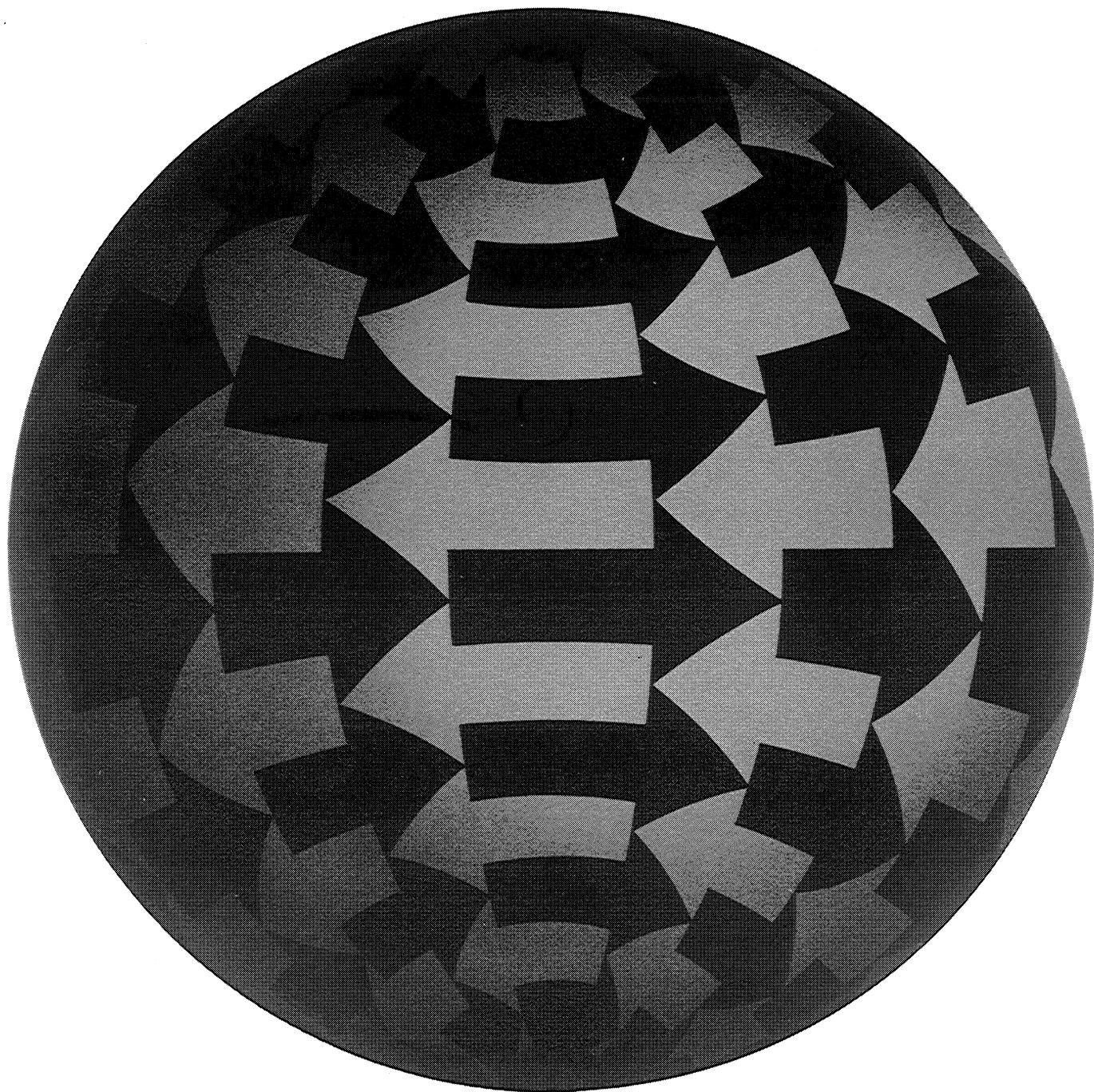


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# U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas



Third Quarter 1983



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**UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION**

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## PREFACE

This report is a product of the U.S. International Trade Commission's Trade Monitoring Information Support System. This system consists of a comprehensive and standardized data base designed to provide the Commission with the basic data required in its analytical and monitoring responsibilities and to serve as a starting point for more detailed trade analysis. The system improves the Commission's capability to anticipate issues which are of concern in the exercise of its various roles under U.S. trade statutes, including monitoring and understanding trade shifts which are likely to affect future trade policy.

The basic components of the system are the tailormade trade tables, which consist of computer-generated import/export tables for key commodity areas or aggregations for which data have not generally been available on a routine, machine-generated basis. The system at present includes over 2,500 key commodity groups composed of one or more individual TSUS items and comparable export classifications.

The tailormade trade tables serve as the vehicle for a Commission trade-monitoring or early-warning system, which can alert the Commission to shifts in trade patterns and focus on areas for further Commission study. The tailormade trade tables are automatically tested quarterly and annually by computer against predetermined criteria or "gates" designed to detect aberrant trade behavior. These criteria include significant changes in (1) the value and/or quantity and/or unit value for exports and imports, and (2) the pattern of countries supplying U.S. imports and/or the markets for U.S. exports.

Because of the interest in shifting trade patterns, the Commission, while viewing the system primarily as an internal analytical tool, is making this report available to the concerned congressional committees, the United States Trade Representative, other executive departments, and the public. This report provides brief analyses of significant trade shifts and possible reasons for the shifts for the following sectors:

- Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products
- Forest products
- Textiles, apparel, and footwear
- Energy and chemicals
- Minerals and metals
- Machinery and equipment
- Miscellaneous manufactures.

Following each sector analysis is a statistical table summarizing trade for the major commodity groups within the sector and a summary of the monitoring gates triggered for the most recent period. Appendix A contains a listing of the specific import and export gates which are currently used in the Commission's system.

Trade data indicating the origin of U.S. imports, by sources and the market countries for U.S. exports are available within the Commission for each of the 650 commodity groupings covered in the sector tables.<sup>1/</sup> In addition, the Commission has similar data available on a more detailed product basis within these groupings.

Appendix B contains data for U.S. trade in articles covered by the MTN Civil Aircraft Agreement; appendix C contains data for U.S. trade in motor-vehicle parts and accessories. Both are areas of current interest in U.S. trade policy; and these data are the only comprehensive trade data available for the respective areas.

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<sup>1/</sup> App. D contains an alphabetical index of the commodity groupings covered in the sector tables.

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### Overview of U.S. Merchandise Trade, Third Quarter 1983

During the first three quarters of 1983, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit was \$38.8 billion, up 72 percent over the \$22.6 billion deficit during the first three quarters of 1982. In the third quarter of 1983, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit was \$18.0 billion, 40 percent greater than the \$12.9 billion deficit during the corresponding period of 1982 (table 1). <sup>1/</sup> On a sector basis, merchandise trade deficits were experienced in the third quarter of 1983 for petroleum, natural gas, and related products (\$15.2 billion), minerals and metals (\$4.4 billion), textiles and apparel (\$2.4 billion), footwear (\$1.1 billion), machinery and equipment (\$898 million), forest products (\$708 million), and miscellaneous manufactures (\$122 million). Trade surpluses existed for agriculture, animal, and vegetable products (\$3.6 billion), and coal, chemicals, and related products (\$3.2 billion). The \$5.1 billion increase in the U.S. merchandise trade deficit reflects significant declines in the net U.S. trade position in machinery and equipment, minerals and metals, and chemicals.

The most significant shifts in net trade balances on a country basis (table 2) occurred in trade with the European Community (EC). The U.S. net trade position with the EC declined by \$1.4 billion as U.S. exports, primarily in the energy and chemical sectors, dropped by \$663 million and U.S. imports climbed by \$726 million, primarily in the minerals and metals sector and the machinery and equipment sector.

The continuing U.S. trade deficit is attributed in part to weak foreign economic conditions and higher prices for U.S. goods, resulting from the appreciation of the U.S. dollar. Other factors such as international price competitiveness, technological advances by other supplying countries, impediments to market access, and supply constraints, are, of course, simultaneously affecting the competitiveness of U.S. goods and trade levels. The International Monetary Fund's weighted-average foreign currency value of the U.S. dollar was up 3.5 percent from that in the second quarter of 1983 and up 5.3 percent from that in the third quarter of 1982. This increase suggests a continuing decrease in U.S. competitiveness in export markets. The appreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to other major currencies is shown in the following tabulation:

Currency	: Third quarter : Third quarter :		Change
	: 1982	: 1983	
	: -----Per U.S. dollar----- :		
Yen (Japan)- - - - -	258.86	242.53	-6.3
Pound (United Kingdom)- - - - -	.5796	.6622	14.3
Franc (France)- - - - -	6.9418	7.9601	14.7
Dollar (Canada)- - - - -	1.2498	1.2328	-1.4
Lira (Italy)- - - - -	1,393.65	1,573.7	12.9
Deutsche mark (West Germany)- - - - -	2.4812	2.6429	6.5

<sup>1/</sup> The trade data provided in this report are based on trade in schedules 1 through 7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (imports) and Schedule 8 (exports); trade under schedule 8 and other special provisions are not included.

Table 1.—U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major commodity sectors, 1982, January–September 1983, July–September 1982, and July–September 1983.<sup>1/</sup>

	(In thousands of dollars)					
	Item 2/	1982	January–September 1983	July–September 1982	July–September 1983	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:						
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products—		37,141,668	26,380,475	7,818,501	8,569,466	
Forest products—		8,482,079	6,242,444	2,082,785	2,132,615	
Textiles and apparel—		6,519,283	4,300,723	1,376,833	1,342,963	
Footwear—		119,579	77,854	28,110	25,503	
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products—		5,716,850	3,603,175	1,363,878	964,666	
Chemicals and related products—		29,173,819	20,138,742	7,103,298	6,879,106	
Minerals and metals—		14,759,960	10,277,684	3,637,489	3,423,849	
Machinery and equipment—		87,291,151	61,431,378	21,049,342	19,439,597	
Miscellaneous manufactures—		15,290,409	11,276,605	3,711,576	3,900,001	
Total—		204,494,803	143,729,084	48,171,817	46,677,770	
U.S. imports for consumption:						
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products—		19,037,957	15,133,501	4,822,013	5,017,603	
Forest products—		9,020,612	7,869,067	2,370,337	2,840,640	
Textiles and apparel—		11,270,161	9,859,713	3,321,171	3,774,235	
Footwear—		3,433,638	3,007,495	1,056,735	1,090,049	
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products—		64,721,415	42,017,761	17,280,781	16,161,650	
Chemicals and related products—		13,340,607	11,074,339	3,469,067	3,641,515	
Minerals and metals—		29,246,777	21,914,193	6,913,525	7,800,414	
Machinery and equipment—		72,360,071	60,298,380	17,983,072	20,337,553	
Miscellaneous manufactures—		14,132,986	11,319,541	3,810,409	4,022,261	
Total—		236,564,228	182,493,994	61,027,112	64,685,923	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:						
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products—		18,103,711	11,246,974	2,996,488	3,551,862	
Forest products—		-538,532	-1,626,622	-287,551	-708,025	
Textiles and apparel—		-4,750,878	-5,558,989	-1,944,337	-2,431,271	
Footwear—		-3,314,058	-2,929,640	-1,028,624	-1,064,545	
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products—		-59,004,564	-38,414,586	-15,916,902	-15,196,983	
Chemicals and related products—		15,833,212	9,064,402	3,634,231	3,237,591	
Minerals and metals—		-14,486,816	-11,636,509	-3,276,036	-4,376,565	
Machinery and equipment—		14,931,079	1,132,998	3,066,270	-897,955	
Miscellaneous manufactures—		1,157,423	-42,936	-98,833	-122,260	
Total—		-32,069,425	-38,764,909	-12,855,294	-18,008,153	

