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	0	0	0
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	4	0	13
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	417	120	326
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	0	0	173
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	26	56	86
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0	0	0
22. Special classification provisions	266	324	48
Total	771	894	805
U.S. imports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	3	0	19
2. Vegetable products	16	0	0
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	0	0	0
5. Mineral products	0	0	0
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	0	0	0
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	0	0	0
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	219	368	410
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	58	11	24
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	0	0	0
11. Textiles and textile articles	11	695	5,398
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0	0	1
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	0	0	0
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	0	912	0
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	0	23	0
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	0	7	6
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	0	0	0
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	0	0	0
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	54	0	15
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	3	0	0
22. Special classification provisions	1	140	20
Total	365	2,156	5,893

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

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

Table B-13
U.S. trade with Mongolia, by *Schedule B* and HTS sections, 1990, 1991, and 1992
(In thousands of dollars)

Section	1990	1991	1992
U.S. exports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	0	0	9
2. Vegetable products	0	3,621	17
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	0	0	36
5. Mineral products	0	0	0
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	0	9	6
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	0	0	91
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0	0	0
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	0	0	0
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	0	9	242
11. Textiles and textile articles	0	0	0
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0	0	0
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	0	0	3
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	0	0	0
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	0	0	55
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	49	838	615
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	0	4,912	972
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	46	2,850	292
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0	0	0
22. Special classification provisions	0	21	94
Total	94	12,259	2,433
U.S. imports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	0	0	0
2. Vegetable products	0	0	0
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	53	0	0
5. Mineral products	499	0	0
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	0	0	0
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	0	0	2
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	3	1	856
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	0	0	0
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	0	0	5
11. Textiles and textile articles	1,192	444	6,339
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0	0	5
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	0	0	0
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	0	0	0
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	0	0	0
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	4
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	0	0	0
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	20	0	8
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0	20	0
22. Special classification provisions	0	0	22
Total	1,766	464	7,242

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

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

Table B-14
U.S. trade with Poland, by *Schedule B* and HTS sections, 1990, 1991, and 1992
(In thousands of dollars)

Section	1990	1991	1992
U.S. exports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	7,134	5,184	46,919
2. Vegetable products	55,937	12,296	24,109
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	50	52	10
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	25,091	19,340	19,862
5. Mineral products	15,725	1,949	2,791
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	7,526	15,008	22,632
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	4,015	9,267	8,134
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	2,556	1,331	1,591
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	962	1,591	2,030
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	11,800	10,928	16,286
11. Textiles and textile articles	27,006	27,774	24,187
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	1,350	3,678	1,388
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	899	2,006	3,472
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	1,453	1,584	1,187
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	1,453	3,685	4,688
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	61,650	125,753	139,697
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	96,052	57,126	143,124
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	16,753	24,660	31,452
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,863	4,349	7,515
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	4,652	3,042	3,078
22. Special classification provisions	50,977	110,437	123,853
Total	395,905	441,039	628,005
U.S. imports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	21,412	19,881	14,256
2. Vegetable products	15,335	5,175	8,336
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	95,060	58,272	46,791
5. Mineral products	298	1,073	2,832
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	19,617	26,495	30,239
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	1,922	3,539	3,064
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	1,852	1,252	1,400
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	2,240	2,225	4,132
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	220	123	287
11. Textiles and textile articles	65,030	57,697	70,578
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	7,339	9,626	13,674
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	20,140	24,177	26,886
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	452	634	759
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	49,512	47,167	36,157
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	47,095	50,685	55,812
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	31,013	21,485	23,941
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	2,210	2,121	3,081
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	12	69	89
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	15,805	14,307	15,300
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	324	249	541
22. Special classification provisions	4,434	4,538	9,554
Total	401,323	350,790	367,712

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

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

Table B-15
U.S. trade with Romania, by Schedule B and HTS sections, 1990, 1991, and 1992
(In thousands of dollars)

Section	1990	1991	1992
U.S. exports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	19,421	10,741	14,547
2. Vegetable products	170,880	58,436	39,282
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	614
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	421	1,144	19,673
5. Mineral products	82,555	56,123	41,082
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	24,332	8,884	7,286
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	324	609	1,321
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	10,727	420	1,564
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	15,123	4,372	2,625
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	2,780	9,030	9,858
11. Textiles and textile articles	16,863	6,315	30,058
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	979	120	137
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	65	97	46
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	40	40	187
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	2,252	3,306	3,235
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	8,778	33,417	46,825
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	1,216	913	4,697
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	2,401	2,164	3,809
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	401	892	1,038
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0	0	3
22. Special classification provisions	8,233	9,043	11,448
Total	367,792	206,065	239,336
U.S. imports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	70	0	9
2. Vegetable products	165	230	206
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	2,176	1,622	2,222
5. Mineral products	123,113	523	30,063
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	2,161	15	144
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	1,730	560	601
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	5,685	2,573	472
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	385	435	264
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	48	2	4
11. Textiles and textile articles	23,441	18,047	12,621
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	20,690	8,176	10,519
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	5,565	4,160	2,038
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	901	862	1,395
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	16,437	18,359	7,822
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	4,789	4,031	5,760
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	4,589	5,318	5,266
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	1,135	1,339	1,188
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7,796	3,289	3,191
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	129	71	78
22. Special classification provisions	946	581	1,109
Total	221,949	70,193	84,973

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

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

APPENDIX C
LEADING ITEMS TRADED WITH THE MONITORED COUNTRIES,
BY *SCHEDULE B* AND HTS SUBHEADINGS, 1991, 1992, AND
OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1992

Table C-1
Leading items exported to the monitored countries,¹ by Schedule B subheadings, 1991, 1992,
and Oct.-Dec. 1992

Schedule B subheading	Description	1991	1992	Oct.-Dec. 1992
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
8802.40	Airplanes and other aircraft, of an unladen weight exceeding 15000 kg	\$945,890	\$2,158,105	\$835,597
1001.90	Wheat and meslin, excluding durum wheat	784,652	1,186,765	142,247
3100.00	Fertilizers	1,108,303	645,519	143,167
1005.90	Corn (maize) excluding seed	1,255,624	629,298	207,196
2304.00	Oilcake and other solid residues, resulting from the extraction of soybean oil	485,081	319,162	52,543
2402.20	Cigarettes containing tobacco	94,942	271,114	136,261
8803.30	Parts of airplanes or helicopters, nesi	242,362	238,302	41,400
2710.00	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included	79,516	218,429	54,483
5201.00	Cotton, not carded or combed	348,288	218,162	29,481
8703.23	Passenger motor vehicles with spark-ignition internal-combustion reciprocating piston engine, over 1,500 but n/o 3,000 cc	33,415	151,859	101,384
8471.91	Digital processing units which may contain in the same housing one or two storage units, input units or output units	79,435	139,287	46,075
8431.43	Parts for boring or sinking machinery of subheading 8430.41 or 8430.49	105,621	139,131	32,663
4403.20	Coniferous wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood or roughly squared, not treated with preservatives.	165,988	121,289	44,479
1201.00	Soybeans, whether or not broken	194,407	118,058	0
8411.12	Turbojets of a thrust exceeding 25 kN	74,913	116,096	27,178
0405.00	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	12,389	109,588	68,384
4804.11	Uncoated, unbleached kraftliner paper or paperboard, in rolls or sheets, nesi	121,458	86,012	14,576
8479.89	Machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions, nesi	77,064	85,418	30,705
8525.20	Transmission apparatus incorporating reception apparatus	43,211	82,717	28,480
8471.20	Digital automatic data processing machines, containing in the same housing at least a central processing unit and an input and output unit	50,196	78,699	23,444
	Total	6,302,758	7,113,010	2,059,742
	Total, U.S. exports to monitored countries ..	10,925,832	12,764,652	3,862,556

¹ Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, and the former Soviet Union (including Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan).

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

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

Table C-2
Leading items imported from the monitored countries,¹ by HTS subheadings, 1991, 1992,
and Oct.-Dec. 1992

HTS subheading	Description	1991 <i>1,000 dollars</i>	1992 <i>1,000 dollars</i>	Oct.-Dec. 1992 <i>1,000 dollars</i>
6402.99	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics, nesi	\$932,878	\$1,006,370	\$255,392
6403.99	Footwear not covering the ankles, with outer soles of rubber or plastics or composition leather and uppers of leather	702,975	989,746	243,901
9503.90	Other toys and models, nesi	541,005	853,664	235,273
6110.90	Sweaters, pullovers, sweatshirts, waistcoats (vests) and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of textile materials, nesi	617,425	763,203	215,585
9502.10	Dolls representing only human beings and parts and accessories thereof, whether or not dressed	479,962	531,057	169,056
6403.91	Footwear, covering the ankles, with outer soles of rubber, plastics or composition leather and uppers of leather	296,477	518,924	137,984
9503.41	Stuffed toys representing animals or non-human creatures and parts and accessories thereof	320,755	503,399	170,007
2709.00	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	558,652	503,111	101,380
6206.10	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses, not knitted or crocheted, of silk or silk waste	233,835	442,278	177,145
8527.11	Reception apparatus for radiotelephony, radiotelegraphy or radio broadcasting combined with sound recording or reproducing apparatus	366,733	431,963	116,450
9505.10	Articles for Christmas festivities and parts and accessories thereof	258,685	382,088	76,832
6702.90	Artificial flowers, foliage & fruit & parts thereof, & articles made up of artificial flowers, foliage or fruit, of materials	252,452	340,589	98,053
0306.13	Shrimps and prawns, frozen	219,266	317,283	134,330
9503.49	Toys representing animals or non-human creatures, other than stuffed toys, and parts and accessories thereof	250,769	313,799	92,195
4202.92	Trunks, cases, bags and similar containers, with outer surface of plastic sheeting or of textile materials	226,767	306,617	70,749
6402.91	Footwear covering the ankle, with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics, excluding waterproof footwear	198,477	292,449	77,390
4203.10	Articles of apparel of leather or of composition leather	152,013	287,056	71,633
4202.22	Handbags, with outer surface of plastic sheeting or of textile materials	254,839	283,007	76,063
8525.20	Transmission apparatus incorporating reception apparatus	225,785	280,324	91,105
3926.90	Articles of plastics and articles of other materials of headings 3901 to 3914, nesi	183,446	275,892	74,703
	Total	7,273,198	9,622,820	2,685,226
	Total, U.S. imports from monitored countries	20,634,264	27,533,887	7,564,136

¹ Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, and the former Soviet Union (including Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan).