Item	(In thousands of dollars)			July-		
	1982	September-1983	September-1983	September-1982	September-1982	September-1983
<b>U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:</b>						
Canada-----	31,564,006	26,083,392	26,083,392	7,641,708	7,641,708	8,434,987
Japan-----	20,295,017	15,150,078	15,150,078	4,949,228	4,949,228	5,392,652
EC-----	45,371,243	31,604,842	31,604,842	10,263,784	10,263,784	9,600,518
Brazil-----	3,352,603	1,879,811	1,879,811	959,551	959,551	662,987
Hong Kong-----	2,273,338	1,756,610	1,756,610	600,491	600,491	581,503
India-----	1,555,184	1,376,112	1,376,112	362,651	362,651	283,509
Korea-----	5,308,687	4,217,309	4,217,309	1,397,148	1,397,148	1,389,725
Mexico-----	10,858,344	6,492,760	6,492,760	2,370,371	2,370,371	2,303,364
Taiwan-----	4,073,154	3,054,571	3,054,571	931,137	931,137	1,151,007
OPEC-----	20,206,134	11,399,726	11,399,726	4,895,877	4,895,877	3,717,758
Nmes-----	6,448,690	3,228,386	3,228,386	1,035,343	1,035,343	757,454
China-----	2,902,418	1,420,257	1,420,257	682,344	682,344	393,799
All other-----	53,188,397	37,485,981	37,485,981	12,764,521	12,764,521	12,402,302
Total-----	204,494,803	143,729,084	143,729,084	48,171,817	48,171,817	46,677,770
<b>U.S. imports for consumption:</b>						
Canada-----	44,411,018	36,187,572	36,187,572	10,986,184	10,986,184	11,705,601
Japan-----	37,045,610	28,799,995	28,799,995	9,419,207	9,419,207	9,979,282
EC-----	40,835,804	31,461,045	31,461,045	10,264,651	10,264,651	10,990,461
Brazil-----	4,113,756	3,480,126	3,480,126	1,090,067	1,090,067	1,341,339
Hong Kong-----	5,392,568	4,489,477	4,489,477	1,613,723	1,613,723	1,694,997
India-----	1,390,406	1,638,696	1,638,696	391,179	391,179	621,232
Korea-----	5,600,736	5,216,148	5,216,148	1,612,205	1,612,205	2,132,836
Mexico-----	15,037,527	11,993,940	11,993,940	3,986,860	3,986,860	4,038,333
Taiwan-----	8,797,619	7,890,156	7,890,156	2,561,860	2,561,860	2,999,416
OPEC-----	30,917,991	17,654,991	17,654,991	8,065,738	8,065,738	7,482,852
Nmes-----	3,249,167	2,639,756	2,639,756	979,669	979,669	1,008,238
China-----	2,194,707	1,639,392	1,639,392	681,119	681,119	594,313
All other-----	39,772,021	31,041,585	31,041,585	10,055,763	10,055,763	10,691,329
Total-----	236,564,228	182,493,994	182,493,994	61,027,112	61,027,112	64,685,923
<b>U.S. merchandise trade balance:</b>						
Canada-----	-12,847,011	-10,104,180	-10,104,180	-3,344,475	-3,344,475	-3,270,614
Japan-----	-16,750,593	-13,649,916	-13,649,916	-4,469,979	-4,469,979	-4,586,630
EC-----	4,535,438	142,896	142,896	-866	-866	-1,389,943
Brazil-----	-761,152	-1,600,315	-1,600,315	-130,515	-130,515	-678,352
Hong Kong-----	-3,119,229	-2,732,867	-2,732,867	-1,013,232	-1,013,232	-1,113,493
India-----	164,777	-262,584	-262,584	-28,527	-28,527	-337,723
Korea-----	-292,049	-998,838	-998,838	-215,057	-215,057	-743,111
Mexico-----	-4,179,182	-5,501,180	-5,501,180	-1,616,489	-1,616,489	-1,734,969
Taiwan-----	-4,724,464	-4,835,584	-4,835,584	-1,630,722	-1,630,722	-1,848,409
OPEC-----	-10,711,857	-6,254,864	-6,254,864	-3,169,860	-3,169,860	-3,765,093
Nmes-----	3,199,523	588,629	588,629	55,673	55,673	-250,784
China-----	707,711	-219,135	-219,135	1,224	1,224	-200,513
All other-----	13,416,376	6,443,896	6,443,896	2,708,758	2,708,758	1,710,973
Total-----	-32,069,425	-38,764,909	-38,764,909	-12,855,294	-12,855,294	-18,008,153

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

U.S. exports decreased by 3.1 percent to \$46.7 billion in the third quarter of 1983 compared with those in the third quarter of 1982. The decline is attributed generally to the slow foreign economies and the strong U.S. dollar, resulting in relatively constant export levels or export declines in all sectors except agricultural products. Major changes in the level of U.S. exports occurred in a number of specific commodity areas within the major industrial sectors.

In the agricultural sector, U.S. grain exports rose by 12 percent, from \$2.8 billion during the third quarter of 1982 to \$3.2 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1983, as rising sales abroad of corn and rice offset falling sales of wheat. U.S. oilseed exports, mostly soybeans, recovered from lower sales experienced in the second quarter of 1983 and rose to \$1.3 billion in the third quarter, 13 percent above the level in the third quarter of 1982.

In the energy and chemicals sector, U.S. exports of petroleum products continued to decrease, from \$1.1 billion in the third quarter of 1982 to \$808 million in the third quarter of 1983. This trend is attributable to the shutdown of U.S. refineries and a decrease in capacity utilization of those refineries still operating. U.S. exports of coal decreased from 28 million short tons, valued at \$1.5 billion, in the third quarter of 1982 to 25 million short tons, valued at \$1.2 billion, in the third quarter of 1983. The continuing decline in coal exports is a result of an abundance of inexpensive crude petroleum on the world market.

In the minerals and metals sector, U.S. exports of iron and steel products in the third quarter of 1983 totaled \$259 million compared with \$410 million in the corresponding quarter of 1982.

In the machinery and equipment sector, U.S. exports of construction, mining, and material-handling machinery dropped from \$1.8 billion during the third quarter of 1982 to \$1.1 billion in the third quarter of 1983, reflecting worldwide declines in mining and construction activity. U.S. exports of semiconductors increased by 17 percent, reaching \$1.2 billion, with much of the exported value representing parts of semiconductors sent to developing countries by U.S. producers for final assembly.

#### U.S. import developments

U.S. imports increased by 6.0 percent to \$64.7 billion in the third quarter of 1983 compared with \$61.0 billion in the third quarter of 1982. There were import increases in all sectors with the exception of petroleum, natural gas, and related products, where imports declined. There were major changes in the third quarter of 1983 in the value of U.S. imports for specific commodity groups in the various sectors.

In the agricultural sector, U.S. imports of tobacco and tobacco products almost doubled in the third quarter of 1983, to \$334 million from \$170 million during the third quarter of 1982, reportedly due in large part to a one-

time surge in imports associated with a tariff classification change. Sugar imports rose by 52 percent to \$258 million. U.S. imports of shellfish increased from 126 million pounds, valued at \$400 million, during the third quarter of 1982 to 152 million pounds, valued at \$528 million, during the corresponding period of 1983. Shrimp accounted for most of the increase as the U.S. economy improved and domestic landings were depressed.

In the forest products sector, imports of softwood lumber from Canada increased by \$235 million from the third quarter of 1982 to the third quarter of 1983 as U.S. housing starts surged in 1983.

In the textiles and apparel sector, imports of raw fibers and textile mill products increased by \$143 million to \$884 million in the third quarter of 1983, with the largest increases occurring in broadwoven fabrics. Apparel imports increased 11 percent to a level of \$2.8 billion, with the most significant growth in women's suits, shirts, slacks, and dresses.

In the energy and chemicals sector, U.S. imports of crude petroleum decreased from 393 million barrels, valued at \$12.5 billion (\$32 per barrel), in the third quarter of 1982 to 389 million barrels, valued at \$11 billion (\$28 per barrel), in the third quarter of 1983. Imports of petroleum products increased from \$3.5 billion to \$4.2 billion over the same period as world markets continue to be in a situation of oversupply. Imports of natural gas decreased from \$1.3 billion in the third quarter of 1982 to \$1 billion in the third quarter of 1983. This decrease is attributed to the high price for Canadian gas, which has made it unmarketable in the United States.

In the minerals and metals sector, U.S. imports of iron and steel mill products totaled 4.5 million short tons (\$1.7 billion) in the third quarter of 1983 compared with 3.8 million tons (\$2.0 billion) in the third quarter of 1982. The tonnage increase reflects a strengthening market for sheet and strip as production of automobiles and home appliances increased; unit values for all product categories were down due to highly competitive pricing in the U.S. market. Imports of silver bullion more than tripled in value in the third quarter of 1983 to \$686 million due in large part to increased prices which led to increased speculative trading. Imports of copper metal rose from \$222 million in the third quarter of 1982 to \$330 million in the third quarter of 1983 as imports filled the gap between domestic production and increased demand from industrial sectors. Similarly, aluminum metal imports increased from \$331 million to \$442 million.

In the machinery and equipment sector, U.S. imports of automatic data processing machines increased from \$244 million to \$480 million, reflecting the success of the Japanese in the U.S. computer peripherals markets. Imports of tape recorders and players increased in value to \$880 million in the third quarter of 1983 from \$641 million in the corresponding period of 1982, consisting largely of consumer-type video tape recorders from Japan. U.S. imports of motor-vehicle parts and accessories increased from \$2.5 billion in the third quarter of 1982 to \$3.0 billion in the third quarter of 1983. The increase is attributed to an increase in demand for original-equipment parts used in the production of new motor vehicles.

In the miscellaneous manufactures sector, U.S. imports of furniture rose 33 percent, from \$347 million to over \$461 million, as U.S. producers purchased more imports from Canada and Taiwan. Imports of game machines for home use contracted by almost 60 percent (from \$333 million to \$138 million) as the home entertainment market shifted from programmable video game systems to home computers which also play games.

**ANALYSES OF TRADE SHIFTS, BY SECTORS**



### Agricultural, Animal, and Vegetable Products 1/

For the first three quarters of 1983, the United States had a favorable merchandise trade balance in agricultural, animal, and vegetable products of \$11.2 billion, but this was 21 percent below the \$14.2 billion surplus registered during the corresponding period of 1982. Imports of agricultural products increased to \$15.1 billion in the first three quarters of 1983, or 9 percent above the level for the corresponding period of 1982, and exports declined by 6 percent to \$26.4 billion for the first 9 months of 1983.

However, the U.S. trade balance in agricultural products in the third quarter of 1983 improved, rising 19 percent from the \$3.0 billion surplus recorded during the third quarter of 1982 to \$3.6 billion during the corresponding period of 1983 (table 3, fig. 1). 2/ This was the first quarterly trade balance increase (between corresponding quarters) registered since the second quarter of 1981, reversing a decline occurring for eight consecutive quarters. Total U.S. agricultural exports rose 10 percent, from \$7.8 billion 3/ during the third quarter of 1982 to \$8.6 billion during the corresponding period of 1983; imports also increased, but by 4 percent, from \$4.8 billion 4/ to \$5.0 billion, respectively.

The increased U.S. agricultural exports between the third quarter of 1982 and the corresponding quarter of 1983 came about because of higher sales abroad of grain and oilseeds, commodities which made up 56 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports. U.S. grain exports rose by 12 percent, from \$2.8 billion during the third quarter of 1982 to \$3.2 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1983, as rising sales abroad of corn and rice offset falling sales of wheat. Meanwhile, U.S. oilseed exports, mostly soybeans, recovered from lower sales experienced in the second quarter of 1983 and rose to \$1.3 billion in the third quarter of 1983, or by 13 percent above the level in the third quarter of 1982. Exports of other agricultural products also increased in the third quarter of 1983 and included milled grain products, sugar, fresh fruit, citrus fruit, cattlehides, and nonfat dry milk. Exports of vegetable oils and furskins declined in the third quarter of 1983.

Tobacco and sugar led the 4-percent increase in the value of imports of agricultural products in the third quarter of 1983, compared with such value in the corresponding quarter of 1982. U.S. imports of tobacco and tobacco products almost doubled in the third quarter of 1983, rising from \$170 million during the third quarter of 1982 to \$334 million during the corresponding period of 1983. Sugar imports rose by 52 percent to \$258 million in the third quarter of 1983. Significant increases also occurred in imports of shellfish and live animals; imports of fresh or frozen beef and pork, canned beef, fresh fruit, and canned sardines declined.

On a country or regional basis, the major shifts in the U.S. agricultural trade balance between the third quarters of 1982 and 1983 involved a \$281 million gain in the U.S. trade balance with Japan, a \$271 million gain with

<sup>1</sup> Included here are the commodities classified in schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Animal and vegetable products.

<sup>2</sup> All percentage figures are computed on unrounded data.

<sup>3</sup> Value f.a.s., U.S. port of export.

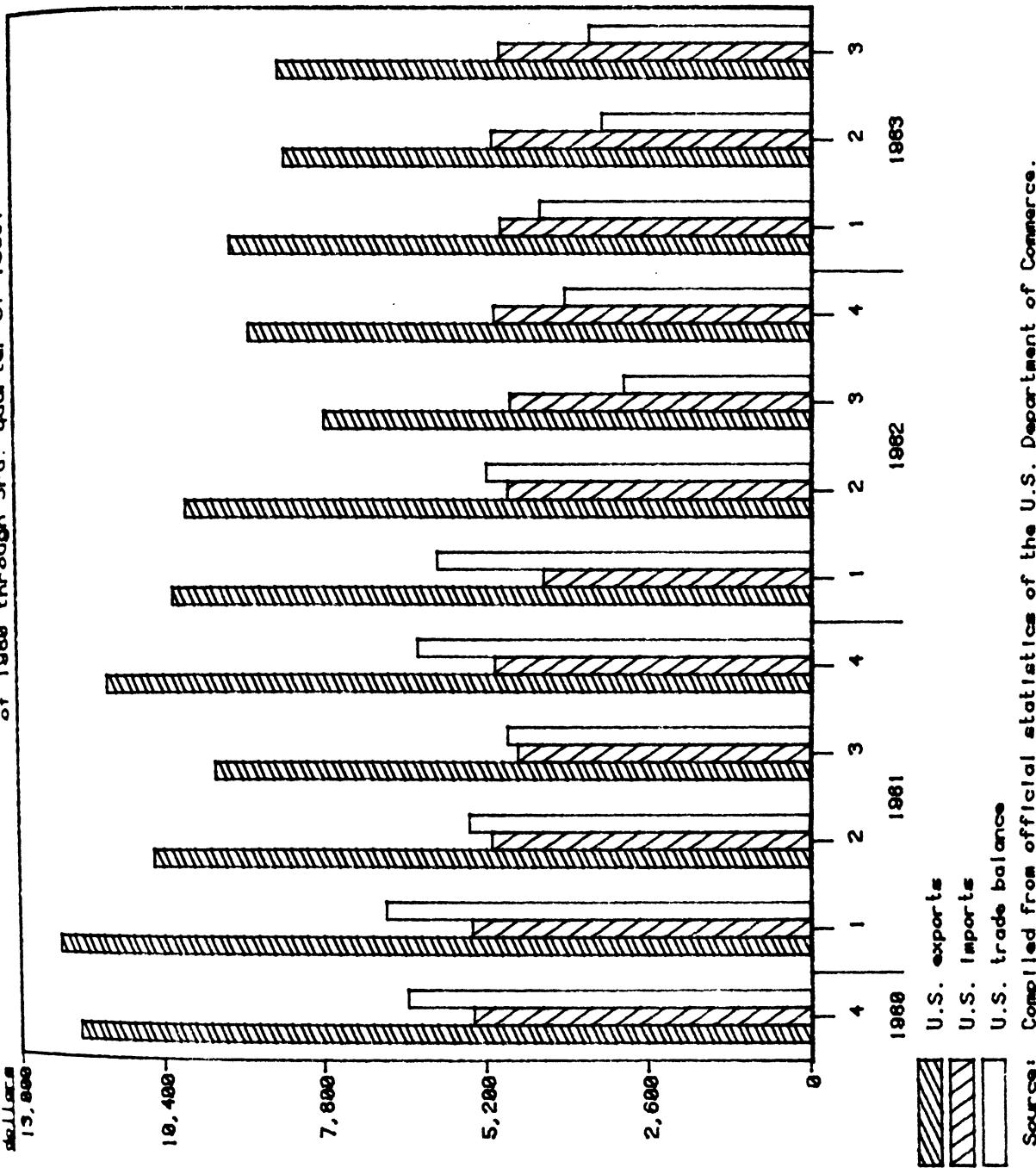
<sup>4</sup> Customs value, f.o.b. foreign port of export.

Table 3.—Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1982, January–September 1983, July–September 1982, and July–September 1983 1/

Item	(In thousands of dollars)			
	1982	January–September 1983	July–September 1982	July–September 1983
<b>U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:</b>				
Canada	1,928,130	1,496,446	461,104	510,742
Japan	5,717,126	4,447,225	1,455,016	1,742,955
EC	8,622,846	5,477,716	1,542,105	1,603,555
Brazil	527,389	340,058	140,045	95,764
Hong Kong	436,112	320,364	116,010	119,341
India	350,751	530,961	53,142	37,002
Korea	1,245,429	1,130,588	351,497	367,203
Mexico	1,168,884	1,554,522	198,544	511,730
Taiwan	962,520	848,941	210,671	302,602
OPEC	2,685,765	2,047,732	586,424	743,047
Nmes	3,887,150	1,507,241	435,791	141,619
China	1,386,054	371,866	357,947	11,789
All other	9,609,561	6,678,676	2,268,086	2,393,901
Total	37,141,668	26,380,475	7,818,501	8,569,466
<b>U.S. imports for consumption:</b>				
Canada	2,515,302	2,002,557	746,647	694,406
Japan	324,480	267,172	94,402	100,816
EC	3,272,169	2,548,231	777,827	838,676
Brazil	1,604,630	1,296,264	431,798	506,721
Hong Kong	59,640	44,510	13,985	16,778
India	248,250	161,750	71,874	61,443
Korea	120,295	121,989	27,569	56,048
Mexico	1,609,226	1,303,287	271,695	314,142
Taiwan	249,097	182,361	57,482	60,549
OPEC	763,866	635,327	208,806	219,736
Nmes	345,322	293,268	82,115	93,819
China	151,675	101,104	36,696	39,325
All other	7,925,675	6,276,779	2,037,804	2,054,463
Total	19,037,957	15,133,501	4,822,013	5,017,603
<b>U.S. merchandise trade balance:</b>				
Canada	-587,171	-506,111	-285,543	-183,664
Japan	5,392,646	4,180,053	1,360,674	1,642,138
EC	5,350,677	2,929,484	764,278	764,879
Brazil	-1,077,240	-956,206	-291,753	-410,956
Hong Kong	376,472	275,854	102,024	102,562
India	102,500	369,210	-18,732	-24,441
Korea	1,125,133	1,008,599	323,927	311,154
Mexico	-440,341	251,234	-73,151	197,587
Taiwan	713,423	666,519	153,188	242,053
OPEC	1,921,898	1,412,405	377,617	523,310
Nmes	3,541,827	1,213,973	353,675	47,800
China	1,234,379	270,761	321,251	-27,535
All other	1,683,886	401,896	230,281	339,438
Total	18,103,711	11,246,974	2,996,488	3,351,862

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on F.O.B. value. U.S. port of export.

Figure 1. Annualized quarterly U.S. exports of durable consumer goods, imports for consumption, and annualized quarterly trade balance, by quarters, 4th quarter of 1980 through 3rd quarter of 1983.



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

Mexico, a \$146 million gain with the Organization of Petroleum Countries (OPEC), and a \$102 million gain with Canada. Offsetting these gains, however, was a \$306 million decline (between corresponding third quarters) in the balance with the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), particularly China, and a \$119 million decline in the trade balance with Brazil.

The 10-percent rise in third quarter 1983 agricultural exports occurred as sales rose (over those of the third quarter of 1982) by \$313 million to Mexico, \$288 million to Japan, \$157 million to the OPEC countries, and \$92 million to Taiwan. The largest decline in third quarter 1983 U.S. agricultural exports occurred with China, which reduced its purchases, mostly of grain and soybeans, by \$346 million. The Chinese purchased 12 million dollars worth of agricultural products in the third quarter of 1983, their lowest quarterly purchases in at least 3 years. During January-September 1983, China purchased but \$372 million of U.S. agricultural products compared with \$1.2 billion in the first 9 months of 1982.

U.S. agricultural imports in the third quarter of 1983 rose by 4 percent over the third quarter of 1982 level as Brazil, the EC, and Mexico increased their shipments to the United States by \$178 million, which accounted for nearly all of the total increase of \$196 million in the third quarter of 1983.

#### Oilseeds and animal and vegetable fats and oils

Increased purchases of U.S. oilseeds by Japanese, European, and Mexican crushers led to a 13-percent rise in the value of exports to \$1.3 billion in the third quarter of 1983 compared with that of the corresponding period of 1982. The volume of U.S. soybean exports in the third quarter of 1983 declined by 2 percent to 9.9 billion pounds (166 million bushels), but a 12-percent rise in the export unit value to \$7.40 per bushel lifted the value of soybean exports by 10 percent to \$1.2 billion in the third quarter of 1983. U.S. sunflower seed exports more than doubled in the third quarter of 1983 from those in the corresponding quarter of 1982, from 273 million pounds, valued at \$33 million, to 613 million pounds, valued at \$81 million. Mexico accounted for virtually all of the rise in sunflower seed sales. Japan, the Netherlands, and Taiwan also increased their purchases of U.S. oilseeds in the third quarter. U.S. exports of animal and vegetable oils, fats, and greases declined about 8 percent in both volume and value to 1.8 billion pounds, valued at \$405 million, in the third quarter of 1983. These exports declined as higher prices, more abundant supplies from competitive suppliers such as Malaysia, Brazil, and Argentina <sup>1/</sup>, and foreign exchange constraints in key markets limited U.S. sales abroad.

John Reeder  
724-1754

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<sup>1/</sup> The U.S. Trade Representative instituted an investigation in May 1983 with respect to Brazil, Spain, and Portugal under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, as a result of a petition filed by the National Soybean Processors Association, which alleged that six countries are engaging in unfair trade practices which injure U.S. exports of fats and oils and other oilseed products.

Tobacco

Imports of miscellaneous tobacco products increased significantly in the third quarter of 1983. Total imports of such tobacco products increased from \$3 million in the third quarter of 1982 to \$222 million in the corresponding period of 1983. Brazil, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Italy, and Malawi were principal sources of the increased imports. The primary reason for the unusually large increase is believed to be related to the Customs Service announcement on July 12, 1983, that imported cigarette tobacco that has been mechanically threshed or shredded (which in the recent past accounted for the majority of imports classified in this basket category) would be reclassified as stemmed cigarette leaf. This change raised the duty on this item from 17.5 cents per pound to 32 cents per pound and applied to all merchandise entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after August 28, 1983. Consequently, imports increased substantially before August 28. Other reasons for the continued expansion in imports of this item are competitive pricing and increased product quality, according to trade and government sources.

William Lipovsky  
724-0097

Grains

U.S. exports of grains rose by 12 percent, from \$2.8 billion during the third quarter of 1982 to \$3.2 billion during the corresponding period of 1983. Most of the increase was accounted for by rising sales abroad of corn and wheat. Such sales rose by 45 percent to \$1.4 billion in the third quarter of 1983 as the export volume increased by 14 percent to 386 million bushels. Corn prices (the export unit value) rose by 28 percent to \$3.69 per bushel in the third quarter of 1983, largely because the drought-reduced 1983 U.S. corn and feedgrain crops drove up prices of feed grains in the third quarter. U.S. wheat exports in the third quarter of 1983 amounted to 421 million pounds, valued at \$53 million, or 25 percent above the volume and 16 percent above the value of such exports in the third quarter of 1982. Meanwhile, U.S. exports of wheat declined by 13 percent on a volume basis, compared with those in the corresponding period of 1982, to 324 million bushels in the third quarter of 1983 and by 11 percent on a value basis to \$1.4 billion, as China, one of the leading U.S. wheat markets, sharply cut its purchases. China purchased less wheat partly because of the textiles dispute with the United States which in January 1983 had imposed quotas limiting Chinese textile exports to the United States to a zero rate of growth in 1983. <sup>1/</sup> Moreover, alternative wheat suppliers such as Canada had abundant supplies and were able to undercut U.S. prices. Major markets showing increases in purchases of U.S. grain between the two periods were Japan, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, and Egypt.

J. Reeder  
724-1754

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<sup>1/</sup> Subsequently, an August 1983 agreement with China did allow for a percent increase in Chinese textile shipments to the United States, and the Chinese were to purchase the remaining 2 million metric tons out of the 5 million metric tons of their minimum U.S. grain purchases in 1983. However, depending on the exact timing of the shipment of these additional grain purchases, the Chinese purchases would be reflected in the U.S. export data either in the fourth quarter of 1983 or in the first quarter of 1984.

Milled wheat

The value of U.S. milled wheat exports in the third quarter of 1983 was \$79.9 million, about 66 percent higher than that in the corresponding period of 1982, when the figure was \$48.1 million. The increase is almost entirely accounted for by the U.S. sale of flour to Egypt. Although the value of exports in the third quarter is known, quantity and unit value figures for this period are erroneous, because a number of shipments of milled wheat were reported and recorded in pounds instead of hundredweight. These records are presently being adjusted.

John Pierre-Benoist  
724-0074

Sugar

U.S. imports of sugar in the third quarter of 1983 totaled 784,000 short tons, valued at \$258 million, representing a 34-percent increase in quantity and a 52-percent increase in value from the levels of the corresponding quarter of 1982 (585,000 tons, valued at \$170 million). Imports of sugar into the United States are limited by an absolute quota administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The quota system, imposed by the President (Presidential Proclamation No. 4941), has been in effect since May 11, 1982; it is designed to protect the domestic price-support program for sugar from imports of low-priced world sugar. 1/ The quota for the third quarter of 1982 was very restrictive (420,000 short tons); the quota for the crop year October 1, 1982-September 30, 1983, was 2.8 million short tons. On June 29, 1983, regulations became effective allowing raw sugar to be imported outside the quota system in amounts equivalent to exports of refined sugar. Importer/refiners used these regulations and the system of drawback (refund) of import duties to export 114 million short tons of sugar, valued at \$28 million, in the third quarter of 1983, compared with exports of 8 million tons, valued at \$3 million, in the corresponding quarter of 1982. The drawback system allows the refund of import duties paid within the previous 3 years upon the export of a product made from the type of article which was previously imported. This "substitution" provision is particularly advantageous in a period of low import duties following a period of higher duties. Import duties (including fees) on sugar ranged from 6.88 cents per pound to free during the period since June 1982.

Lowell Grant  
724-0099

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1/ Effective June 29, 1983, the President proclaimed (Presidential Proclamation No. 5071) emergency import quotas on certain articles containing sugar pursuant to sect. 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act; the President also directed the Commission to make an investigation and determine whether imports of such articles were practically certain to interfere with the price-support program for sugar. On Dec. 7, 1983, the Commission unanimously determined that imports of the blended sirups, flavored sugars, and certain edible preparations which were included in the emergency quotas were practically certain to interfere with the price-support program for sugar; the Commission split on whether imports of sweetened cocoa and mixtures of flour and sugar were practically certain to interfere with the price-support program

Fresh fruit

In the third quarter of 1983, compared with that in the third quarter of 1982, the U.S. balance of trade in fresh fruit, in terms of value, shifted back in favor of exports as exports of fresh fruit in the third quarter of 1983 increased by 7 percent to \$211 million and imports declined by 12 percent to \$195 million. The increased value of total fresh fruit exports of about \$13 million in the third quarter of 1983 was due primarily to export gains of fresh citrus fruit to Pacific rim countries and of fresh grapes to Canada; these gains more than offset third quarter declines in fresh fruit exports of about \$10 million in apples and peaches. The decreased value of total fresh fruit imports of about \$28 million in the third quarter of 1983 compared with such value in the third quarter of 1982 was due almost entirely to lower fresh banana imports, which declined by \$24 million. In 1983, several storms in Central and South America severely damaged banana plantations, and third quarter 1983 imports were off 25 percent (by quantity) from those in the corresponding period of 1982.

Alvin Macomber  
724-1765

Citrus fruit

U.S. exports of citrus fruit during the third quarter of 1983 totaled 364 million pounds, valued at \$89 million, compared with 252 million pounds, valued at \$73 million, in the corresponding period of 1982. Much of the growth was accounted for by exports of oranges, which increased from 132 million pounds, valued at \$40 million, in the third quarter of 1982 to 223 million pounds, valued at \$51 million, in the corresponding quarter of 1983. Exports of lemons also increased significantly between the two third quarter periods, from 49 million pounds, valued at \$19 million, in 1982 to 67 million pounds, valued at \$22 million, in 1983. The increased exports in the third quarter of 1983 reflect lower prices for U.S. citrus fruit. Prices for citrus fruit in 1982 were high because of reduced production in California and a freeze in Florida in that year. Japan, Hong Kong, and Canada were the principal U.S. markets in both of the third quarter periods.