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

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

Table C-3
Leading items exported to China, by *Schedule B* subheadings, 1991, 1992, and Oct.-Dec. 1992

Schedule B subheading	Description	1991	1992	Oct.-Dec. 1992
		<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
8802.40	Airplanes and other aircraft, of an unladen weight exceeding 15000 kg	\$825,247	\$1,713,338	\$618,264
3100.00	Fertilizers	981,718	629,079	142,069
1001.90	Wheat and meslin, excluding durum wheat	361,174	272,951	21,216
8803.30	Parts of airplanes or helicopters, nesi	237,098	219,900	34,530
2710.00	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included	54,040	194,449	52,462
5201.00	Cotton, not carded or combed	318,794	185,943	0
4403.20	Coniferous wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood or roughly squared, not treated with preservatives	165,988	121,283	44,479
8411.12	Turbojets of a thrust exceeding 25 kN	73,932	95,533	27,008
4804.11	Uncoated, unbleached kraftliner paper or paperboard, in rolls or sheets, nesi	120,301	83,998	14,576
8703.23	Passenger motor vehicles with spark-ignition internal-combustion reciprocating piston engine, over 1,500 but n/o 3,000 cc	3,111	82,439	70,455
8802.50	Spacecraft (including satellites) and spacecraft launch vehicles	0	77,969	77,764
7403.11	Cathodes and sections of cathodes of refined copper	9,632	74,118	843,196
8479.89	Machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions, nesi	70,687	73,456	23,736
5502.00	Artificial filament tow	88,366	69,791	27,868
2917.36	Terephthalic acid and its salts	114,479	67,943	7,256
8525.20	Transmission apparatus incorporating reception apparatus	34,549	67,353	23,254
8471.91	Digital processing units which may contain in the same housing one or two storage units, input units or output units	50,511	63,431	20,858
7404.00	Copper waste and scrap	32,896	59,972	23,868
8431.43	Parts for boring or sinking machinery of subheading 8430.41 or 8430.49	64,067	58,811	10,072
3902.10	Polypropylene	106,510	58,428	9,015
	Total	3,713,098	4,270,187	1,291,945
	Total, U.S. exports to China	6,238,054	7,338,594	2,243,232

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

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

Table C-4
Leading items imported from China, by HTS subheadings, 1991, 1992, and Oct.-Dec. 1992

HTS subheading	Description	1991 <i>1,000 dollars</i>	1992 <i>1,000 dollars</i>	Oct.-Dec. 1992 <i>1,000 dollars</i>
6402.99	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics, nesi	\$932,874	\$1,006,229	\$255,392
6403.99	Footwear not covering the ankles, with outer soles of rubber or plastics or composition leather and uppers of leather	680,275	968,454	238,020
9503.90	Other toys and models, nesi	540,435	853,162	235,180
6110.90	Sweaters, pullovers, sweatshirts, waistcoats (vests) and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of textile materials, nesi	617,425	762,876	215,259
9502.10	Dolls representing only human beings and parts and accessories thereof, whether or not dressed	479,448	530,392	168,923
9503.41	Stuffed toys representing animals or non-human creatures and parts and accessories thereof	320,739	503,334	169,950
6403.91	Footwear, covering the ankles, with outer soles of rubber, plastics or composition leather and uppers of leather	278,795	497,408	130,168
2709.00	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	556,447	467,452	99,700
6206.10	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses, not knitted or crocheted, of silk or silk waste	233,784	442,176	177,087
8527.11	Reception apparatus for radiotelephony, radiotelegraphy or radio broadcasting combined with sound recording or reproducing apparatus	366,732	431,963	116,450
9505.10	Articles for Christmas festivities and parts and accessories thereof	255,500	377,760	76,071
6702.90	Artificial flowers, foliage & fruit & parts thereof, & articles made up of artificial flowers, foliage or fruit, of materials	252,306	340,448	98,027
0306.13	Shrimps and prawns, frozen	219,117	317,283	134,330
9503.49	Toys representing animals or non-human creatures, other than stuffed toys, and parts and accessories thereof	250,635	313,658	92,169
4202.92	Trunks, cases, bags and similar containers, with outer surface of plastic sheeting or of textile materials	226,668	306,391	70,716
6402.91	Footwear covering the ankle, with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics, excluding waterproof footwear	197,865	292,240	77,339
4203.10	Articles of apparel of leather or of composition leather	151,554	285,832	70,779
4202.22	Handbags, with outer surface of plastic sheeting or of textile materials	254,833	282,999	76,055
8525.20	Transmission apparatus incorporating reception apparatus	225,785	280,322	91,105
3926.90	Articles of plastics and articles of other materials of headings 3901 to 3914, nesi	182,739	275,183	74,448
	Total	7,223,957	9,535,564	2,667,170
	Total, U.S. imports from China	18,855,041	25,514,328	7,041,803

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

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

Table C-5
Leading items exported to the former Soviet Union,¹ by Schedule B subheadings, 1991, 1992, and Oct.-Dec. 1992

Schedule B subheading	Description	1991	1992	Oct.-Dec. 1992
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1001.90	Wheat and meslin, excluding durum wheat	\$414,365	\$877,052	\$96,846
1005.90	Corn (maize) excluding seed	1,197,672	589,909	198,038
2304.00	Oilcake and other solid residues, resulting from the extraction of soybean oil	485,081	290,023	38,737
2402.20	Cigarettes containing tobacco	84,057	245,987	127,592
8802.40	Airplanes and other aircraft, of an unladen weight exceeding 15000 kg	0	102,172	102,172
0405.00	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	0	79,616	43,580
8431.43	Parts for boring or sinking machinery of sub-heading 8430.41 or 8430.49	40,163	71,458	20,777
1201.00	Soybeans, whether or not broken	166,509	53,856	0
8703.23	Passenger motor vehicles with spark-ignition internal-combustion reciprocating piston engine, over 1,500 but n/o 3,000 cc	6,266	46,091	21,806
1507.10	Crude soybean oil, whether or not degummed	0	29,226	0
8471.91	Digital processing units which may contain in the same housing one or two storage units, input units or output units	10,572	28,663	5,761
1507.90	Soybean oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified, other than crude soybean oil	0	27,753	13,800
8471.20	Digital automatic data processing machines, containing in the same housing at least a central processing unit and an input and output unit	18,470	26,176	6,444
1502.00	Fats of bovine animals, sheep or goats, raw or rendered, whether or not pressed or solvent-extracted	5,205	22,897	5,786
9406.00	Prefabricated buildings	4,155	22,292	4,302
2208.90	Spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages, nesi	2,197	20,870	3,587
8411.12	Turbojets of a thrust exceeding 25 kN	981	20,563	170
0402.10	Milk and cream, whether or not sweetened, in powder, granules or other solid forms, fat content, by weight, not exceeding 1.5 percent	0	19,877	5,346
8419.89	Machinery, plant or laboratory equipment, nesi, not used for domestic purposes	175	19,677	36
8471.92	Automatic data processing machines with or without input or output units or containing storage units in the same housing	10,303	19,421	4,100
	Total	2,446,169	2,613,579	698,879
	Total, U.S. exports to the former Soviet Union	3,498,452	3,582,113	966,457

¹ Including reported exports to Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan during 1992. Exports to Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, reported within statistics for the Soviet Union through 1991, have not been included in 1992 figures.

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

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

Table C-6
Leading items imported from the former Soviet Union,¹ by HTS subheadings, 1991, 1992, and Oct.-Dec. 1992

HTS subheading	Description	1991 <i>1,000 dollars</i>	1992 <i>1,000 dollars</i>	Oct.-Dec. 1992 <i>1,000 dollars</i>
7110.31	Rhodium, unwrought or in powdered form	\$97,385	\$99,926	\$20,385
2710.00	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included	184,135	75,469	5,556
2814.10	Anhydrous ammonia	57,491	46,186	6,912
2709.00	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	2,206	35,659	1,680
7110.29	Palladium in semimanufactured forms	35,863	33,065	6,307
2844.30	Uranium depleted in U235 & its compounds; thorium & its compounds; alloys, dispersions, ceramic products & mixtures containing these products	2,094	32,124	0
8701.90	Tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709), nesi	14,974	29,644	6,022
2844.10	Natural uranium and its compounds; alloys, dispersions, ceramic products & mixtures containing natural uranium or natural uranium compounds	87,430	24,927	0
7502.10	Unwrought nickel, not alloyed	12,552	24,607	1,147
3104.20	Potassium chloride	14,398	22,151	3,151
0306.14	Crabs, frozen	3,828	21,263	15,091
7102.39	Nonindustrial diamonds, nesi	50	19,129	13,934
7202.29	Ferrosilicon not containing by weight more than 55% of silicon	10,472	18,723	0
2208.90	Spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages, nesi	16,517	17,900	6,383
0304.20	Frozen fish fillets (whether or not minced)	7,773	16,869	5,535
3105.40	Ammonium dihydrogenorthophosphate (Monoammonium phosphate), mixtures thereof with diammonium hydrogenorthophosphate (Diammonium phosphate)	2,407	15,817	4,304
8105.10	Cobalt mattes and other intermediate products of cobalt metallurgy; unwrought cobalt; waste and scrap; powders	7,126	14,748	7,369
7110.21	Palladium, unwrought or in powder form	11,000	14,245	5,402
3501.10	Casein	4,115	12,542	5,612
2844.20	Uranium enriched in U235 and plutonium and their compounds; alloys, dispersions, ceramic products and mixtures containing these products	20	12,229	0
	Total	571,836	587,222	114,790
	Total, U.S. imports from the former Soviet Union	793,860	800,541	201,886

¹ Including reported imports from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan during 1992. Imports from Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, reported within statistics for the Soviet Union through 1991, have not been included in 1992 figures.