Steve Burkett  
724-0088

Nonfat dry milk

In the third quarter of 1983, U.S. exports of nonfat dry milk totaled 138 million pounds, valued at \$47 million, or 68 percent above the 82 million pounds, valued at \$21 million, exported in the third quarter of 1982. Exports of nonfat dry milk, like those of other dairy products, historically have been small, in part because of the effects of national agricultural policies of certain U.S. major trading partners, such as the European Community, which provide restitution payments for agricultural exports. Also, U.S. prices for nonfat dry milk, bolstered by the price-support program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), have been higher than those of major nonfat dry milk-producing countries, such as New Zealand and Australia.

The increased exports of nonfat dry milk consisted mostly of donations or sales at, or below, world prices to Mexico, Peru, and El Salvador. Such exports, from inventories owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) of the USDA, had been purchased by the CCC in order to support the price of milk as required by law. The export sales were at half, or less than half, of the original CCC purchase price.

J. Fred Warren  
724-0090

#### Canned beef and canned corned beef

Combined U.S. imports of canned beef and canned corned beef increased by 67 percent, from 21 million pounds, valued at \$21 million, during the third quarter of 1982 to 35 million pounds, valued at \$36 million, during the third quarter of 1983. Imports from Brazil, which rose from 8 million pounds, valued at \$9 million, to 18 million pounds, valued at \$19 million, accounted for the bulk of the increase. Reduced demand in Brazil because of lowered purchasing power and the need for Brazil to earn foreign exchange to service its large international debt contributed to the increase in exports to the United States.

David E. Ludwick  
724-1763

#### Cattle

U.S. imports of live cattle from Mexico increased by over 78 percent, from 85,000 head, valued at \$20 million, in the third quarter of 1982 to 152,000 head, valued at \$41 million, in the third quarter of 1983. The increase reflects, in part, the decision of the Government of Mexico to increase the export quota for feeder cattle to assist Mexican cattle growers. Mexican cattle producers have experienced reduced demand for beef in Mexico as a result of generally adverse economic conditions. Also, dry weather has damaged pastures and reduced feedgrain and oilseed meal production. In view of these conditions and the need for Mexico to earn foreign exchange, the Mexican Government increased the export quota for feeder calves, contributing to the increase in exports of cattle to the United States.

U.S. imports of live cattle from Canada declined from 96,000 head, valued at \$42 million, in the third quarter of 1982 to 64,000 head, valued at \$32 million, in the third quarter of 1983, or by 33 percent in quantity and 24 percent in value, respectively. During the third quarter of 1982, the United States imported large numbers of lower valued cattle, because Canadian producers had initiated a herd reduction program in response to adverse economic conditions in the Canadian cattle industry.

David E. Ludwick  
724-1763

#### Beef

U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen beef and veal declined by 25 percent, from 460 million pounds, valued at \$410 million, in the third

quarter of 1982 to 344 million pounds, valued at \$330 million, in the third quarter of 1983. U.S. imports from Australia, which declined from 250 million pounds, valued at \$218 million, to 164 million pounds, valued at \$161 million, accounted for 74 percent of the 116-million-pound decline in the quantity of imports and for 71 percent of the \$80 million decline in value. Imports from New Zealand, which declined from 149 million pounds, valued at \$132 million, to 119 million pounds, valued at \$114 million, accounted for 26 and 23 percent, respectively, of the decline in the quantity and value of imports.

U.S. imports from Australia were unusually high in the third quarter of 1982, reflecting a severe drought in Australia that led to distress cattle slaughter and increased exports. By the time the drought ended in mid-1983, Australian cattle numbers had been considerably diminished, resulting in reduced beef production and exports during the third quarter of 1983. Also, some growers were retaining animals from slaughter in order to build up their herds. The reduction in U.S. imports from New Zealand reflected, in part, a long-term shift from cattle-raising to sheep raising in that country.

David E. Ludwick  
724-1763

#### Pork

Although the quantity of U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork (almost all of which comes from Canada) declined only slightly, from 75 million pounds during the third quarter of 1982 to 73 million pounds in the third quarter of 1983, the value of such imports declined from \$69 million to \$51 million. Almost all of the decline is accounted for by declining prices in the United States which forced Canadian exporters to take lower prices for their pork.

David E. Ludwick  
724-1763

#### Cattlehides

U.S. exports of cattlehides increased from 5.0 million hides, valued at \$148 million, in the third quarter of 1982 to 5.3 million hides, valued at \$184 million, in the third quarter of 1983, or by 6 percent in quantity and 24 percent in value. The bulk of the exports went to Asian markets. U.S. exports to Japan increased by \$5 million, and those to the Republic of Korea and Taiwan rose by \$11 million each. Also, Romania and the U.S.S.R., which were not U.S. export markets in the third quarter of 1982, took \$19 million and \$3 million, respectively, of U.S. cattlehide exports in the third quarter of 1983.

The increase in U.S. exports reflects, in part, reduced supplies of cattlehides in Australia and New Zealand brought on by the situation described in the discussion on beef. Also, Argentina, which at times has been a major world cattlehide exporter, supplied fewer hides to the world market as Argentine ranchers retained animals to build up their herds and Argentine tanners consumed more hides.

David E. Ludwick  
724-1763

Furskins

U.S. fur skin exports decreased from \$31 million in the third quarter of 1982 to \$24 million during the corresponding period of 1983. Mink fur skins, which accounted for 34 percent of the total value of U.S. fur skin exports in the third quarter 1983, decreased from 433,000 pieces, valued at \$13 million, in the third quarter of 1982 to 291,000 pieces, valued at \$8 million, in the corresponding period of 1983. This decrease reflects a reduced demand in European markets owing largely to a strong U.S. dollar.

Rose Steller  
724-2862

Shellfish

U.S. imports of shellfish increased from 126 million pounds, valued at \$400 million, during the third quarter of 1982 to 152 million pounds, valued at \$528 million, during the corresponding period of 1983. This represented an increase of 21 percent in quantity and 32 percent in value. Most of the increase was accounted for by imports of shrimp, the major U.S. shellfish import item. Such imports rose from 65 million pounds, valued at \$214 million, during the third quarter of 1982 to 86 million pounds, valued at \$303 million, during the corresponding quarter of 1983. The leading suppliers during the latter period were Ecuador and Mexico. An improved U.S. economy, coupled with depressed levels of domestic landings, led to the rise in U.S. shrimp imports between the periods.

Doug Newman  
724-0087

Canned tuna

During the third quarter of 1983, U.S. imports of canned tuna totaled 38 million pounds, valued at \$41 million, about one-third higher than such imports in the corresponding period of 1982, when imports totaled 29 million pounds, valued at \$36 million. The increase follows a trend of recent years whereby foreign tuna industries have been expanding, particularly in the Philippines and Thailand, and, consequently, shipping an increasing volume into the U.S. market. 1/

Tom Lopp  
724-1759

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1/ On Apr. 15, 1983, the U.S. Department of Commerce instituted a countervailing duty investigation at the request of the Tuna Research Foundation (TRF). The TRF, representing the U.S. tuna-canning industry, charged that the Philippine Government subsidizes the canning of tuna, not packed in oil, exported to the United States. Because the Philippines is not a signatory to the International Subsidies Code, it is not entitled to an injury test by the U.S. International Trade Commission. On Oct. 24, 1983, upon completion of its countervailing duty investigation, the U.S. Department of Commerce announced a final determination that the Philippine Government provides its industry with bounties or grants of 0.72 percent ad valorem and directed the U.S. Customs Service to impose a countervailing duty.

Commodity group	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Percent change from (3) to (4)
									Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983
Live animals, except birds and poultry:												
Imports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)-	345,175	484,690	320,566	409,606	28	104,000	128,982	2				
Exports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)-	229,803	269,194	187,427	201,474	7	90,231	125,238	3				
Cattle:												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 units)-	659	1,004	676	725	7	180	215	1				
Value (1,000 dollars)-	191,058	297,720	200,350	244,656	22	61,886	73,716	1				
Exports:												
Quantity (1,000 units)-	87	57	46	39	-16	12	13	-				
Value (1,000 dollars)-	65,466	50,096	41,213	30,056	-27	10,292	9,661	-				
Swine:												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 units)-	145	294	191	353	85	65	110	6				
Value (1,000 dollars)-	18,878	41,886	26,860	45,729	70	10,378	13,063	2				
Exports:												
Quantity (1,000 units)-	24	36	26	18	-29	9	3	-6				
Value (1,000 dollars)-	9,125	13,885	9,232	7,883	-15	3,703	1,797	-5				
Poultry and poultry meat:												
Imports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)-	93,668	72,086	51,361	73,140	42	20,965	27,737	3				
Exports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)-	594,485	403,161	302,647	278,191	-8	86,330	92,698					
Feathers and down:												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-	16,952	10,913	7,627	13,477	77	3,144	5,432	7				
Value (1,000 dollars)-	75,545	52,567	38,284	57,501	50	15,793	21,317	3				
Exports:												
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-	6,239	4,995	3,964	3,456	-13	1,053	1,187	1				
Value (1,000 dollars)-	47,456	37,029	27,310	28,537	4	8,655	6,877	-2				
Meat, except poultry meat:												
Imports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)-	2,083,141	2,116,441	1,647,283	1,702,232	3	648,685	553,962	-1				
Exports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)-	1,055,683	1,041,940	780,155	726,132	-7	224,534	226,732					
- Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen:												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-	1,199,516	1,337,675	1,085,002	1,039,101	-4	459,981	343,582	-2				
Value (1,000 dollars)-	1,192,108	1,206,704	980,088	961,971	-2	410,047	330,454	-1				
Exports:												
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-	137,499	157,895	109,790	131,983	20	35,730	48,059	3				
Value (1,000 dollars)-	247,815	319,540	220,866	255,812	16	74,052	85,620	1				

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Table 4.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Percent: change from (5) to (6)	Percent: change from (6) to (7)			
									1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen														
Imports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	216,547	276,194	206,793	207,010	0	75,024								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	158,012	239,477	177,498	155,044	-13	68,840								
Exports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	172,518	117,011	97,417	90,785	-7	19,523								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	204,515	149,552	122,582	109,541	-11	24,836								
Sausage														
Imports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	11,670	13,129	9,349	7,613	-19	3,944								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	17,251	19,978	14,049	11,455	-18	5,769								
Exports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,419	7,505	5,938	4,940	-17	1,791								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	11,395	10,356	8,058	6,446	-20	2,515								
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams														
Imports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	32,645	31,349	21,591	36,006	67	7,457								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	45,357	47,174	32,192	48,321	50	11,385								
Exports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	49,894	36,153	27,061	21,871	-19	6,125								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	48,448	38,933	28,367	25,859	-9	6,485								
Fish, fresh or frozen														
Imports:														
Quantity (1,000 dollars)	1,345,698	1,299,160	972,978	996,148	2	375,746								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	690,986	690,487	568,558	539,129	-5	421,181								
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered														
Imports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	72,803	70,379	47,631	46,299	-3	19,487								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	81,440	75,239	50,527	46,649	-8	21,133								
Exports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	14,165	19,192	13,668	12,800	-6	8,290								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	20,240	22,764	17,283	12,584	-27	11,038								
Fish, in airtight containers														
Imports:														
Quantity (number)	149,315	158,611	127,611	151,537	19	48,383								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	195,574	184,602	148,770	168,459	13	53,897								
Exports:														
Quantity (number)	88,666	54,084	32,747	41,215	26	12,450								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	157,073	77,725	45,731	63,725	39	13,833								

Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Percent: change from (3) to (5)	Percent: change from (3) to (6)	Percent: change from (3) to (7)	Percent: change from (3) to (8)	
									Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	
Sardines														
Imports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	55,272	50,044	40,376	26,646	-34	14,096	7,943	-44						
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,195	41,309	32,077	24,631	-23	10,677	7,169	-33						
Exports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,730	1,049	739	677	-8	183	318	73						
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,699	870	623	543	-13	158	220	39						
Tuna														
Imports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	70,851	87,578	72,055	108,627	51	29,302	37,548	28						
Value (1,000 dollars)	110,358	113,346	94,987	123,002	29	36,343	41,001	13						
Other fish in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring														
Imports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	23,121	21,016	15,102	16,070	6	4,936	5,328	8						
Value (1,000 dollars)	33,836	29,351	21,527	19,776	-8	6,800	6,118	-10						
Exports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	23,442	11,879	9,069	7,301	-19	3,633	2,585	-29						
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,757	10,971	8,382	6,669	-20	2,785	2,015	-28						
Shellfish														
Imports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,399,560	457,794	317,587	388,622	22	125,695	151,591	21						
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,333,154	1,592,703	1,100,489	1,389,568	26	399,618	528,415	32						
Exports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	110,643	91,486	71,981	51,155	-29	17,743	15,371	-13						
Value (1,000 dollars)	240,180	213,582	157,263	136,115	-13	34,104	40,247	18						
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk														
Imports:														
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	2,134	2,608	1,725	1,877	9	340	434	28						
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,168	6,661	3,933	5,203	32	964	985	2						
Exports:														
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	4,371	2,603	2,099	1,318	-37	635	538	-15						
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,031	7,466	6,018	3,975	-34	1,742	1,463	-16						
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream														
Imports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	20,587	9,573	6,338	7,918	25	1,476	3,231	119						
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,908	4,535	2,883	2,941	2	615	1,125	83						
Exports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	397,790	424,559	311,462	449,244	44	101,038	167,921	66						
Value (1,000 dollars)	148,028	156,035	112,876	182,478	62	39,055	64,503	65						