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

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

Table C-7
Leading items exported to Central and Eastern Europe,¹ by Schedule B subheadings, 1991, 1992, and Oct.-Dec. 1992

Schedule B subheading	Description	1991	1992	Oct.-Dec. 1992
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
8802.40	Airplanes and other aircraft, of an unladen weight exceeding 15000 kg	\$120,644	\$342,596	\$115,161
2701.12	Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverized, but not agglomerated	99,730	58,690	16,511
8471.91	Digital processing units which may contain in the same housing one or two storage units, input units or output units	18,332	46,470	19,118
8473.30	Parts and accessories of the machines of heading 8471	13,077	35,293	12,195
1201.00	Soybeans, whether or not broken	27,899	34,519	0
0207.41	Cuts and offal, of chickens, other than livers, frozen	745	33,814	17,953
5201.00	Cotton, not carded or combed	28,083	32,219	29,481
0405.00	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	12,389	29,964	24,804
8524.90	Recorded media for sound or other similarly recorded phenomena	12,267	22,942	8,626
8703.23	Passenger motor vehicles with spark-ignition internal-combustion reciprocating piston engine, over 1,500 but n/o 3,000 cc	24,038	20,763	8,004
8471.20	Digital automatic data processing machines, containing in the same housing at least a central processing unit and an input and output unit	10,247	19,163	10,390
1006.30	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	5,880	17,225	4,487
8708.99	Parts and accessories, nesi, of the motor-vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705	9,976	15,081	4,167
2402.20	Cigarettes containing tobacco	1,769	13,817	3,704
2403.10	Smoking tobacco, whether or not containing tobacco substitutes in any proportion	10,758	13,395	1,170
8471.92	Automatic data processing machines with or without input or output units or containing storage units in the same housing	13,667	12,672	4,779
2603.00	Copper ores and concentrates	13,463	11,686	0
1001.90	Wheat and meslin, excluding durum wheat	5,492	11,626	11,626
8803.30	Parts of airplanes or helicopters, nesi	4,321	11,546	2,596
2710.00	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included	1,472	11,249	1,424
	Total	434,252	794,731	296,197
	Total, U.S. exports to Central and Eastern Europe	1,173,213	1,668,106	578,537

¹ Albania, Bulgaria, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

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

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

Table C-8
Leading Items Imported from Central and Eastern Europe,¹ by HTS subheadings, 1991, 1992, and Oct.-Dec. 1992

HTS subheading	Description	1991 <i>1,000 dollars</i>	1992 <i>1,000 dollars</i>	Oct.-Dec. 1992 <i>1,000 dollars</i>
2401.10	Tobacco, not stemmed/stripped	\$16,780	\$93,216	\$11,712
1602.41	Prepared or preserved hams and cuts thereof, of swine	54,075	34,133	6,724
2710.00	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included	529	32,941	1,639
8708.60	Non-driving axles and parts thereof of the motor-vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705	17,665	28,275	9,982
8708.50	Drive axles with differential, whether or not provided with other transmission components of the motor-vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705	14,917	23,145	3,993
6403.91	Footwear, covering the ankles, with outer soles of rubber, plastics or composition leather and uppers of leather	17,682	21,504	7,817
6403.99	Footwear not covering the ankles, with outer soles of rubber or plastics or composition leather and uppers of leather	22,700	21,291	5,881
2009.70	Apple juice, unfermented and not containing added spirit	37,709	20,643	10,863
8701.90	Tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709), nesi	14,629	17,580	4,701
8481.80	Taps, cocks, valves, and similar appliances, nesi, for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats or the like	5,464	16,993	3,257
3501.10	Casein	15,549	15,809	4,744
8539.22	Electrical filament lamps, excluding tungsten halogen lamps, nesi, of a power not exceeding 200 W and for a voltage exceeding 100 V	24,877	15,627	3,960
0406.90	Cheese, nesi	13,844	14,927	7,597
6203.11	Men's or boys' suits, of wool or fine animal hair, knitted or crocheted	8,932	14,329	3,820
6204.31	Women's or girls' suit-type jackets and blazers, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	5,513	13,307	2,666
7018.10	Glass beads, imitation pearls, imitation precious or semiprecious stones and similar glass smallwares	7,729	13,132	4,024
8708.99	Parts and accessories, nesi, of the motor-vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705	18,378	12,812	1,425
1210.10	Hop cones, fresh or dried, neither ground, powdered nor in the form of pellets	7,035	12,439	391
7013.29	Drinking glasses other than of glass-ceramics or of lead crystal	7,395	11,243	3,017
4011.20	New pneumatic tires, of rubber, of a kind used on buses or trucks	14,705	10,974	3,517
	Total	326,106	444,320	101,727
	Total, U.S. imports from Central and Eastern Europe	979,499	1,176,631	304,642

¹ Albania, Bulgaria, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

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

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

Table C-9
Leading items exported to the Baltic nations,¹ by Schedule B subheadings, 1991, 1992, and Oct.-Dec. 1992

Schedule B subheading	Description	1991	1992	Oct.-Dec. 1992
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1005.90	Corn (maize) excluding seed	(2)	\$32,131	\$3,781
1001.90	Wheat and meslin, excluding durum wheat	(2)	25,136	12,559
2304.00	Oilcake and other solid residues, resulting from the extraction of soybean oil	(2)	18,977	13,787
4907.00	Unused stamps of current or new issue in country to which destined; stamp-impressed paper; check forms; documents of title, etc	(2)	12,284	10,250
1005.10	Seed corn (maize)	(2)	5,824	0
2208.90	Spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages, nesi	(2)	3,978	3,815
7304.20	Seamless casing, tubing and drill pipe, of a kind used in the drilling for oil or gas, of iron (other than cast iron) or steel	(2)	2,898	0
8471.10	Analog or hybrid automatic data processing machines	(2)	2,425	901
8703.23	Passenger motor vehicles with spark-ignition internal-combustion reciprocating piston engine, over 1,500 but n/o 3,000 cc	(2)	2,291	1,114
2713.12	Petroleum coke, calcined	(2)	1,540	0
8430.41	Self-propelled boring or sinking machinery	(2)	1,500	0
8431.43	Parts for boring or sinking machinery of subheading 8430.41 or 8430.49	(2)	1,058	733
2208.30	Whiskies	(2)	963	963
8471.20	Digital automatic data processing machines, containing in the same housing at least a central processing unit and an input and output unit	(2)	878	227
8529.10	Antennas & antenna reflectors of all kinds for use solely or principally with apparatus of headings 8525-8528; parts suitable for use therewith	(2)	861	14
8471.92	Automatic data processing machines with or without input or output units or containing storage units in the same housing	(2)	726	446
6403.19	Sports footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather & uppers of leather, excl. ski- & cross-country ski footwear	(2)	705	299
8471.91	Digital processing units which may contain in the same housing one or two storage units, input units or output units	(2)	704	333
9403.60	Wooden furniture, other than of a kind used in the bedroom	(2)	699	693
6309.00	Worn clothing and other worn textile articles	(2)	697	333
	Total	(2)	116,272	50,246
	Total, U.S. exports to the Baltic nations ...	(2)	153,968	62,924

¹ Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

² Exports to these countries were reported within statistics for the Soviet Union through 1991.

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

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

Table C-10
Leading Items Imported from the Baltic nations,¹ by HTS subheadings, 1991, 1992, and Oct.-Dec. 1992

HTS subheading	Description	1991	1992	Oct.-Dec. 1992
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
5208.12	Plain weave fabrics of unbleached cotton, containing 85% or more by weight of cotton and weighing more than 100 g/m ²	(2)	\$6,841	\$1,603
3104.20	Potassium chloride	(2)	4,619	2,425
7404.00	Copper waste and scrap	(2)	2,407	0
7602.00	Aluminum waste and scrap	(2)	1,815	0
0406.90	Cheese, nesi	(2)	1,287	1,287
2916.31	Benzoic acid, its salts and esters	(2)	970	272
2814.10	Anhydrous ammonia	(2)	819	0
7112.90	Waste and scrap of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metals, nesi	(2)	789	730
9403.60	Wooden furniture, other than of a kind used in the bedroom	(2)	788	79
6913.10	Statuettes and other ornamental ceramic articles of porcelain or china	(2)	660	326
5209.11	Unbleached plain weave fabrics of cotton, 85 percent or more cotton by weight, more than 200 g/m ²	(2)	611	611
8701.90	Tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709), nesi	(2)	567	0
2710.00	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included	(2)	450	7
3507.90	Enzymes; prepared enzymes nesi, excluding rennet and concentrates thereof	(2)	258	75
8518.22	Multiple loudspeakers mounted in the same enclosure	(2)	255	179
1604.13	Prepared or preserved sardines, sardina and brisling or sprats, whole or in pieces, but not minced	(2)	237	94
1604.30	Caviar and caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs	(2)	233	205
9506.11	Snow-skis and parts and accessories thereof, except ski poles	(2)	220	64
2208.90	Spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages, nesi	(2)	219	128
3301.29	Essential oils other than those of citrus fruit, nesi	(2)	219	197
	Total	(2)	24,263	8,282
	Total, U.S. imports from the Baltic nations	(2)	26,757	9,159

¹ Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

² Imports from these countries were reported within statistics for the Soviet Union through 1991.

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

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

Table C-11
Leading items exported to Afghanistan, by Schedule B subheadings, 1991, 1992, and Oct.-Dec. 1992

Schedule B subheading	Description	1991 <i>1,000 dollars</i>	1992 <i>1,000 dollars</i>	Oct.-Dec. 1992 <i>1,000 dollars</i>
6309.00	Worn clothing and other worn textile articles	\$1,303	\$904	0
8473.30	Parts and accessories of the machines of heading 8471	7	397	397
8803.30	Parts of airplanes or helicopters, nesi	245	192	30
9009.90	Parts and accessories for photocopying apparatus incorporating an optical system or of the contact type, and thermo copying apparatus	0	172	172
5208.21	Plain weave fabrics of bleached cotton, containing 85% or more by weight of cotton and weighing not more than 100 g/m ²	0	110	0
9504.40	Playing cards	40	98	0
5403.32	Yarn of viscose rayon (except sewing thread), with a twist exceeding 120 turns/m, single, not put up for retail sale	0	85	46
5903.20	Textile fabrics impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with polyurethane	0	80	80
3820.00	Antifreezing preparations and prepared de-icing fluids	10	71	42
2828.90	Hypochlorites, except of calcium; hypobromites; chlorites	15	70	0
3305.10	Shampoos	0	58	0
3819.00	Hydraulic brake fluids and other prepared liquid for hydraulic transmission cont. less than 70% by weight of petroleum oils, etc	154	52	0
3811.90	Prepared additives for mineral oils (incl. gasoline) or other liquids used for the same purposes as mineral oils, nesi	43	45	0
2930.90	Organo-sulfur compounds, nesi	0	43	0
2301.20	Flours, meals, and pellets, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates, unfit for human consumption . .	0	40	0
3304.99	Beauty, make-up and care of the skin preparations, excl. medicaments but incl. sunscreen or sun tan preparations, nesi.	42	38	38
7307.22	Threaded elbows, bends and sleeves, of stainless steel	0	37	0
4901.99	Printed books, brochures, leaflets and similar printed matter, other than in single sheets . . .	4	37	0
8471.93	Storage units of automatic data processing machines, whether or not entered with the rest of a system	0	35	35
3303.00	Perfumes and toilet waters	0	23	23
	Total	1,862	2,587	864
	Total, U.S. exports to Afghanistan	2,942	2,799	918

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

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

Table C-12

Leading items imported from Afghanistan, by HTS subheadings, 1991, 1992, and Oct.-Dec. 1992

HTS subheading	Description	1991 <i>1,000 dollars</i>	1992 <i>1,000 dollars</i>	Oct.-Dec. 1992 <i>1,000 dollars</i>
1211.10	Licorice roots, fresh or dried, of a kind used in perfumery, in pharmacy, or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes.	\$256	\$631	0
5102.10	Fine animal hair, not carded or combed	1,673	591	0
9706.00	Antiques of an age exceeding one hundred years	64	524	6
5701.10	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, of wool or fine animal hair, knotted	422	196	22
5702.10	"Kelem," "Schumacks," "Karamanie" and similar hand-woven rugs	207	143	19
0802.50	Pistachios, shelled or in shell, fresh or dried	211	141	0
7103.10	Precious or semiprecious stones, unworked or simply sawn or roughly shaped	184	67	22
2008.19	Nuts and other seeds (except peanuts), otherwise prepared or preserved, nesi	0	23	0
2909.30	Aromatic ethers and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	0	14	0
3908.10	Polyamide-6, -11, -12, -6,6, -6,9, -6,10 or -6,12, in primary form	0	9	0
5702.91	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, not of pile construction, woven, made up, not tufted or flocked, of wool or fine animal hair	7	9	8
5702.51	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, not of pile construction, woven, not made up, not tufted or flocked, of wool or fine animal hair	(¹)	8	0
8504.50	Inductors, nesi	0	6	6
9705.00	Collections and collectors' pieces of zoological, botanical, mineralogical, anatomical, historical, archaeological etc. interest	0	5	4
6302.93	Bed, table, toilet and kitchen linen of man-made fibers, nesi	0	3	0
5705.00	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, nesi ...	1	3	0
2710.00	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included	0	2	0
7318.15	Threaded screws and bolts, of iron or steel, nesi, whether or not with their nuts or washers	0	2	0
7103.99	Precious or semiprecious stones, excluding rubies, sapphires, and emeralds, worked, but not strung, mounted or set	2	2	2
6307.90	Made-up articles, nesi	0	1	0
	Total	3,024	2,378	89
	Total, U.S. imports from Afghanistan	3,245	2,413	92

¹ Trade less than \$500.

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

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

Table C-13
Leading items exported to Albania, by Schedule B subheadings, 1991, 1992, and Oct.-Dec. 1992

Schedule B subheading	Description	1991 <i>1,000 dollars</i>	1992 <i>1,000 dollars</i>	Oct.-Dec. 1992 <i>1,000 dollars</i>
0405.00	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	\$1,696	\$11,132	\$5,973
5201.00	Cotton, not carded or combed	0	4,757	4,460
3100.00	Fertilizers	0	4,730	0
1512.19	Sunflower seed or safflower oil, other than crude, and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified	0	4,484	4,484
0402.10	Milk and cream, whether or not sweetened, in powder, granules or other solid forms fat content, by weight, not exceeding 1.5 percent	873	2,364	0
1507.90	Soybean oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified, other than crude soybean oil	184	2,299	2,299
2701.12	Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverized but not agglomerated	6,691	1,496	0
8703.23	Passenger motor vehicles with spark-ignition internal-combustion reciprocating piston engine, over 1,500 but n/o 3,000 cc	0	894	3
8704.10	Dumpers designed for off-highway use, for the transport of goods	0	437	0
6305.31	Sacks and bags of a kind used for the packing of goods, of polyethylene or polypropylene strip or the like	0	424	0
8405.10	Producer gas or water gas generators, acetylene gas generators and similar water process gas generators; with or without their purifiers	0	247	0
8517.30	Electrical telephonic or telegraphic switching apparatus	0	179	166
8473.30	Parts and accessories of the machines of heading 8471	20	154	127
8529.10	Antennas & antenna reflectors of all kinds for use solely or principally with apparatus of headings 8525-8528; parts suitable for use therewith	0	131	0
8708.99	Parts and accessories, nesi, of the motor-vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705	0	123	0
8502.11	Electric generating sets with compression-ignition internal-combustion piston engines, of an output not exceeding 75 kVA	0	106	0
2106.10	Protein concentrates and textured protein substances	0	98	0
8471.91	Digital processing units which may contain in the same housing one or two storage units, input units or output units	3	88	9
8431.39	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the machinery of heading 8428, nesi	0	82	0
4911.99	Printed matter, nesi	0	55	0
	Total	9,467	34,278	17,519
	Total, U.S. exports to Albania	17,973	36,068	18,372

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

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

Table C-14
Leading items imported from Albania, by HTS subheadings, 1991, 1992, and Oct.-Dec. 1992

HTS subheading	Description	1991 <i>1,000 dollars</i>	1992 <i>1,000 dollars</i>	Oct.-Dec. 1992 <i>1,000 dollars</i>
1211.90	Plants & parts of plants (incl. seeds & fruits) used in perfumery, pharmacy, insecticidal fungicidal or like purposes, fresh or dried, nesi	\$2,999	\$2,533	\$980
2710.00	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included	0	1,239	0
7202.41	Ferrochromium containing by weight more than 4 percent of carbon	0	956	956
0910.99	Other spices, nesi, excluding mixtures referred to in note 1(b) to this chapter 8	31	148	148
3301.29	Essential oils other than those of citrus fruit, nesi	0	135	96
2401.10	Tobacco, not stemmed/stripped	0	132	11
3920.62	Nonadhesive plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of polyethylene terephthalate, noncellular, not combined with other materials	0	64	64
0712.90	Dried vegetables, nesi, and dried mixtures of vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	10	22	18
4823.59	Paper & paperboard of a kind used for writing, printing or other graphic purposes, nesi, other than printed, embossed or perforated	0	13	13
9612.10	Typewriter or similar ribbons, inked or otherwise prepared for giving impressions, whether or not on spools or in cartridges.	0	7	7
9022.11	Apparatus based on the use of X-rays for medical, surgical, dental or veterinary use	0	6	0
1212.99	Vegetable products nesi, (including unroasted chicory roots) of a kind used primarily for human consumption	0	6	0
4802.52	Paper and paperboard weighing 40 g/m2 but n/o 150 g/m2, of which not over 10% by weight of fibers is obtained by a mechanical process ...	0	3	3
3706.10	Motion-picture film, exposed and developed, of a width of 35 mm or more	4	2	0
7118.10	Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	0	2	0
6206.40	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses, not knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers	0	1	0
5702.10	"Kelem," "Schumacks," "Karamanie" and similar hand-woven rugs	0	1	0
	Total	3,044	5,268	2,295
	Total, U.S. imports from Albania	3,181	5,285	2,304

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

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

Table C-15
Leading items exported to Bulgaria, by *Schedule B* subheadings, 1991, 1992, and Oct.-Dec. 1992

Schedule B subheading	Description	1991	1992	Oct.-Dec. 1992
		<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
2701.12	Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverized, but not agglomerated	\$39,432	\$25,088	\$9,492
2603.00	Copper ores and concentrates	13,463	11,686	0
1701.11	Cane sugar, raw, not containing added flavoring or coloring matter, in solid form	0	3,141	0
8703.23	Passenger motor vehicles with spark-ignition internal-combustion reciprocating piston engine, over 1,500 but n/o 3,000 cc	155	2,770	1,369
8473.30	Parts and accessories of the machines of heading 8471	286	1,808	713
8471.91	Digital processing units which may contain in the same housing one or two storage units, input units or output units	168	1,472	492
8421.39	Filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus for gases, other than intake air filters for internal combustion engines	0	1,461	22
8529.10	Antennas & antenna reflectors of all kinds for use solely or principally with apparatus of headings 8525-8528; parts suitable for use therewith	0	1,141	965
8471.93	Storage units of automatic data processing machines, whether or not entered with the rest of a system	550	1,110	373
6815.10	Nonelectrical articles of graphite or other carbon, nesi	0	1,046	0
2710.00	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included	31	993	970
2402.20	Cigarettes containing tobacco	32	988	988
8803.30	Parts of airplanes or helicopters, nesi	1,404	976	55
9015.80	Surveying, hydrographic, oceanographic, hydrological, meteorological or geophysical instruments and appliances, nesi	95	954	706
8802.30	Airplanes and other aircraft, of an unladen weight exceeding 2000 kg but not exceeding 15000 kg	0	900	900
8438.90	Parts for machines for the industrial preparation or manufacturing of food or drink, nesi	9	838	0
8471.20	Digital automatic data processing machines, containing in the same housing at least a central processing unit and an input and and output unit	251	789	555
3920.10	Nonadhesive plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of polymers of ethylene, noncellular, no reinforced or combined with other other materials	486	716	149
4901.99	Printed books, brochures, leaflets and similar printed matter, other than in single sheets	945	660	75
3304.99	Beauty, make-up and care of the skin preparations, excl. medicaments but incl. sunscreen or sun tan preparations, nesi	22	553	156
	Total	57,329	59,090	17,980
	Total, U.S. exports to Bulgaria	141,369	83,598	24,895