Table 4.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

					Percent: change (3) to (4)	Percent: change (3) from (2)	Percent: change (3) to (5)	Percent: change (3) from (4)	Percent: change (6) to (7)	Percent: change (6) from (5)
Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	(7)	(8)	(7)	(8)
Butter										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,785	1,683	1,168	1,173	0	313	447	43		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,120	2,197	1,535	1,431	-7	402	597	48		
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	118,127	138,187	110,520	47,553	-57	17,938	8,794	-51		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	89,005	104,100	83,935	30,010	-64	11,421	5,375	-53		
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	42	62	53	21	-59	4	5	23		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	34	53	38	20	-48	5	4	-13		
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	16,554	13,243	10,710	9,066	-15	3,963	2,343	-41		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	7,772	6,767	5,465	4,187	-23	2,003	1,141	-43		
Cheeses										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	247,662	269,343	169,249	191,579	13	66,489	65,533	-1		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	332,062	367,522	234,756	261,102	11	90,930	87,712	-4		
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	12,635	39,591	19,574	25,455	30	9,593	7,879	-18		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	21,089	31,869	18,681	20,751	11	7,202	6,353	-12		
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream										
Imports:										
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	10	67	47	29	-38	28	8	-71		
Exports:										
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	3,926	4,606	3,686	3,128	-15	1,650	1,041	-37		
Ice cream										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 gallons)						-15			-37	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)						0			0	
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	1,137	1,257	1,029	957	-7	489	314	-36		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,676	3,082	2,523	2,349	-7	1,266	774	-39		
Eggs										
Imports:										
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	5,540	4,837	4,215	8,165	94	2,154	3,364	56		
Exports:										
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	175,219	111,660	81,235	41,951	-48	22,115	13,339	-40		

Commodity area		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Percent change from (3) to (5)	Percent change from (3) to (6)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1981
										Value (1,000 dollars)	Value (1,000 dollars)	Value (1,000 dollars)	Value (1,000 dollars)	Value (1,000 dollars)	Value (1,000 dollars)
Hides and skins															
Imports:															
Value (1,000 dollars)		100,753		70,670		57,512		49,633		-14					
Exports:															
Value (1,000 dollars)		690,974		769,057		568,645		575,761		1					
Cattle hides															
Imports:															
Quantity (1,000 pieces)		1,039		666		477		461		-4					
Value (1,000 dollars)		28,226		15,961		11,396		12,212		7					
Exports:															
Quantity (1,000 pieces)		20,292		23,508		17,235		16,802		-3					
Value (1,000 dollars)		627,129		703,547		517,691		535,742		147,964		5,012		5,330	
Leather															
Imports:															
Value (1,000 dollars)		354,234		318,304		253,647		215,196		-15					
Exports:															
Value (1,000 dollars)		266,464		274,537		218,249		186,883		-14					
Cattle hide upper leather															
Imports:															
Quantity (1,000 square feet)		57,322		67,695		53,521		36,160		-32					
Value (1,000 dollars)		55,016		64,179		51,046		34,126		-33					
Exports:															
Quantity (1,000 square feet)		26,812		21,411		17,090		13,589		-20					
Value (1,000 dollars)		30,753		23,614		18,770		13,621		-27					
Furskins															
Imports:															
Value (1,000 dollars)		193,794		149,649		128,144		135,909		6					
Exports:															
Value (1,000 dollars)		432,490		333,559		286,173		237,702		-17					
Mink furskins															
Imports:															
Quantity (1,000 pieces)		3,352		2,840		2,456		2,707		10					
Value (1,000 dollars)		99,035		82,148		71,914		68,440		-5					
Exports:															
Quantity (1,000 pieces)		3,179		3,406		2,954		2,924		-1					
Value (1,000 dollars)		115,339		110,593		98,717		82,355		-17					
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers															
Imports:															
Value (1,000 dollars)		41,248		42,068		28,471		27,909		-2				21,406	
Exports:															
Value (1,000 dollars)		3,624		3,595		2,239		2,207		-1				746	

Table 4.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Percent:		Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1982	Percent: change (3) to (4)	:Percent change (6) to (7)
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>Live plants</b>										
Imports:										
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	26,581	27,812	21,586	21,982	2:	4,759	4,946	4		
Exports:										
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	35,350	35,610	29,563	29,331	-1:	5,673	6,750	19		
<b>Seeds</b>										
Imports:										
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	53,713	65,185	49,121	64,812	32:	11,845	11,915	1		
Exports:										
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	167,476	164,543	107,615	119,300	11:	30,565	35,892	17		
<b>Grains</b>										
Imports:										
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	47,526	68,770	51,688	57,288	11:	12,744	23,483	84		
Exports:										
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	17,900,458	13,422,105	10,628,032	9,912,151	-7:	2,809,380	3,151,595	12		
<b>Corn</b>										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	1,208	934	620	503	-19:	92	211	129		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	15,989	13,501	10,865	5,105	-53:	375	1,051	180		
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	2,158,500	1,924,115	1,414,121	1,348,654	-5:	339,606	385,770	14		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	8,007,074	5,676,593	4,323,814	4,478,105	4:	982,324	1,424,239	45		
<b>Rice (paddy and brown)</b>										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,300	1,814	1,646	2,502	52:	168	1,062	532		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	848	675	607	981	61:	72	403	457		
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,864,500	1,267,149	1,143,278	966,254	-15:	338,091	421,140	25		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	545,698	172,671	153,920	127,625	-17:	42,546	52,824	24		
<b>Wheat</b>										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	34	2,093	85	1,950	2,181:	24:	49	103		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	234	6,475	512	5,786	1,029:	106:	201	88		
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	1,613,339	1,498,408	1,216,793	1,066,743	-12:	373,241	323,765	-13		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	7,843,960	6,675,574	5,460,018	4,693,811	-14:	1,563,640	1,397,404	-11		
<b>Milled grain products</b>										
Imports:										
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	10,400	16,462	11,921	14,230	19:	4,733	5,334	13		
Exports:										
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,366,149	1,127,650	914,630	889,749	-3:	268,063	303,457	13		

Table 4.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area		1981	1982		Jan-Sep 1983		Jan-Sep 1982		Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1982	
		(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)	(6)	
Milled rice											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		15,701	38,256		27,847		35,328		27	10,158	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		4,348	9,110		6,731		8,426		25	2,247	
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		4,111,892	4,368,875		3,534,692		3,077,224		-13	1,200,812	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		981,610	824,643		661,415		564,733		-15	202,890	
Milled wheat											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)		157	265		189		109		-42	99	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		3,016	3,038		2,185		1,500		-31	1,016	
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)		27,770	39,517		23,652		44,903		90	4,533	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		309,429	244,280		206,780		270,444		31	48,126	
Malts and starches											
Imports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		37,133	32,846		25,408		21,834		-14	8,819	
Exports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		45,850	45,709		36,459		25,083		-31	12,115	
Malts											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		111,234	89,659		67,782		47,116		-30	24,499	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		15,296	13,088		10,026		6,702		-33	3,544	
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		34,175	110,159		87,197		45,140		-48	40,713	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		7,788	18,271		14,640		7,156		-51	6,610	
Starches											
Imports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		21,242	18,569		14,664		13,086		-11	4,878	
Exports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		37,255	27,078		21,496		17,479		-19	5,454	
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		1,726,894	1,925,431		1,618,031		1,848,732		14	210,332	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		541,751	523,778		464,085		485,382		5	50,645	
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		2,244,076	1,823,583		1,425,526		1,379,434		-3	345,641	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		446,062	376,479		293,111		286,551		-2	67,367	
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		374,641	304,546		254,084		314,274		24	1,647	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		54,875	63,172		57,612		47,394		-18	456	
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		40,658	31,487		23,635		22,029		-7	6,399	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		6,052	4,595		3,407		3,275		-4	644	

Percent  
change  
from  
(6) to  
(7)

(8)

Table 4.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area		1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Percent change (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	Percent change (6) to (7)	
<b>Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen</b>										
Imports:	Quantity (1,000 pounds)	525,885	592,618	531,784	637,818	20	33,841	38,535	14	
Exports:	Value (1,000 dollars)	238,255	174,124	161,261	212,229	32	8,721	6,601	-24	
Imports:	Quantity (1,000 pounds)	192,342	175,441	130,708	129,591	-1	42,796	43,146	1	
Exports:	Value (1,000 dollars)	50,023	46,916	34,678	37,076	7	10,756	10,022	-7	
<b>Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated</b>										
Imports:	Quantity (1,000 pounds)	96,421	77,187	56,719	58,822	4	20,640	18,610	-10	
Exports:	Value (1,000 dollars)	42,796	41,701	31,881	28,343	-11	10,962	8,489	-23	
Imports:	Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,282,376	1,622,382	1,199,774	757,763	-37	253,555	237,009	-7	
Exports:	Value (1,000 dollars)	730,565	440,692	338,823	181,989	-46	65,570	59,717	-9	
<b>Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)</b>										
Imports:	Value (1,000 dollars)	156,482	228,957	176,542	147,793	-16	42,894	43,318	1	
Exports:	Value (1,000 dollars)	127,954	120,576	87,732	78,553	-10	24,827	28,852	16	
<b>Mushrooms and truffles</b>										
Imports:	Quantity (1,000 pounds)	90,645	52,223	44,414	8,582	-81	9,874	2,000	-80	
Exports:	Value (1,000 dollars)	98,030	56,581	46,417	18,228	-61	11,562	7,151	-38	
Imports:	Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,717	2,324	1,455	2,639	81	370	1,096	196	
Exports:	Value (1,000 dollars)	3,043	3,153	1,453	2,222	53	322	1,353	320	
<b>Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried</b>										
Imports:	Quantity (1,000 pounds)	88,634	50,189	42,759	6,172	-86	9,456	1,296	-86	
Exports:	Value (1,000 dollars)	84,116	46,261	39,238	5,718	-85	8,997	1,265	-86	
Imports:	Quantity (1,000 pounds)	497	256	152	259	70	46	118	157	
Exports:	Value (1,000 dollars)	371	232	148	206	39	48	88	84	
<b>Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved</b>										
Imports:	Quantity (pounds)	690,059,389	277,733,375	191,529,040	222,825,323	16	70,677,026	87,488,305	24	
Exports:	Value (1,000 dollars)	531,713	226,710	157,140	170,333	8	64,602	75,391	17	
Imports:	Quantity (pounds)	933,857,018	1,044,690,722	652,475,146	675,577,931	4	178,310,594	203,896,824	14	
Exports:	Value (1,000 dollars)	623,797	582,984	377,004	342,172	-9	114,763	121,575	6	

Table 4.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area		1981	1982		Jan-Sep 1982		Jan-Sep 1983		Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1982		Jul-Sep 1983
	(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)
												(8)
Almonds												
Imports:		69,440:	584,180:	114,288:	237,318:	108:	67,772:	66,102:				
Quantity (pounds)--		214:	766:	252:	432:	72:	140:	124:	-2			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--												
Exports:		194,448,293:	196,067,838:	152,194,381:	127,754,237:	-16:	57,542,517:	52,908,379:	-8			
Quantity (pounds)--		307,890:	236,934:	180,184:	167,795:	-7:	67,995:	71,198:	5			
Filberts												
Imports:		7,860,777:	15,807,517:	11,904,394:	11,197,900:	-6:	3,442,456:	1,802,425:	-48			
Quantity (pounds)--		7,214:	7,235:	5,600:	4,892:	-13:	1,497:	846:	-43			
Exports:		19,078,287:	9,931,604:	6,113,396:	7,159,285:	17:	2,274,911:	2,776,885:	22			
Quantity (pounds)--		6,946:	4,583:	2,819:	3,224:	14:	1,262:	1,319:	4			
Pistachio nuts												
Imports:		3,287,451:	6,440,023:	4,544,884:	4,015,096:	-12:	2,241,898:	2,982,530:	33			
Quantity (pounds)--		8,145:	13,883:	9,585:	8,553:	-11:	4,947:	6,009:	21			
Exports:		760,887:	2,753,536:	802,787:	3,108,520:	287:	278,605:	634,411:	128			
Quantity (pounds)--		1,236:	5,802:	1,795:	7,040:	292:	596:	1,344:	126			
Fruit, fresh												
Imports:		6,717,512:	7,237,536:	5,662,967:	5,382,875:	-5:	1,804,845:	1,429,568:	-21			
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--		789,559:	880,563:	702,694:	730,982:	4:	222,911:	195,173:	-12			
Exports:		3,490,322:	3,613,904:	2,861,268:	2,632,598:	-8:	663,091:	771,310:	16			
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--		856,962:	799,348:	590,329:	631,905:	7:	197,266:	210,786:	7			
Berries, fresh												
Imports:		33,692:	38,785:	21,632:	18,665:	-14:	20,918:	16,132:	-23			
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--		14,573:	22,154:	15,375:	10,707:	-30:	14,522:	8,132:	-44			
Exports:		56,031:	62,840:	49,336:	44,364:	-10:	23,537:	21,149:	-10			
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--		27,596:	33,930:	26,664:	26,778:	0:	13,551:	14,209:	5			
Cherries, fresh												
Imports:		152:	311:	287:	784:	173:	44:	16:	-64			
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--		194:	393:	366:	604:	65:	23:	7:	-70			
Exports:		21,158:	620,407:	620,407:	17,264:	-97:	14,322:	14,908:	4			
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--		16,605:	15,412:	15,412:	14,005:	-9:	9,829:	11,760:	20			