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

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

Table C-16
Leading items imported from Bulgaria, by HTS subheadings, 1991, 1992, and Oct.-Dec. 1992

HTS subheading	Description	1991	1992	Oct.-Dec. 1992
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
2401.10	Tobacco, not stemmed/stripped	\$16,571	\$93,048	\$11,664
3301.29	Essential oils other than those of citrus fruit, nesi	1,846	2,915	1,062
0406.90	Cheese, nesi	3,919	2,908	1,026
6203.42	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	0	2,429	1,275
6204.31	Women's or girls' suit-type jackets and blazers, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	0	2,000	388
8427.20	Self-propelled works trucks fitted with lifting and handling equipment other than powered by an electric motor	253	1,641	820
8469.31	Nonelectric typewriters, weighing not more than 12 kg, excluding case	1,594	1,595	212
3102.10	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	3,276	1,582	0
2941.90	Antibiotics, nesi	2,005	1,486	352
6204.69	Women's or girls' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of textile materials, nesi	235	1,430	21
8511.90	Parts of electric ignition or starting equipment, nesi	0	1,370	470
6204.61	Women's or girls' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	117	1,172	282
3102.80	Mixtures of urea and ammonium nitrate in aqueous or ammoniacal solution	5,872	1,124	0
6204.62	Women's or girls' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	0	1,102	502
2204.21	Wine (excluding sparkling wine); grape must with fermentation prevented or arrested by the addition of alcohol, in containers of 2 liters or less	1,394	919	51
8454.30	Casting machines, of a kind used in metallurgy or in metal foundries	0	911	0
8523.20	Prepared unrecorded magnetic discs for sound recording or similar recording of other phenomena	0	793	156
6110.20	Sweaters, pullovers, sweatshirts, waistcoats (vests) and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	71	709	272
6204.39	Women's or girls' suit-type jackets and blazers, not knitted or crocheted, of textile materials, nesi	181	628	252
2903.15	1,2-Dichloroethane (Ethylene dichloride)	0	621	0
	Total	37,335	120,382	18,806
	Total, U.S. imports from Bulgaria	42,372	133,839	22,079

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

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

Table C-17
Leading items exported to Cambodia, by Schedule B subheadings, 1991, 1992, and Oct.-Dec. 1992

Schedule B subheading	Description	1991 <i>1,000 dollars</i>	1992 <i>1,000 dollars</i>	Oct.-Dec. 1992 <i>1,000 dollars</i>
8802.30	Airplanes and other aircraft, of an unladen weight exceeding 2000 kg but not exceeding 15000 kg	0	\$5,000	\$5,000
9030.39	Instruments and apparatus nesi, for measuring or checking electrical voltage, current, resistance or power, without a recording device	0	2,995	192
8473.30	Parts and accessories of the machines of heading 8471	0	1,710	106
9030.40	Instruments and apparatus specially designed for telecommunications	0	830	830
8529.10	Antennas & antenna reflectors of all kinds for use solely or principally with apparatus of headings 8525-8528; parts suitable for use therewith	0	780	775
8502.11	Electric generating sets with compression-ignition internal-combustion piston engines, of an output not exceeding 75 kVA	0	680	0
8517.30	Electrical telephonic or telegraphic switching apparatus	0	533	498
8501.64	AC generators (alternators) of an output exceeding 750 kVA	0	450	0
8525.20	Transmission apparatus incorporating reception apparatus	0	443	299
7321.11	Cooking appliances and plate warmers of iron or steel, for gas fuel or for both gas and other fuels	0	401	0
8502.12	Electric generating sets with compression-ignition internal-combustion piston engines, of an output exceeding 75 kVA but not over 375 kVA	0	290	0
8703.23	Passenger motor vehicles with spark-ignition internal-combustion reciprocating piston engine, over 1,500 but n/o 3,000 cc	0	261	5
8431.42	Bulldozer or angledozer blades suitable for use solely or principally with the machinery of headings 8426, 8429 or 8430	0	150	150
8511.80	Equipment, nesi, of a kind used in conjunction with spark-ignition or compression-ignition internal-combustion engines	0	130	0
8502.13	Electric generating sets with compression-ignition internal-combustion piston engines, of an output exceeding 375 kVA	0	115	0
8703.33	Passenger motor vehicles with compression-ignition internal-combustion piston engine, cylinder capacity over 2,500 cc	0	109	25
8527.90	Reception apparatus for radio-telephony, radio-telegraphy or radio-broadcasting, nesi	0	97	35
6306.22	Tents of synthetic fibers	0	79	0
9014.20	Instruments and appliances for aeronautical or space navigation (other than compasses)	0	73	73
8529.90	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the apparatus of headings 8525 to 8528, excluding antennas and antenna-reflectors of all kinds	0	72	65
	Total	0	15,197	8,054
	Total, U.S. exports to Cambodia	18	15,835	8,336

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

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

Table C-18
Leading Items Imported from Cambodia, by HTS subheadings, 1991, 1992, and Oct.-Dec. 1992

HTS subheading	Description	1991 <i>1,000 dollars</i>	1992 <i>1,000 dollars</i>	Oct.-Dec. 1992 <i>1,000 dollars</i>
4911.10	Printed trade advertising material, commercial catalogs and the like	0	\$55	\$55
9706.00	Antiques of an age exceeding one hundred years	0	11	9
6205.20	Men's or boys' shirts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	0	5	0
4907.00	Unused stamps of current or new issue in country to which destined; stamp-impressed paper; check forms; documents of title, etc	0	4	0
6203.42	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	0	3	0
5007.90	Woven fabrics of silk or of silk waste, nesl	0	2	2
6110.20	Sweaters, pullovers, sweatshirts, waistcoats (vests) and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	0	1	0
5007.20	Woven fabrics containing 85 percent or more by weight of silk or of silk waste, other than noil silk	0	1	1
	Total	0	82	67
	Total, U.S. imports from Cambodia	0	83	68

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

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

Table C-19
Leading items exported to the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, by *Schedule B* subheadings, 1991, 1992,
and Oct.-Dec. 1992

Schedule B subheading	Description	1991	1992	Oct.-Dec. 1992
		<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
8802.40	Airplanes and other aircraft, of an unladen weight exceeding 15000 kg	\$4,500	\$143,636	0
8471.91	Digital processing units which may contain in the same housing one or two storage units, input units or output units	6,973	20,701	11,609
8473.30	Parts and accessories of the machines of heading 8471	3,714	16,034	4,312
1006.30	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	1,498	13,364	3,466
8524.90	Recorded media for sound or other similarly recorded phenomena	4,244	6,485	2,550
8517.90	Parts of telephonic or telegraphic apparatus	96	6,377	194
8471.93	Storage units of automatic data processing machines, whether or not entered with the rest of a system	518	5,770	2,901
8529.90	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the apparatus of headings 8525, 8528, excluding antennas and antenna reflectors of all kinds	644	5,750	1,778
8803.30	Parts of airplanes or helicopters, nesi	116	5,496	1,001
8703.23	Passenger motor vehicles with spark-ignition internal-combustion reciprocating piston engine, over 1,500 but n/o 3,000 cc	518	5,394	2,601
3004.90	Certain medicaments put up in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale, nesi	1,918	4,801	2,887
8481.90	Parts for taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances	5	4,548	4,548
2402.20	Cigarettes containing tobacco	56	4,527	0
2403.10	Smoking tobacco, whether or not containing tobacco substitutes in any proportion	2,949	4,515	0
8701.30	Track-laying tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709)	364	3,712	2,549
8438.10	Bakery machinery and machinery for the manufacture of macaroni, spaghetti or similar products	56	3,540	3,530
8438.80	Machinery for the industrial preparation or manufacture of food or drink, nesi	25	3,504	0
8471.20	Digital automatic data processing machines, containing in the same housing at least a central processing unit and an input and output unit	2,929	3,395	597
8517.40	Electrical apparatus for carrier-current line systems	731	3,393	1,245
9014.20	Instruments and appliances for aeronautical or space navigation (other than compasses)	1,597	3,110	2,148
	Total	33,451	268,052	47,916
	Total, U.S. exports to the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic	119,846	\$399,094	92,809

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

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

Table C-20

Leading items imported from the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, by HTS subheadings, 1991, 1992, and Oct.-Dec. 1992

HTS subheading	Description	1991 <i>1,000 dollars</i>	1992 <i>1,000 dollars</i>	Oct.-Dec. 1992 <i>1,000 dollars</i>
8481.80	Taps, cocks, valves, and similar appliances, nesi, for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats or the like	\$4,184	\$13,283	\$2,628
7018.10	Glass beads, imitation pearls, imitation precious or semiprecious stones and similar glass smallwares	7,729	13,132	4,024
1210.10	Hop cones, fresh or dried, neither ground, powdered nor in the form of pellets	6,484	10,050	0
8701.90	Tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709), nesi	5,776	7,004	1,839
6403.91	Footwear, covering the ankles, with outer soles of rubber, plastics or composition leather and uppers of leather	6,969	6,494	3,305
4011.20	New pneumatic tires, of rubber, of a kind used on buses or trucks	4,419	4,908	1,404
7013.29	Drinking glasses other than of glass-ceramics or of lead crystal	1,662	3,960	1,188
6403.99	Footwear not covering the ankles, with outer soles of rubber or plastics or composition leather and uppers of leather	2,068	3,659	1,423
6403.59	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of leather, not covering the ankle	1,944	3,614	1,054
4011.10	New pneumatic tires, of rubber, of a kind used on motor cars (including station wagons and racing cars)	2,895	3,544	934
2309.90	Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding (excluding dog or cat food, put up for retail sale)	2,710	3,442	1,000
7018.90	Articles of glass beads, imitation pearls, precious or semiprecious stones, excl. jewelry, glass eyes nesi; statuettes & ornaments of lamp-worked glass, nesi	2,381	3,105	320
5515.13	Woven fabrics of polyester staple fibers, mixed mainly or solely with wool or fine animal hair	1,570	3,055	556
9706.00	Antiques of an age exceeding one hundred years	615	2,948	2,690
2941.30	Tetracyclines and their derivatives; salts thereof	319	2,751	816
4011.91	New pneumatic tires of rubber, of a kind, nesi, having a "herring-bone" or similar tread	1,280	2,647	679
7117.90	Imitation jewelry, other than of base metal	961	2,572	897
6213.20	Handkerchiefs, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	514	2,432	666
5309.11	Woven fabrics of flax, containing 85 percent or more by weight of flax, unbleached or bleached	1,328	2,382	778
6201.11	Men's or boys' overcoats, carcoats, capes, cloaks and similar articles, of wool or fine animal hair, not knitted or crocheted	2,370	2,359	721
	Total	58,178	97,339	26,921
	Total, U.S. imports from Czech and Slovak Federal Republic	145,735	237,137	67,708

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

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

Table C-21
Leading items exported to Hungary, by *Schedule B* subheadings, 1991, 1992, and Oct.-Dec. 1992

Schedule B subheading	Description	1991	1992	Oct.-Dec. 1992
		<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
8802.40	Airplanes and other aircraft, of an unladen weight exceeding 15000 kg	\$88,963	\$83,798	0
8471.91	Digital processing units which may contain in the same housing one or two storage units, input units or output units	2,624	10,113	4,708
8524.90	Recorded media for sound or other similarly recorded phenomena	4,195	9,656	3,394
8708.99	Parts and accessories, nesi, of the motor-vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705	1,657	6,096	2,561
8502.30	Electric generating sets, nesi	95	4,850	0
2403.10	Smoking tobacco, whether or not containing tobacco substitutes in any proportion	1,759	4,731	0
8473.30	Parts and accessories of the machines of heading 8471	3,099	4,113	1,571
8517.30	Electrical telephonic or telegraphic switching apparatus	1,393	3,960	1,658
8703.23	Passenger motor vehicles with spark-ignition internal-combustion reciprocating piston engine, over 1,500 but n/o 3,000 cc	2,043	3,472	1,002
9018.19	Electro-diagnostic apparatus, parts and accessories thereof, excluding electrocardiographs, parts and accessories thereof	3,034	3,460	1,395
8705.90	Special purpose motor vehicles nesi, other than those designed primarily for the transport of persons or goods	0	3,204	184
8803.30	Parts of airplanes or helicopters, nesi	1,669	2,921	1,029
7002.31	Glass tubes, of fused quartz or other fused silica, unworked	919	2,810	517
2917.14	Maleic anhydride	0	2,641	0
0105.11	Live chickens weighing not over 185 g each	2,485	2,353	451
7002.39	Glass tubes, unworked, nesi	3,151	2,344	504
8471.93	Storage units of automatic data processing machines, whether or not entered with the rest of a system	1,006	2,328	901
2941.20	Streptomycins and their derivatives; salts thereof	470	2,267	0
8407.90	Spark-ignition reciprocating or rotary internal combustion piston engines, nesi	2,974	2,196	466
5201.00	Cotton, not carded or combed	0	2,102	0
	Total	121,534	159,416	20,342
	Total, U.S. exports to Hungary	246,922	282,005	59,917

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

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

Table C-22
Leading items imported from Hungary, by HTS subheadings, 1991, 1992, and Oct.-Dec. 1992

HTS subheading	Description	1991 <i>1,000 dollars</i>	1992 <i>1,000 dollars</i>	Oct.-Dec. 1992 <i>1,000 dollars</i>
8708.60	Non-driving axles and parts thereof of the motor-vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705	\$17,663	\$28,273	\$9,980
8708.50	Drive axles with differential, whether or not provided with other transmission components of the motor-vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705	14,917	23,140	3,988
2009.70	Apple juice, unfermented and not containing added spirit	26,953	16,593	8,841
1602.41	Prepared or preserved hams and cuts thereof, of swine	22,159	10,864	1,038
6204.31	Women's or girls' suit-type jackets and blazers, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	4,402	9,825	2,239
6403.99	Footwear not covering the ankles, with outer soles of rubber or plastics or composition leather and uppers of leather	14,658	9,710	2,164
8708.99	Parts and accessories, nesi, of the motor-vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705	15,668	7,975	444
8539.22	Electrical filament lamps, excluding tungsten halogen lamps, nesi, of a power not exceeding 200 W and for a voltage exceeding 100 V	13,730	7,463	1,893
7409.21	Strip of copper-zinc base alloys (brass), in coils	6,205	7,388	1,838
1602.42	Prepared or preserved shoulders and cuts thereof, of swine	9,966	6,786	628
7606.92	Plates, sheets and strips, of a thickness exceeding 0.2 mm (excluding rectangular), of aluminum alloys	3,495	6,720	2,150
9302.00	Revolvers and pistols, other than those of heading 9303 or 9304 1,538	6,493	1,464	
8712.00	Bicycles and other cycles (including delivery tricycles), not motorized	4,863	5,665	1,465
0406.90	Cheese, nesi	6,150	5,503	2,472
2941.90	Antibiotics, nesi	6,398	5,331	1,387
4011.20	New pneumatic tires, of rubber, of a kind used on buses or trucks	8,217	5,013	1,910
8475.10	Machines for assembling electric or electronic lamps, tubes or flashbulbs, in glass envelopes	51	4,916	4,884
6204.39	Women's or girls' suit-type jackets and blazers, not knitted or crocheted, of textile materials, nesi	3,203	4,625	1,218
8539.31	Fluorescent, hot cathode discharge lamps, other than ultraviolet lamps	1,172	4,325	1,092
6203.11	Men's or boys' suits, of wool or fine animal hair, knitted or crocheted	1,319	3,628	587
	Total	182,728	180,233	51,680
	Total, U.S. imports from Hungary	367,228	347,684	92,087

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

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

Table C-23
Leading items exported to Laos, by Schedule B subheadings, 1991, 1992, and Oct.-Dec. 1992

Schedule B subheading	Description	1991 1,000 dollars	1992 1,000 dollars	Oct.-Dec. 1992 1,000 dollars
8607.19	Axles and wheels of railway or tramway locomotives or rolling stock, including parts thereof	0	\$129	0
4011.20	New pneumatic tires, of rubber, of a kind used on buses or trucks	51	124	124
8431.43	Parts for boring or sinking machinery of subheading 8430.41 or 8430.49	0	81	81
8525.20	Transmission apparatus incorporating reception apparatus	0	60	14
8471.20	Digital automatic data processing machines, containing in the same housing at least a central processing unit and an input and output unit	0	57	54
9014.80	Navigational instruments and appliances, nesi	0	42	0
5208.11	Plain weave fabrics of unbleached cotton, containing 85% or more by weight of cotton and weighing not more than 100 g/m ²	0	24	0
8502.11	Electric generating sets with compression-ignition internal-combustion piston engines, of an output not exceeding 75 kVA	0	22	22
9007.91	Parts and accessories for cinematographic cameras	0	19	19
8471.92	Automatic data processing machines with or without input or output units or containing storage units in the same housing	0	16	0
8468.90	Parts of machinery and apparatus for soldering, brazing or Welding	0	13	0
8703.90	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons, nesi	0	13	13
8803.30	Parts of airplanes or helicopters, nesi	0	12	0
8423.90	Weighing machine weights of all kinds; parts of weighing machinery	4	12	12
8503.00	Parts for use solely or principally with machines of heading 8501 (electric motors & generators) or 8502 (electric generator sets & rotary converters)	0	12	12
8201.50	One-handed secateurs and similar pruners or shears (including poultry shears), and parts thereof, of base metal	0	10	5
8708.99	Parts and accessories, nesi, of the motor-vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705	0	10	10
9015.90	Parts and accessories for surveying, hydrographic, oceanographic, hydrological, meteorological or geophysical instruments and appliances	7	9	6
8703.23	Passenger motor vehicles with spark-ignition internal-combustion reciprocating piston engine, over 1,500 but n/o 3,000 cc	0	9	0
8529.10	Antennas & antenna reflectors of all kinds for use solely or principally with apparatus of headings 8525-8528; parts suitable for use therewith	0	9	9
	Total	63	683	380
	Total, U.S. exports to Laos	894	805	427

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

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

Table C-24
Leading items imported from Laos, by HTS subheadings 1991, 1992, and Oct.-Dec. 1992

HTS subheading	Description	1991 <i>1,000 dollars</i>	1992 <i>1,000 dollars</i>	Oct.-Dec. 1992 <i>1,000 dollars</i>
6205.20	Men's or boys' shirts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	\$683	\$5,388	\$2,479
4107.90	Leather of animals nesi, without hair on, other than chamois, patent or metallized leather	340	334	64
4107.29	Leather of reptiles, other than vegetable pretanned	27	64	4
4602.10	Basketwork, wickerwork and other articles made directly to shape of vegetable plaiting materials, nesi	8	14	0
9505.10	Articles for Christmas festivities and parts and accessories thereof	0	11	0
4420.10	Statuettes and other ornaments, of wood	0	8	0
0302.12	Pacific, Atlantic and Danube salmon, fresh or chilled, excluding fillets, other fish meat portions and livers and roes, of heading 0304	0	8	0
4107.21	Leather of reptiles, vegetable pretanned	0	6	0
0307.91	Molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, excluding crustaceans, nesi, whether in shell or not, live, fresh or chilled	0	6	0
6204.52	Women's or girls' skirts and divided skirts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	0	4	2
8511.90	Parts of electric ignition or starting equipment, nesi	0	4	4
0302.69	Fish, nesi, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat portions and livers and roes, of heading 0304	0	3	3
4202.22	Handbags, with outer surface of plastic sheeting or of textile materials	0	3	2
4409.20	Nonconiferous wood, continuously shaped along any of its edges or faces	0	2	0
0106.00	Live animals, nesi	0	2	0
8524.23	Magnetic tapes, of a width exceeding 6.5 mm, for sound or other recordings, nesi	0	2	0
9401.69	Seats with wooden frames, not upholstered	0	2	0
4202.32	Articles of a kind normally carried in the pocket or in the handbag, with outer surface of plastic sheeting or of textile materials	0	2	0
6217.10	Made up clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted, nesi	0	2	1
9502.10	Dolls representing only human beings and parts and accessories thereof, whether or not dressed	0	2	0
	Total	1,059	5,868	2,558
	Total, U.S. imports from Laos	2,156	5,893	2,563

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

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

Table C-25
Leading items exported to Mongolia, by Schedule B subheadings, 1991, 1992, and Oct.-Dec. 1992