Table 4.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent:						
									Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	Change from (6) to (7)	
Citrus fruit															
Imports:															
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	203,587	189,677	139,288	116,111	-17:	37,178:	31,974:	-1:							
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	53,616	48,874	36,850	34,256	-7:	11,884:	10,089:	-1:							
Exports:															
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,030,608	1,672,859	1,372,774	1,734,359	26:	251,784:	363,726:	4:							
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	418,768	386,229	316,939	364,829	15:	72,761:	88,646:	2:							
Fruit, dried															
Imports:															
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	27,085	43,966	21,598	41,495	92:	3,615:	6,439:	7:							
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,183	30,656	16,631	27,120	63:	2,985:	4,198:	4:							
Exports:															
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	284,782	271,012	204,590	184,201	-10:	75,581:	62,576:	-1:							
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	224,282	204,015	151,013	127,508	-16:	57,253:	44,714:	-2:							
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)															
Imports:															
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	647,376	658,847	487,180	529,439	9:	160,789:	183,192:	1:							
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	254,290	273,437	203,032	200,848	-1:	67,052:	69,179:	1:							
Exports:															
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	417,635	343,969	249,054	219,232	-12:	86,182:	65,297:	-2:							
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	171,742	144,591	104,755	92,579	-12:	35,542:	28,446:	-2:							
Olives															
Imports:															
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	85,610	104,657	78,717	74,642	-5:	24,145:	25,640:	1:							
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	77,964	96,070	70,647	54,787	-22:	23,604:	17,468:	-2:							
Exports:															
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,118	4,497	2,593	2,300	-11:	625:	949:	5:							
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,894	3,365	1,981	1,768	-11:	505:	684:	3:							
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances															
Imports:															
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	9,942	8,043	6,415	8,121	27:	1,967:	2,313:	1:							
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,377	7,644	6,092	5,977	-2:	1,978:	2,134:	1:							
Exports:															
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,592	3,549	2,269	3,655	61:	1,069:	773:	-2:							
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,604	1,418	966	1,037	7:	521:	246:	-5:							
Sugar, sirups, and molasses															

Table 4.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area		1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Percent change from (3) to (5)	Percent change from (4)	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)				(6)	(7)	
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane											
Imports:											
Quantity (short tons)-----	5,120,730	2,637,862	1,812,438	2,022,509	12	585,421	783,886	34			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	2,141,287	798,892	529,835	705,282	33	170,077	258,295	52			
Exports:											
Quantity (short tons)-----	988,450	77,705	56,198	135,328	141	8,115	113,939	1,304			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	506,786	22,736	18,177	34,053	87	2,860	28,116	883			
Molasses											
Imports:											
Quantity (short tons)-----	1,161,891	1,210,925	900,096	1,451,743	61	370,648	251,755	-32			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	1,117,716	63,741	51,828	60,876	17	18,923	111,552	-39			
Exports:											
Quantity (short tons)-----	257,829	277,255	242,324	190,791	-21	63,400	110,193	74			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	26,414	21,105	18,206	10,734	-41	5,211	6,027	16			
Corn sweeteners											
Imports:											
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)-----	897,179	653,096	186,332	6,179,198	3,216	31,679	3,111,117	9,721			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	196	267	139	990	611	23	522	2,163			
Exports:											
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)-----	75,843,461	36,383,168	28,512,915	28,833,602	1	9,205,695	9,640,977	5			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	21,870	10,031	7,812	7,580	-3	2,639	2,654	1			
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey											
Imports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	47,612	57,318	41,572	73,348	76	17,515	22,209	27			
Exports:											
Cocoa and confectionery											
Imports:											
Quantity (pounds)-----	1038,466,005	900,488,524	660,345,142	889,550,920	35	226,577,802	199,455,659	-12			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	999,970	787,582	593,228	725,631	22	188,952	183,299	-3			
Exports:											
Quantity (pounds)-----	76,929,347	76,326,671	54,680,022	51,051,665	-7	18,869,782	19,115,128	1			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	87,244	85,645	60,161	54,912	-9	21,622	21,530	0			
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate											
Imports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	3,019,422	3,034,822	2,194,187	2,122,409	-3	780,318	709,150	-9			
Exports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	142,248	125,388	94,480	80,991	-14	28,963	26,455	-9			

Table 4.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent:	Percent:	Percent:	
									Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	change from (3) to (4)	
Coffee												
Imports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,882,341		2,903,114		2,026,147		-3		747,453	678,325	-9	
Exports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	130,372		114,678		86,409		-16		26,804	23,878	-11	
Spices												
Imports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	136,033		137,405		100,073		95,560		-5	32,044	27,411	-14
Exports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,217		20,899		15,897		15,844		0	4,854	5,367	11
Fruit juices												
Imports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	295,294		469,057		316,309		327,078		3	114,952	114,207	-1
Exports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	246,282		230,363		177,816		169,591		-5	50,465	56,604	12
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages												
Imports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,964		48,381		38,742		35,519		-8	17,850	13,818	-23
Exports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	49,756		49,676		39,816		32,479		-18	12,445	11,231	-10
Ale, porter, stout, and beer												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	161,848		178,387		135,909		146,873		8	53,202	55,920	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	396,534		465,590		354,363		387,906		9	139,821	145,619	4
Exports:												
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	20,365		16,836		13,278		14,369		8	4,446	4,919	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,914		34,373		26,936		30,951		15	8,763	10,211	17
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	115,504		122,533		86,477		93,157		8	30,694	31,195	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	761,594		782,846		540,739		586,822		9	189,269	198,203	5
Exports:												
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	10,759		9,131		7,254		5,762		-21	2,504	2,075	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	42,209		38,344		29,694		24,474		-18	10,915	8,881	-19
7 Distilled spirits												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 proof gallons)-----	117,938		106,032		73,250		78,584		7	26,110	23,654	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,179,957		1,159,399		762,424		769,670		1	266,202	243,741	-8
Exports:												
Quantity (1,000 proof gallons)-----	7,181		10,046		6,900		6,064		-12	2,610	1,706	-35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	55,806		66,472		49,142		43,438		-12	15,994	14,604	-9

Table 4. Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups.

Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
Tobacco and tobacco products										
Imports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)	1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Percent change from Jul-Sep 1983	Percent change from Jul-Sep 1982	Percent change from Jul-Sep 1982	Percent change from Jul-Sep 1983	Percent change from Jul-Sep 1982	Percent change from Jul-Sep 1983
Exports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,722,784	2,844,512	426,281	657,053	54	170,630	334,220	572,990	525,017	96
Cigarettes										
Imports:										
Quantity (thousands)	567,060	590,117	439,965	535,854	22	144,558	182,101	2,593	1,974	26
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,653	7,912	5,797	7,748	34					31
Exports:										
Quantity (thousands)	82,581	1,73,585	55,117	45,396	-18	16,198	14,597	279,750	-9	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,228,514	1,234,754	914,826	831,970						0
Cigars										
Imports:										
Quantity (thousands)	123,599	125,544	89,664	88,748	-1	34,710	31,607	11,399		-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,266	40,768	30,354	30,416	0	11,640	11,399			-2
Exports:										
Quantity (thousands)	181	181	143	95	-34	37	32			-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,042	10,516	8,052	6,475	-20	2,525	2,342			-7
Oilsseeds										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	86,771	60,923	43,681	51,362	18	13,894	17,682			27
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,732,656	6,657,716	4,799,064	4,374,809	-9	1,154,530	1,308,243			13
Cottonseed										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	349	189	73			-100				13
Value (1,000 dollars)	26	19	8			-100				0
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	56,171	82,809	73,007	3,623	-95	18,019	750			-96
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,599	9,747	8,941	1,431	-84	1,713	363			-79
Flaxseed										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	260,280	112,255	70,622	104,324	48	28,799	62,698			118
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,621	13,402	9,161	11,467	25	3,572	7,271			104
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,176	33,171	945	4,673	394	512	1,619			216
Value (1,000 dollars)	64	3,077	51	384	654	27	112			306
Soybeans										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)										
Value (1,000 dollars)										
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	51,947,948	56,260,823	39,578,180	37,430,389	-5	10,158,035	9,944,719			-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,199,625	6,239,860	4,546,047	4,183,630	-8	1,117,354	1,223,881			10

Table 4.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

					Percent change from (3) to (4)	Percent change from (1) to (2)	Percent change from (1) to (3)	Percent change from (1) to (5)	Percent change from (1) to (6)	Percent change from (1) to (7)	Percent change from (1) to (8)
Commodity area		1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1983							
	(1)		(2)	(3)							
Sunflower seed											
Imports:		80,351	70,123	28,065	46,246	65	4,694	10,628	1,015	1	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)											
Value (1,000 dollars)		9,573	7,194	3,396	4,311	27	558				
Exports:		3,759,642	3,218,813	1,715,857	1,502,867	-12	273,101	6,12,739	1		
Quantity (1,000 pounds)											
Value (1,000 dollars)		510,656	397,307	240,545	182,300	-24	33,343	81,171	1		
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		1,694,651	1,554,754	1,170,544	1,265,091	8	405,079	4,12,515			
Value (1,000 dollars)		471,266	386,042	298,399	298,180	0	99,668	108,710			
Exports:		7,235,365	6,971,728	5,328,770	5,363,263	1	1,915,810	1,772,567			
Quantity (1,000 pounds)											
Value (1,000 dollars)		1,817,912	1,598,703	1,245,212	1,150,021	-8	444,569	405,223			
Corn oil											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		44	11	7	75	847	5	17	2		
Value (1,000 dollars)		29	9	8	26	224	6	19	1		
Exports:		182,922	207,037	163,544	180,886	11	63,116	54,802	-		
Quantity (1,000 pounds)											
Value (1,000 dollars)		67,310	77,604	61,219	64,992	6	21,427	18,307	-		
Cottonseed oil											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)			93								
Value (1,000 dollars)			14								
Exports:		692,389	848,940	683,137	372,372	-45	178,296	76,507	-		
Quantity (1,000 pounds)			196,085	204,314	167,313	91,270	-45	42,147	19,626	-	
Soybean oil											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)			11	114	92	69	-25	4			
Value (1,000 dollars)			170	25	18	14	-20	1			
Exports:		1,756,445	1,920,723	1,433,650	1,504,181	5	681,202	549,668	-		
Quantity (1,000 pounds)			457,469	447,791	340,369	344,388	1	163,549	145,385	-	
- Other vegetable oils											
Imports:		1,645,541	1,517,934	1,146,009	1,234,904	8	395,454	397,504			
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		453,878	373,194	288,608	289,354	0	96,598	104,928			
Exports:		751,115	301,660	226,768	516,811	128	50,761	154,647	2		
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		226,807	87,694	66,055	129,917	97	15,169	42,954	18		

Table 4.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Percent: change (3) to (4)		Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1982	Percent: change (3) to (4)		Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1982
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Animal and marine-animal oils</b>												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	37,264	26,771	17,203	21,637	26:	7,602:	10,555:	39				
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	10,621	8,149	6,238	5,466	-12:	2,281:	2,220:	-3				
Exports:												
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,669,615	3,431,390	2,593,942	2,712,553	5:	831,572:	910,754:	10				
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	787,281	688,241	530,128	486,490	-8:	166,448:	167,417:					
<b>Shortening and cooking oils</b>												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	11,696	9,923	7,231	6,071	-16:	2,011:	2,104:	5				
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	6,552	4,662	3,526	2,787	-21:	780:	1,009:	29				
Exports:												
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	182,876	261,975	227,726	76,457	-66:	110,860:	26,166:	-76				
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	82,958	93,056	80,125	32,961	-59:	35,828:	11,532:	-68				
<b>Natural gums and resins, except pine gum</b>												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	236,925	193,600	155,008	91,953	-41:	58,433:	27,235:	-53				
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	137,576	112,564	93,028	50,883	-45:	32,773:	15,923:	-51				
Exports:												
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	22,700	19,433	14,802	9,822	-34:	4,202:	3,267:	-22				
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	33,384	38,712	27,711	20,808	-25:	8,671:	7,414:	-14				
<b>Edible preparations</b>												
Bakery products, except bread												
Imports:												
Quantity (pounds)	105,795,581	129,624,851	86,951,370	100,088,410	15:	32,523,301:	34,757,229:	7				
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	95,228	117,986	76,406	85,556	12:	28,200:	29,539:	5				
Exports:												
Quantity (pounds)	62,137,196	62,715,000	44,749,238	47,580,498	6:	16,068,917:	17,004,174:	6				
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	39,074	41,003	29,383	29,555	1:	9,929:	10,167:	2				
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance												
Imports:												
Quantity (pounds)	47,219,564	58,528,300	42,733,411	43,793,054	2:	17,326,904:	16,232,101:	-6				
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	17,609	23,597	17,125	17,829	4:	6,844:	6,530:	-5				
Exports:												
Quantity (pounds)	10,595,277	10,598,099	6,893,982	10,762,330	56:	1,870,780:	3,797,606:	103				
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	3,794	4,006	2,626	4,195	60:	687:	1,459:	112				
<b>Cereal breakfast foods</b>												
Imports:												
Quantity (pounds)	29,105,652	25,310,452	21,385,431	9,832,003	-54:	4,664,493:	2,999,825:	-36				
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	8,966	10,223	7,764	5,793	-25:	2,528:	1,854:	-27				
Exports:												
Quantity (pounds)	46,355,357	55,043,867	41,699,221	33,886,135	-19:	14,150,858:	13,481,303:	-5				
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	25,662	30,802	22,707	21,078	-7:	7,300:	8,011:	10				

Table 4.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sept 1982	Jul-Sept 1983	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Chewing gum	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds) (1,000 dollars)	12,988,315: 9,995:	13,093,433: 10,874:	10,011,452: 8,586:	12,535,602: 8,942:	25: 4:	3,974,873: 3,426:	4,554,592: 2,993:	1: -1
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds) (1,000 dollars)	15,132,761: 19,735:	8,902,300: 10,940:	7,111,374: 8,543:	4,764,674: 6,144:	-33: -28:	1,855,138: 2,104:	1,581,837: 1,829:	-1: -1
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds) (1,000 dollars)	101,921,299: 43,928:	118,781,965: 45,762:	83,767,821: 33,416:	101,767,754: 37,762:	21: 13:	26,132,476: 10,371:	32,023,357: 11,795:	2: 1
Value								
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds) (1,000 dollars)	8,115,167: 3,905:	14,785,327: 7,636:	10,445,451: 5,294:	10,611,403: 6,096:	2: 15:	3,409,209: 1,913:	3,846,420: 2,281:	1: 1
Sauces	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Imports:								
Value								
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds) (1,000 dollars)	34,126: 43,694:	38,489: 46,902:	27,778: 36,141:	35,637: 28,767:	28: -20:	10,063: 11,431:	13,075: 8,603:	3: -2
Soups	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds) (1,000 dollars)	11,806,267: 20,102:	13,339,577: 23,896:	10,169,024: 18,005:	11,102,056: 18,694:	9: 4:	3,241,328: 5,547:	3,834,964: 6,171:	1: 1
Value								
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds) (1,000 dollars)	32,516,271: 15,795:	32,064,032: 16,479:	22,955,291: 11,914:	19,196,047: 10,335:	-16: -13:	6,873,177: 3,387:	5,612,008: 3,060:	-1: -1
Edible preparations, not specially provided for	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds) (1,000 dollars)	152,349,968: 102,803:	156,035,567: 103,148:	111,596,908: 74,381:	198,409,914: 115,398:	78: 55:	43,813,033: 27,974:	69,985,045: 39,299:	6: 4
Value								
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds) (1,000 dollars)	733,345,392: 413,055:	722,753,441: 451,250:	570,422,116: 358,918:	495,000,287: 294,230:	-13: -18:	181,494,011: 98,102:	169,414,148: 97,787:	-: -
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons) (1,000 dollars)	132,868: 132,737:	138,870: 138,547:	629: 96,514:	814: 117,948:	30: 22:	248: 38,097:	269: 40,092:	2: 2
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons) (1,000 dollars)	14,247: 2,746,867:	13,891: 2,487,932:	10,310: 1,859,988:	11,761: 2,070,004:	14: 11:	2,482: 429,454:	3,201: 576,598:	2: 3
Value								

Table 4.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups.