Schedule B subheading	Description	1991 1,000 dollars	1992 1,000 dollars	Oct.-Dec. 1992 1,000 dollars
8803.30	Parts of airplanes or helicopters, nesi	0	\$965	\$965
8544.60	Electric conductors, for a voltage exceeding 1,000 V	0	186	186
9015.90	Parts and accessories for surveying, hydrographic, oceanographic, hydrological, meteorological or geophysical instruments and appliances	2,830	177	0
4804.11	Uncoated, unbleached kraftliner paper or paperboard, in rolls or sheets, nesi	9	162	0
8537.10	Boards, panels, consoles, desks, cabinets and other bases, equipped with apparatus for electric control, for a voltage not exceeding 1,000 V	0	113	113
4823.40	Rolls, sheets and dials of paper or paper- board printed for self-recording apparatus	0	80	80
4011.20	New pneumatic tires, of rubber, of a kind used on buses or trucks	0	70	70
8501.40	Other AC motors single-phase, nesi	0	63	63
8402.90	Parts of steam- or other vapor- generating boilers	0	45	45
8540.49	Microwave tubes other than magnetrons or klystrons, excluding grid-controlled tubes	0	45	0
9015.80	Surveying, hydrographic, oceanographic, hydrological, meteorological or geophysical instruments and appliances, nesi	0	39	0
9026.20	Instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking pressure	0	34	34
8525.20	Transmission apparatus incorporating reception apparatus	0	31	31
7312.10	Stranded wire, ropes and cables, of iron or steel, not electrically insulated	0	27	27
8529.90	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the apparatus of headings 8525 to 8528, excluding antennas and antenna reflectors of all kinds	0	23	0
8471.20	Digital automatic data processing machines, containing in the same housing at least a central processing unit and an input and output unit	0	22	4
8507.10	Lead-acid storage batteries, including separators therefor, of a kind used for starting piston engines	0	20	20
2106.90	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included	0	18	0
8473.30	Parts and accessories of the machines of heading 8471	20	18	18
1104.29	Grains of cereals other than barley, oats or corn, hulled, pearled, clipped, sliced, kibbled or otherwise worked, but not rolled or flaked	0	17	0
	Total	2,859	2,156	1,657
	Total, U.S. exports to Mongolia	12,259	2,433	1,724

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

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

Table C-26
Leading items imported from Mongolia, by HTS subheadings, 1991, 1992, and Oct.-Dec. 1992

HTS subheading	Description	1991	1992	Oct.-Dec. 1992
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
5102.10	Fine animal hair, not carded or combed	\$444	\$3,036	\$1,391
6110.20	Sweaters, pullovers, sweatshirts, waistcoats (vests) and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	0	2,185	647
4203.10	Articles of apparel of leather or of composition leather	1	856	778
6110.90	Sweaters, pullovers, sweatshirts, waistcoats (vests) and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of textile materials, nesl	0	326	326
6204.62	Women's or girls' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	0	213	213
6202.93	Women's/girls' anoraks (incl. ski-jackets), windbreakers & like articles (incl. padded, sleeveless jackets), of man-made fibers, knit/crochet	0	211	211
6203.42	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	0	147	147
6204.63	Women's or girls' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers	0	115	115
6104.62	Women's or girls' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts, of cotton	0	37	37
6109.10	T-shirts, singlets, tank tops and similar garments, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	0	34	34
5105.30	Fine animal hair, carded or combed	0	29	0
9004.10	Sunglasses, corrective, protective or other	0	8	8
6505.90	Hats and other headgear, knitted or crocheted, or made up from lace, felt or other textile fabric, in the piece, excluding hair-nets	0	5	5
6110.10	Sweaters, pullovers, sweatshirts, waistcoats (vests) and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	0	5	0
4802.10	Handmade paper and paperboard	0	5	0
8534.00	Printed circuits	0	4	0
4015.19	Gloves of vulcanized rubber other than hard rubber, excluding surgical and medical gloves	0	2	2
	Total	445	7,220	3,915
	Total, U.S. imports from Mongolia	464	7,242	3,925

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

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

Table C-27
Leading items exported to Poland, by *Schedule B* subheadings, 1991, 1992, and Oct.-Dec. 1992

Schedule B subheading	Description	1991	1992	Oct.-Dec. 1992
		<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
8802.40	Airplanes and other aircraft, of an unladen weight exceeding 15000 kg	0	\$115,161	\$115,161
0207.41	Cuts and offal, of chickens, other than livers, frozen	745	19,318	10,442
0405.00	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	0	18,832	18,832
1001.90	Wheat and meslin, excluding durum wheat	0	11,626	11,626
8471.91	Digital processing units which may contain in the same housing one or two storage units, input units or output units	6,633	11,320	1,731
8471.20	Digital automatic data processing machines, containing in the same housing at least a central processing unit and an input and output unit	5,063	11,229	8,046
4818.40	Sanitary napkins and tampons, diapers and diaper liners and similar sanitary articles of paper pulp, paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibers	2,172	10,549	3
6309.00	Worn clothing and other worn textile articles	1,832	9,405	3,514
8473.30	Parts and accessories of the machines of heading 8471	3,775	8,852	4,322
8708.99	Parts and accessories, nesi, of the motor-vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705	7,864	8,206	1,247
8703.23	Passenger motor vehicles with spark-ignition internal-combustion reciprocating piston engine, over 1,500 but n/o 3,000 cc	21,206	7,706	2,880
9015.80	Surveying, hydrographic, oceanographic, hydrological, meteorological or geophysical instruments and appliances, nesi	679	6,805	133
1005.90	Corn (maize) excluding seed	4,518	6,800	5,249
8471.92	Automatic data processing machines with or without input or output units or containing storage units in the same housing	9,227	6,427	2,220
8431.43	Parts for boring or sinking machinery of subheading 8430.41 or 8430.49	150	6,255	552
8524.90	Recorded media for sound or other similarly recorded phenomena	3,482	5,927	2,555
2401.10	Tobacco, not stemmed/stripped	2,818	5,040	934
8438.90	Parts for machines for the industrial preparation or manufacturing of food or drink, nesi	193	4,410	1,813
2403.10	Smoking tobacco, whether or not containing tobacco substitutes in any proportion	5,798	3,873	1,170
8525.20	Transmission apparatus incorporating reception apparatus	985	3,796	849
	Total	77,141	281,537	193,281
	Total, U.S. exports to Poland	441,039	628,005	308,657

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

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

Table C-28
Leading items imported from Poland, by HTS subheadings, 1991, 1992, and Oct.-Dec. 1992

HTS subheading	Description	1991 <i>1,000 dollars</i>	1992 <i>1,000 dollars</i>	Oct.-Dec. 1992 <i>1,000 dollars</i>
1602.41	Prepared or preserved hams and cuts thereof, of swine	\$30,587	\$22,419	\$5,486
3501.10	Casein	8,720	12,970	3,861
6403.91	Footwear, covering the ankles, with outer soles of rubber, plastics or composition leather and uppers of leather	6,522	9,575	2,429
6203.11	Men's or boys' suits, of wool or fine animal hair, knitted or crocheted	5,347	9,175	2,831
8701.30	Track-laying tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709)	9,670	8,987	3,382
8539.22	Electrical filament lamps, excluding tungsten halogen lamps, nesi, of a power not exceeding 200 W and for a voltage exceeding 100 V	11,147	8,162	2,066
1703.90	Molasses, other than cane molasses	6,722	7,759	2,590
7013.31	Glassware of a kind used for table (other than drinking glasses), or kitchen purposes of lead crystal	6,276	7,588	2,092
6110.20	Sweaters, pullovers, sweatshirts, waistcoats (vests) and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	2,593	7,409	761
8701.90	Tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709), nesi	4,087	6,880	1,959
5309.11	Woven fabrics of flax, containing 85 percent or more by weight of flax, unbleached or bleached	7,755	6,643	935
7013.91	Glassware of a kind used for table, kitchen, toilet, office, indoor decoration or similar purposes, of lead crystal, nesi	6,205	5,946	1,036
0406.90	Cheese, nesi	3,301	5,768	3,721
7407.21	Bars, rods and profiles of copper-zinc base alloys (brass)	5,036	5,356	1,792
7408.21	Wire of copper-zinc base alloys (brass)	3,745	4,975	1,299
8482.10	Ball bearings	2,913	4,710	1,270
8544.11	Insulated (including enameled or anodized) winding wire, of copper	501	4,672	1,039
7208.42	Flat-rolled iron or nonalloy steel products nesi, not in coils, 600 mm or more wide, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated, over 10 mm thick	8,257	4,405	1,648
8458.19	Horizontal lathes for removing metal, other than numerically controlled	4,461	4,311	1,151
6203.31	Men's or boys' suit-type jackets and blazers, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	1,936	4,310	1,140
	Total	135,784	152,019	42,487
	Total, U.S. imports from Poland	350,790	367,712	102,625

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

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

Table C-29
Leading items exported to Romania, by Schedule B subheadings, 1991, 1992, and Oct.-Dec. 1992

Schedule B subheading	Description	1991	1992	Oct.-Dec. 1992
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1201.00	Soybeans, whether or not broken	\$27,899	\$34,515	0
2701.12	Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverized, but not agglomerated	53,607	32,106	7,019
5201.00	Cotton, not carded or combed	4,135	24,939	24,939
0207.41	Cuts and offal, of chickens, other than livers, frozen	0	14,476	7,490
2304.00	Oilcake and other solid residues, resulting from the extraction of soybean oil	0	10,142	0
2710.00	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included	120	8,976	187
8479.89	Machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions, nesi	738	6,790	6,328
2402.20	Cigarettes containing tobacco	469	6,051	2,717
4702.00	Chemical woodpulp, dissolving grades	1,643	6,011	1,809
8473.30	Parts and accessories of the machines of heading 8471	2,183	4,332	1,151
8475.90	Parts of machines for assembling electronic lamps, tubes or flashbulbs in glass envelopes or for making or hot working glass or glassware	0	2,807	32
8471.91	Digital processing units which may contain in the same housing one or two storage units, input units or output units	1,931	2,775	569
1005.10	Seed corn (maize)	9,633	2,656	0
4407.91	Oak wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick	4,006	2,446	0
7304.20	Seamless casing, tubing and drill pipe, of a kind used in the drilling for oil or gas, of iron (other than cast iron) or steel	139	2,422	1,239
8705.90	Special purpose motor vehicles nesi, other than those designed primarily for the transport of persons or goods	433	2,302	1,096
2203.00	Beer made from malt	373	2,230	255
8471.20	Digital automatic data processing machines, containing in the same housing at least a central processing unit and an input and output unit	818	2,087	865
8525.20	Transmission apparatus incorporating reception apparatus	2,334	2,062	427
9015.90	Parts and accessories for surveying, hydrographic, oceanographic, hydrological, meteorological or geophysical instruments and appliances	10	1,772	218
	Total	110,472	171,898	56,339
	Total, U.S. exports to Romania	206,065	239,336	73,886