Commodity area		1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1982	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
<b>Naval stores</b>									
Imports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)		6,709	3,324	2,711	5,086	88	1,223	2,094	71
Exports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)		66,185	48,091	39,049	31,664	-19	10,395	10,038	-3
<b>Miscellaneous vegetable products</b>									
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flowers or other fresh plant parts									
Imports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)		102,804	130,231	94,421	122,125	29	26,885	30,735	14
Exports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)		9,512	9,835	6,989	7,173	3	1,604	1,405	-12
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin									
Imports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)		35,767	32,616	24,728	25,964	5	351	24	-93
Exports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)		98,666	70,266	48,199	40,352	-16	6,691	6,742	1
Tonka and vanilla beans									
Imports:									
Quantity (pounds)		1,454,391	1,997,314	1,385,994	1,521,303	10	427,402	409,797	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)		31,374	45,384	31,190	32,564	4	9,898	8,517	-14
<b>Miscellaneous vegetable products</b>									
Imports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)		89,955	109,119	75,101	67,658	-10	27,199	24,814	-9
Exports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)		54,851	49,612	35,678	39,249	10	10,900	12,395	14

Table 5.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1983

Commodity area	Imports			Exports		
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Live animals, except birds and poultry						
Cattle	4	9			9	
Swine	5		2	5	(2)(5)	8
Poultry and poultry meat	1	(7)	1	4	(1)	(7)
Feathers and down	1	4	1	4	(1)	4
Meat, except poultry meat					(4)	7
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen	(5)					9
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen	(1)(7)					
Sausage	(1)(4)					
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams	(4)					
Fish, fresh or frozen						
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered						
Fish, in airtight containers						
Sardines						
Tuna						
Other fish in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring						
Shellfish						
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk	9		(1)(4)	9	(3)(6)	10
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream	3	6	1	4	3	8
Butter	3	6	(1)(4)	7	6	10
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes	4	(7)	9		6	9
Cheeses					3	10
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream					6	9
Ice cream					6	9
Eggs					6	9
Hides and skins					6	9
Cattle hides					6	9
Leather					6	9
Cattle hide upper leather					6	9
Furskins					6	9
Mink furskins					6	9
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers					6	9
Live plants					6	9
Seeds					6	9
Grains					6	9
Corns	1	9	(1)(4)(7)	9	1	4
Rice (paddy and brown)	1	4	1	4	1	4
Wheat	1	4	1	4	1	4
Milled grain products					6	9
Milled rice	1	4	(1)(4)	7	1	4
Milled wheat	(1)(4)	7			1	4

Table 5.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1983

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Malts and starches--				
Malts--	(4)	(1)(4)	(1)	(1)
Starches--				
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen--				
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen--	1 4 (7) 9	4 (7)	1 4	
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen--	(1) 4 (7)	1 4		(3)(6)
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated--				
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)--				
Mushrooms and truffles--	(1)(4) 7 9	(1)(4) 7 9	1 4 7 9	1 4 9
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried--	(1)(4) 9	(1)(4) 9	1 4 (7) 9 10	1 4 9 10
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved--				
Almonds--	9 10	3 6 9 10	9	
Filberts--	(3)(6) 9		3 6 10	
Pistachio nuts--	6			
Fruit, fresh--				
Berries, fresh--	(3)			
Cherries, fresh--	(3)(6)	3 6 (8)	6	(6) 8
Citrus fruit--	9	3 6		
Fruit, dried--				
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)--	3 6 9	3 6	(1)(4)	(4)
Olives--	4	(8)	6	
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances--	4 9	4 (7) 9	(1)(4)(7) 9	4 (7)
Sugar, sirups, and molasses				
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane--	3 6	6	3 6 (8) 9 10	3 6
Molasses--	(6) 10		6 (8) 9 10	(3)
Corn sweeteners--				
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and syrup, and honey--	3 6 (8) 9 10	3 6 (8) 9 10		
Cocoa and confectionery				
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate--				
Coffee--				
Spices--				
Fruit juices--				
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages--				
Ale, porter, stout, and beer--				
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages--				
Distilled spirits--				
Tobacco and tobacco products--				
Cigarettes--	3	3		
Cigars--				
Oilsseeds--	9	(3)(6) 8 9 10	(3)(6) 8 9 10	(3)(6) 8 9
Cottonseed--	3 6	6	3 6 8 9	3 6 8 9
Flaxseed--	3			

Table 5.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1983

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Soybeans--	(6)	(3)(6)		
Sunflower seed--	3 6 9	6	3 6 9	
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases--	3 6 9 10	3 6 (8) 9 10	(3)(6) 9	
Corn oil--	3 6 8 9 10	3 6 8 9 10	(3)(6) 9	
Cottonseed oil--	(6) 8 9 10	9	9	
Soybean oil--				
Other vegetable oils--				
Animal and marine-animal oils--	6 (8) 9	(8) 9	3 6 9 10	
Shortening and cooking oils--				
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum--	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6) 8	
Edible preparations, except bread--				
Bakery products, except bread--				
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance--				
Cereal breakfast foods--	(6)	(6) 8	3 6	
Chewing gum--				
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes--				
Sauces--				
Soups--				
Edible preparations, not specially provided for--	3 6	3 6		
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor--				
Naval stores--	3	3		
Miscellaneous vegetable products--				
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flowers or other fresh plant parts--				
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin--	(3) 9 10			
Tonka and vanilla beans--	9			
Miscellaneous vegetable products--				

### Forest Products 1/

The United States posted a trade deficit of \$1.6 billion in the forest products sector during the first three quarters of 1983 compared with a \$274 million deficit in the corresponding period of 1982. The January-September 1983 deficit was the result of a 4-percent decline in exports and a 16-percent increase in imports from levels in January-September 1982. The greatest shift was in U.S. imports of softwood lumber from Canada, which increased by \$734 million, or 2.2 billion board feet, from such imports in the corresponding 9-month period of 1982.

In the third quarter of 1983, the United States posted a trade deficit of \$708 million in the forest products sector; this compares with a \$288 million deficit in the corresponding quarter of 1982 (table 6, fig. 2). Increased imports, especially of wood and wood products, were the major reason for the larger deficit. U.S. imports of all forest products increased 20 percent in value from the third quarter of 1982 to the corresponding quarter of 1983. U.S. exports of forest products increased slightly (2 percent) over the same period.

U.S. imports of all forest products increased from \$2.4 billion 2/ to \$2.8 billion from the third quarter of 1982 to the corresponding quarter of 1983. Overall third quarter imports from Canada increased by \$378 million over the level posted in the third quarter of 1982; however, the Canadian share of U.S. forest product imports remained steady at about 75 percent during both quarters. U.S. imports from Canada of newsprint, softwood lumber, and wood pulp together accounted for 61 percent of all forest product imports in the third quarters of both 1982 and 1983. The U.S. trade deficit in forest products with Canada increased from \$1.4 billion in the third quarter of 1982 to \$1.7 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1983. The United States also posted trade deficits with Taiwan and Brazil totaling \$84 million in the third quarter of 1983, representing a decrease of 13 percent from the \$96 million deficit in the third quarter of 1982.

U.S. exports of forest products totaled \$2.1 billion 3/ during the third quarters of both 1982 and 1983. Japan, the European Community, and Canada took about 60 percent of U.S. forest product exports during the third quarter of 1983 and the corresponding quarter of 1982. U.S. exports to OPEC decreased by \$41 million, or by 30 percent. Conversely, U.S. exports of forest products to China increased by \$39 million (46 percent) from the third quarter of 1982 to the corresponding quarter of 1983.

#### Wood and wood products

In the wood and wood products area, the United States posted a \$507 million deficit during the third quarter of 1983 compared with a \$218 million deficit during the third quarter of 1982. U.S. exports of wood and wood products increased by 8 percent; however, imports increased by 38 percent from the third quarter of 1982 to the corresponding quarter of 1983.

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1/ Included are commodities classified in schedule 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: wood and wood products, pulp, paper, paperboard, and printed matter.

2/ Customs value, f.o.b. foreign port of export.

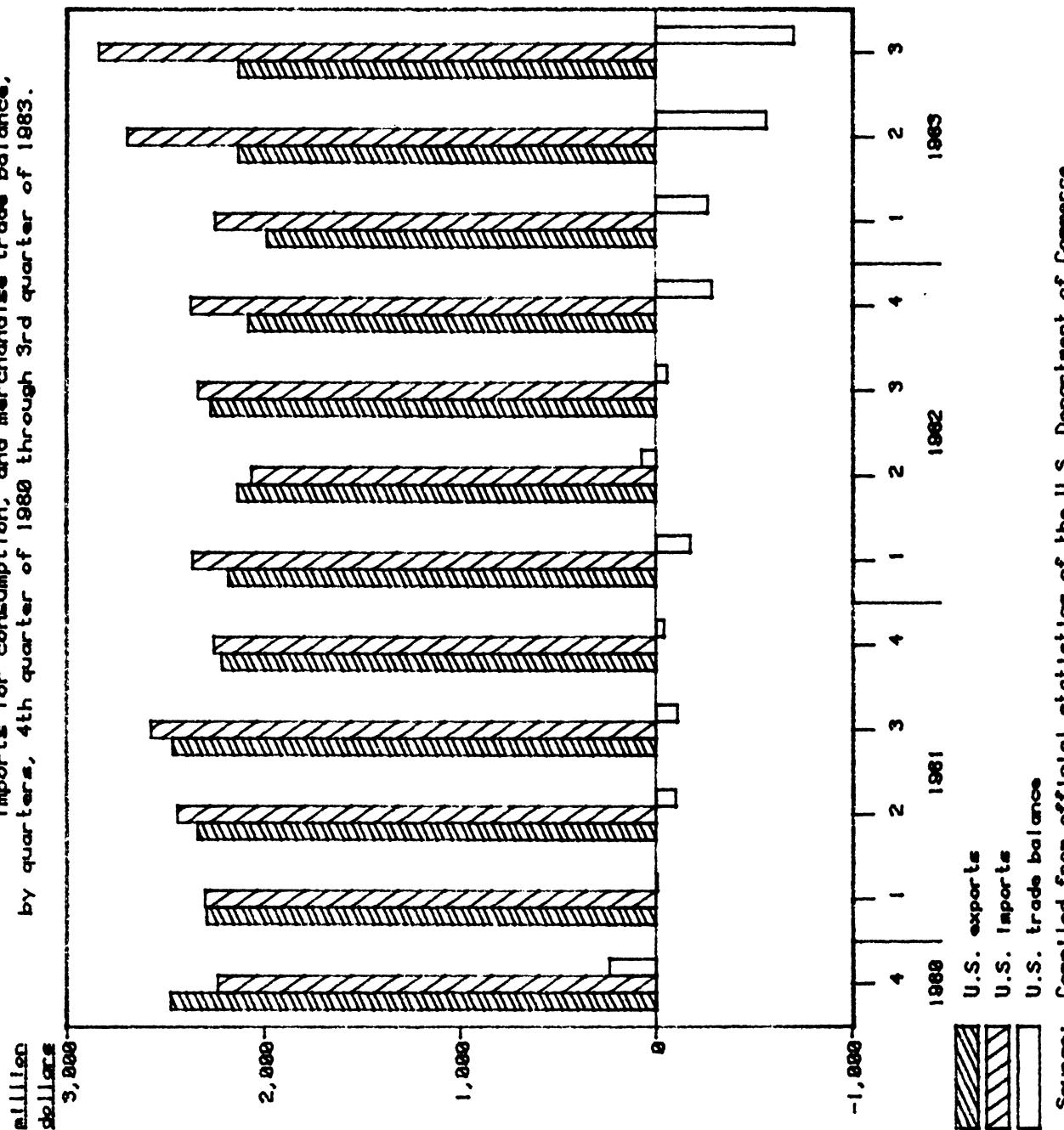
3/ Value f.a.s., U.S. port of export.