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

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

Table C-30
Leading Items Imported from Romania, by HTS subheadings, 1991, 1992, and Oct.-Dec. 1992

HTS subheading	Description	1991 1,000 dollars	1992 1,000 dollars	Oct.-Dec. 1992 1,000 dollars
2710.00	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included	\$523	\$30,063	0
6403.99	Footwear not covering the ankles, with outer soles of rubber or plastics or composition leather and uppers of leather	3,921	5,487	1,846
6403.91	Footwear, covering the ankles, with outer soles of rubber, plastics or composition leather and uppers of leather	3,222	4,574	1,813
8701.90	Tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709), nesi	4,766	3,579	902
7208.42	Flat-rolled iron or nonalloy steel products nesi, not in coils, 600 mm or more wide, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated, over 10 mm thick	5,575	3,366	1,186
6101.20	Men's or boys' overcoats, carcoats, capes, cloaks, anoraks, windbreakers and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	1,115	2,666	1,347
8481.80	Taps, cocks, valves, and similar appliances, nesi, for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats or the like	1,172	2,596	520
7208.43	Flat-rolled iron or nonalloy steel products nesi, not in coils, 600 mm or more wide, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated, 4.75 mm but n/o 10 mm thick	3,705	1,828	942
6204.39	Women's or girls' suit-type jackets and blazers, not knitted or crocheted, of textile materials, nesi	1,410	1,384	275
7105.10	Dust and powder of natural or synthetic diamonds	826	1,375	327
8708.99	Parts and accessories, nesi, of the motor-vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705	375	1,292	130
9401.69	Seats with wooden frames, not upholstered	1,110	1,288	469
6204.69	Women's or girls' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of textile materials, nesi	1,718	1,267	536
7013.29	Drinking glasses other than of glass-ceramics or of lead crystal	1,722	1,178	307
9202.10	String musical instruments played with a bow ...	1,307	1,083	169
7208.21	Flat-rolled products of iron or nonalloy steel, in coils, 600 mm or more wide, over 10 mm thick, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated	0	830	830
6204.13	Women's or girls' suits, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers	823	829	382
1602.41	Prepared or preserved hams and cuts thereof, of swine	142	793	142
8503.00	Parts for use solely or principally with machines of heading 8501 (electric motors & generators) or 8502 (electric generator sets & rotary converters)	614	771	230
9505.10	Articles for Christmas festivities and parts and accessories thereof	529	760	234
	Total	34,574	67,009	12,587
	Total, U.S. imports from Romania	70,193	84,973	17,839

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

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

APPENDIX D
LEADING ITEMS TRADED WITH THE EMBARGOED COUNTRIES,
BY *SCHEDULE B* AND HTS SUBHEADINGS,
1991, 1992, AND OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1992

Table D-1
Leading items exported to Cuba, by *Schedule B* subheadings, 1991, 1992, and October-December 1992

Schedule B subheading	Description	1991	1992	Oct.-Dec. 1992
		<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
6107.11	Men's or boys' underpants and briefs, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	\$19	\$118	0
3004.90	Certain medicaments put up in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale, nesl	66	87	3
8536.41	Relays for switching, protecting or making connections to or in electrical circuits, for a voltage not exceeding 60 V	0	9	0
8472.90	Coin sorting, counting or wrapping machines, pencil sharpening machines, perforating or stapling machines	0	7	0
	Total	85	221	3
	Total, U.S. exports to Cuba	1,380	1,126	264

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

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

Table D-2
Leading items imported from Cuba, by HTS subheadings, 1991, 1992, and October-December 1992

HTS subheading	Description	1991	1992	Oct.-Dec. 1992
		<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
	Total, U.S. imports from Cuba	0	0	0

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

Table D-3
Leading items exported to North Korea, by *Schedule B* subheadings, 1991, 1992, and October-
December 1992

Schedule B subheading	Description	1991	1992	Oct.-Dec. 1992
		<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
8479.89	Machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions, nesl	0	\$384	0
4410.10	Particle board and similar board of wood, whether or not agglomerated with resins or other organic binding substances	0	74	0
8481.90	Parts for taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances	0	6	0
8471.20	Digital automatic data processing machines, containing in the same housing at least a central processing unit and an input and output unit	0	3	3
	Total	0	467	3
	Total, U.S. exports to North Korea	100	467	3

Note.—Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table D-4
Leading items imported from North Korea, by HTS subheadings, 1991, 1992, and October-December 1992

HTS subheading	Description	1991	1992	Oct.-Dec. 1992
		<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
6402.99	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics, nesl	0	\$8	0
	Total	0	8	0
	Total, U.S. imports from North Korea	0	8	0

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

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

Table D-5
Leading items exported to Vietnam, by *Schedule B* subheadings, 1991, 1992, and October-December 1992

Schedule B subheading	Description	1991	1992	Oct.-Dec. 1992
		<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
9018.39	Instruments and appliances nesi, used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences, and parts and accessories thereof	0	\$340	0
9021.30	Artificial parts of the body nesi, and parts and accessories thereof	0	143	51
8471.91	Digital processing units which may contain in the same housing one or two storage units, input units or output units	0	65	0
9021.11	Artificial joints and parts and accessories thereof, for orthopedic use	0	21	11
3923.10	Boxes, cases, crates and similar articles for the conveyance or packing of goods, of plastics	0	17	17
8405.10	Producer gas or water gas generators, acetylene gas generators and similar water process gas generators; with or without their purifiers	0	16	16
8469.31	Nonelectric typewriters, weighing not more than 12 kg, excluding case	0	15	0
9018.50	Ophthalmic instruments and appliances nesi, and parts and accessories thereof	0	13	13
8471.92	Automatic data processing machines with or without input or output units or containing storage units in the same housing	0	13	0
8474.90	Parts for the machinery of heading 8474	0	6	0
8471.93	Storage units of automatic data processing machines, whether or not entered with the rest of a system	0	6	0
9026.90	Parts and accessories of instruments, and apparatus for measuring or checking the variables of liquids or gases	0	4	0
8528.10	Color television receivers	0	3	3
	Total	0	662	111
	Total, U.S. exports to Vietnam	3,556	4,409	1,052

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

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

Table D-6
Leading items imported from Vietnam, by HTS subheadings, 1991, 1992, and October-December 1992

HTS subheading	Description	1991	1992	Oct.-Dec. 1992
		<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
6502.00	Hat shapes, plaited or made by assembling strips of any material, neither blocked to shape, nor with made brims, not lined, nor trimmed	0	\$8	0
	Total	0	8	0
	Total, U.S. imports from Vietnam	7	8	0

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

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

APPENDIX E
OFFICIAL *SCHEDULE B* AND HTS SECTION TITLES
AND RELATED CHAPTERS

<i>Section No.</i>	<i>Section title</i>	<i>Chapters</i>
1	Live animals; animal products	01-05
2	Vegetable products	06-14
3	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes	15
4	Prepared foodstuffs; beverages, spirits and vinegar; tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	16-24
5	Mineral products	25-27
6	Products of the chemical or allied industries	28-38
7	Plastics and articles thereof; rubber and articles thereof	39-40
8	Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silkworm gut)	41-43
9	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal; cork and articles of cork; manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basketware and wickerwork	44-46
10	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; waste and scrap of paper or paperboard; paper and paperboard and articles thereof	47-49
11	Textiles and textile articles	50-63
12	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking sticks, seatsticks, whips, riding crops and parts thereof; prepared feathers and articles made therewith; artificial flowers; articles of human hair	64-67
13	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware	68-70
14	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewelry; coin	71
15	Base metals and articles of base metal	72-83 ¹
16	Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles	84-85
17	Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment	86-89
18	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; clocks and watches; musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof	90-92
19	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	93
20	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	94-96
21	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	97
22	Special classification provisions	98-99 ²

¹ Chapter 77 was reserved for possible future use.

² Chapter 99, which covers provisions of a temporary nature, such as articles temporarily subject to additional tariff duties or other import restrictions, appears only in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule.

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Full wording</i>
BXA	Bureau of Export Administration (U.S. Department of Commerce)
CCC	Commodity Credit Corporation (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
CCL	Commerce Control List
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
COCOM	Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls
CPE	Centrally planned economy
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Community
EEP	Export Enhancement Program (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
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
HS	Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, or Harmonized System
	The HS is arranged as follows:
	Sections, which are divided into
	Chapters (2-digit numbers), which are divided into
	Headings (4-digit numbers), which are divided into
	Subheadings (6-digit numbers)
HTS	Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LTFV	Less than fair value
MFA	Multifiber Arrangement
MFN	Most-favored-nation
NMEs	Nonmarket economy countries
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
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
TSUSA	Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated
USC	United States Code
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USITC	U.S. International Trade Commission

See following page for abbreviations frequently used in the tables.

*Abbreviation**Full wording*

cc	Cubic centimeters
cm	Centimeters
fbr m	Fiber meter
GVW	Gross vehicle weight
kg	Kilograms
kN	Kilonewtons
kW	Kilowatts
kWH	Kilowatt-hours
kVA	kilovolt-amperes
m	Meters
m ²	Square meters
mm	Millimeters
nesi (or)	
nesoi	Not elsewhere specified or included
nm	Number of 1000 meterlengths of (textile) yarn in one kilogram
pcs.	Pieces
mt	Metric ton(s)
V	Volts
vol	Volume
W	Watts
wt	Weight



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