Table 6.--Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1982, January-September 1983, July-September 1982, and July-September 1983 1/

Item	(In thousands of dollars)		
	1982	January-September 1983	July-September 1982
<b>U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:</b>			
Canada-----	1,395,589	1,158,321	346,125
Japan-----	1,869,305	1,312,276	461,580
EC-----	1,832,333	1,442,294	414,660
Brazil-----	38,687	33,114	8,352
Hong Kong-----	71,701	52,430	22,984
India-----	19,528	19,196	4,783
Korea-----	247,126	221,419	67,254
Mexico-----	527,138	340,217	133,365
Taiwan-----	105,338	103,225	23,930
OPEC-----	554,412	275,742	135,886
Nmes-----	286,027	224,686	82,322
China-----	275,161	219,642	80,157
All other-----	1,534,889	1,059,519	380,940
Total-----	8,482,079	6,242,444	2,082,785
<b>U.S. imports for consumption:</b>			
Canada-----	6,949,123	6,031,850	1,768,848
Japan-----	182,992	162,584	48,577
EC-----	463,403	399,865	133,479
Brazil-----	115,927	84,829	29,527
Hong Kong-----	62,699	47,196	18,938
India-----	7,584	3,401	2,724
Korea-----	109,145	66,065	31,995
Mexico-----	204,325	164,258	58,662
Taiwan-----	282,518	257,150	99,094
OPEC-----	66,521	102,811	21,275
Nmes-----	81,986	62,337	21,689
China-----	68,922	51,328	17,695
All other-----	494,383	486,714	136,023
Total-----	9,020,612	7,869,067	2,370,337
<b>U.S. merchandise trade balance:</b>			
Canada-----	-5,553,533	-4,873,529	-1,422,723
Japan-----	1,686,313	1,149,691	413,002
EC-----	1,368,929	1,042,428	281,181
Brazil-----	-77,240	-51,715	-21,174
Hong Kong-----	9,001	5,233	4,046
India-----	11,944	15,795	2,059
Korea-----	137,981	155,354	35,758
Mexico-----	322,812	175,958	74,702
Taiwan-----	-177,179	-153,925	-75,164
OPEC-----	487,891	172,930	114,610
Nmes-----	204,041	162,349	61,232
China-----	206,238	168,113	62,461
All other-----	1,040,505	572,805	244,916
Total-----	-538,332	-1,626,622	-287,551

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on FOB value. U.S. port of entry.

Figure 2.—Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 4th quarter of 1980 through 3rd quarter of 1983.



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

U.S. imports of wood and wood products increased from \$899 million in the third quarter of 1982 to \$1.2 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1983. Each major wood and wood products category (rough wood products, lumber, millwork, miscellaneous wood, and plywood) posted an increase in the level of imports from the third quarter of 1982 to the third quarter of 1983. The largest increase in imports was posted by softwood lumber from Canada, which increased in value by \$235 million and in quantity by 430 million board feet from the third quarter 1982 to the third quarter of 1983. U.S. imports of plywood and building boards increased \$49 million, or by 30 percent. The increased level in imports of softwood lumber and plywood was precipitated by a surge in domestic demand as U.S. housing starts increased from 1.1 million units (annualized basis) in the third quarter of 1982 to 1.8 million units in the third quarter of 1983. U.S. imports of rough wood products increased by \$22 million (33 percent) from the third quarter of 1982 to the third quarter of 1983. In both quarters, 98 percent of rough wood imports were supplied by Canada.

U.S. exports of wood and wood products increased from \$681 million in the third quarter of 1982 to \$738 million in the corresponding quarter of 1983. Japan was the recipient of 49 percent of U.S. exports of wood and wood products in the third quarter of 1982; in the third quarter of 1983, that share dropped to 38 percent. U.S. exports to Canada, as a percentage of the total, increased from 10 to 15 percent and exports to China increased from 8 to 13 percent between the two quarters. U.S. exports of lumber increased by \$48 million (28 percent), or by 113 million board feet (27 percent) from the third quarter of 1982 to the third quarter of 1983. Such exports to Canada and Japan alone increased by \$38 million over those in the corresponding 1982 quarter. U.S. exports of plywood and building boards increased by \$12 million (24 percent) over those in the third quarter of 1982. Exports of plywood to Canada and West Germany alone increased by \$10 million.

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724-1299

#### Pulp, paper, and printed material

In the pulp, paper, and printed material area, the United States posted a deficit of \$201 million during the third quarter of 1983 compared with a \$70 million deficit posted during the third quarter of 1982. U.S. imports increased by 9 percent from the third quarter of 1982 to the corresponding quarter of 1983. The level of U.S. exports remained unchanged between the two quarters.

U.S. imports of pulp, paper, and printed material increased from \$1.5 billion in the third quarter of 1982 to \$1.6 billion in the third quarter of 1983. U.S. imports of newsprint increased by \$55 million to \$670 million, or by 197,000 short tons, from the third quarter of 1982 to the corresponding quarter of 1983. Canada supplied virtually all of the imports in both periods. U.S. imports of printing and writing papers increased by \$46 million (40 percent) from the third quarter of 1982 to the corresponding quarter of 1983. The increase in the level of imports of these papers is attributed to the increased domestic demand for computer printout paper and copier machine paper. The demand for these types of papers and other office-related papers is a consequence of the greater level of business

activity in 1983. U.S. imports of industrial paper and paperboard increased by \$15 million (12 percent) over such imports in the corresponding quarter of 1982. Strengthened business activity is also the major contributory factor for the increased level of industrial paper and paperboard imports. The value of U.S. imports of pulp declined 4 percent (by \$15 million); however, the volume of these imports increased by 66,000 short tons. Canada supplied 96 percent of U.S. pulp imports in the third quarters of both 1982 and 1983.

Overall, the level of U.S. exports of pulp, paper, and printed material remained unchanged from the third quarter of 1982 to the third quarter of 1983 at \$1.4 billion, but export levels of individual categories showed trade shifts. Waste paper exports increased in value by \$20 million and by 71 percent (382,000 short tons) in quantity between corresponding third quarters. Slightly over 70 percent of U.S. exports of waste paper during the third quarters of both 1982 and 1983 were accounted for by the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, and Canada. U.S. exports of industrial paperboard increased by \$10 million (4 percent) over those in the corresponding quarter. No single market was predominate in U.S. exports of industrial paperboard. U.S. exports of printing and writing papers decreased by about \$8 million (10 percent) over those in the corresponding 1982 quarter. The value of U.S. exports of pulp decreased by \$11 million, although the quantity of such exports increased by 41,000 short tons over those in the corresponding 1982 quarter. This discrepancy is attributed to weaker global prices for pulp during 1983. There were no major shifts in export markets for U.S. pulp between the third quarter of 1982 and the corresponding quarter of 1983.

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Table 7.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Percent:		Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1982	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>Rough wood products</b>										
Imports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)	275,940	247,673	187,002	226,727	21	65,016	86,518	86,518	33	
Exports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,480,478	1,554,286	1,193,450	1,057,626	-11	411,707	404,452	404,452	-2	
<b>Logs</b>										
Imports:										
Quantity (m. board feet)	101,120	117,032	72,524	130,268	80	31,049	48,641	48,641	57	
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,690	26,430	16,001	21,062	32	6,249	7,927	7,927	27	
Exports:										
Quantity (m. board feet)	2,534,224	3,208,149	2,390,002	2,667,218	12	943,222	981,885	981,885	4	
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,094,715	1,258,084	957,534	871,937	-9	333,017	342,241	342,241	3	
Softwood logs										
Imports:										
Quantity (m. board feet)	87,576	98,764	61,310	113,190	85	26,837	44,792	44,792	67	
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,975	22,930	13,795	18,577	35	5,473	7,171	7,171	31	
Exports:										
Quantity (m. board feet)	2,377,099	3,114,988	2,324,614	2,587,654	11	929,423	960,697	960,697	3	
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,002,847	1,174,179	898,097	799,017	-11	322,186	326,116	326,116	1	
Hardwood logs										
Imports:										
Quantity (m. board feet)	13,544	18,268	11,214	17,078	52	4,212	3,849	3,849	-9	
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,714	3,500	2,205	2,484	13	775	756	756	-2	
Exports:										
Quantity (m. board feet)	157,125	93,161	65,388	79,564	22	13,799	21,188	21,188	54	
Value (1,000 dollars)	91,867	83,905	59,436	72,920	23	10,831	16,125	16,125	49	
Lumber										
Imports:										
Quantity (m. board feet)	9,442,559	9,287,454	6,846,609	9,087,441	33	2,709,684	3,164,907	3,164,907	17	
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,913,238	1,725,265	1,274,456	2,059,269	62	505,959	763,612	763,612	51	
Exports:										
Quantity (m. board feet)	2,317,317	1,986,186	1,479,771	1,774,872	20	420,436	533,159	533,159	27	
Value (1,000 dollars)	907,734	802,245	604,803	676,101	12	169,798	218,158	218,158	28	
Softwood lumber										
Imports:										
Quantity (m. board feet)	9,034,388	8,973,652	6,612,886	8,783,673	33	2,626,180	3,055,697	3,055,697	16	
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,697,067	1,567,931	1,155,807	1,889,570	63	464,216	698,993	698,993	51	
Exports:										
Quantity (m. board feet)	1,903,809	1,622,588	1,206,235	1,423,059	18	339,467	406,252	406,252	20	
Value (1,000 dollars)	655,543	577,633	437,114	458,768	55	121,361	139,419	139,419	15	

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Table 7.-Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1982		Percent: change from (6) to (7)						
					(2)	(3)		(8)					
<b>Hardwood lumber</b>													
Imports:													
Quantity (m. board feet)	279,577	200,216	151,145	165,611	10:	54,236	56,972	5					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	143,358	94,604	72,259	81,526	13:	24,579	28,698	17					
Exports:													
Quantity (m. board feet)	381,481	336,651	252,958	326,212	29:	74,117	118,642	60					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	243,025	217,064	161,833	211,022	30:	46,310	76,683	66					
<b>Millwork</b>													
Imports:	99,342	91,551	68,561	87,546	28:	26,303	33,596	28					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	43,043	34,912	27,096	26,968	0:	7,760	10,492	35					
<b>Miscellaneous wood manufactures</b>													
Imports:	504,910	464,712	351,996	371,544	6:	139,349	148,969	7					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	229,316	183,894	140,176	133,274	-5:	41,726	42,120	1					
<b>Prefabricated buildings</b>													
Imports:	13,199	5,772	4,646	3,934	-15:	1,619	1,284	-21					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	72,568	46,367	37,081	28,017	-24:	9,724	8,311	-15					
<b>Plywood and building boards</b>													
Imports:	688,797	533,142	401,220	523,573	30:	162,485	211,649	30					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	365,347	265,596	192,743	244,286	27:	50,460	62,569	24					
<b>Hardwood veneer and plywood</b>													
Imports:	551,767	402,797	308,720	382,437	24:	124,174	155,475	25					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	91,305	82,517	59,659	75,439	26:	17,659	22,989	30					
<b>Softwood veneer and plywood</b>													
Imports:	17,294	18,100	13,259	19,725	49:	4,651	6,722	45					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	189,726	122,400	88,419	115,919	31:	19,289	22,252	15					
<b>Particle board</b>													
Imports:	440	444	307	458	49:	127	169	33					
Quantity (1,000 M. square feet)	60,099	53,318	37,082	58,803	59:	15,766	23,447	49					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	139	82	63	68	8:	20	25	24					
Exports:	34,942	19,560	15,309	16,406	7:	4,681	6,201	32					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)													

Table 7.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wood pulp							
Imports:							
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	4,086:	3,655:	2,714:	2,956:	9:	942:	1,008:
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,764,288:	1,493,240:	1,146,465:	1,063,876:	-7:	376,425:	361,851:
Exports:							
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	3,809:	3,499:	2,706:	2,768:	2:	861:	902:
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,746,505:	1,486,883:	1,173,814:	1,047,057:	-11:	356,434:	345,066:
Waste paper							
Imports:							
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	122:	132:	99:	118:	19:	35:	42:
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,769:	24,291:	18,441:	19,311:	5:	6,977:	6,601:
Exports:							
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	2,212:	2,224:	1,700:	2,350:	38:	538:	920:
Value (1,000 dollars)	268,525:	238,932:	181,772:	214,993:	18:	60,442:	80,373:
Building papers							
Imports:							
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	280,689:	374,370:	265,996:	312,807:	18:	129,280:	106,839:
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,851:	44,099:	31,003:	38,955:	26:	15,218:	13,869:
Exports:							
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	34,171:	31,138:	24,795:	23,616:	-5:	9,685:	7,034:
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,311:	7,993:	6,215:	6,459:	4:	2,253:	1,611:
Industrial paperboard							
Imports:							
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	187,101:	152,496:	103,020:	199,712:	94:	36,448:	71,098:
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,587:	23,173:	15,988:	31,887:	99:	5,503:	11,328:
Exports:							
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,821,777:	5,470,259:	4,151,868:	4,671,452:	13:	1,418,852:	1,620,066:
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,225,001:	1,060,893:	820,991:	826,779:	1:	271,077:	280,728:
Containerboard (kraft linerboard)							
Imports:							
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	96,338:	71,965:	44,212:	72,332:	64:	16,055:	22,117:
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,071:	8,458:	5,020:	9,385:	87:	1,759:	3,029:
Exports:							
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,982,545:	3,818,557:	2,903,138:	3,464,582:	19:	1,031,293:	1,232,428:
Value (1,000 dollars)	669,160:	551,969:	435,320:	437,143:	0:	151,082:	157,238:
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)							
Imports:							
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,326,531:	3,328,696:	2,493,785:	2,556,215:	3:	769,005:	882,347:
Exports:							
Value (1,000 dollars)	752,716:	628,419:	494,92:	405,256:	-18:	153,904:	133,352:

Table 7.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

				Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	Percent change from (6) to (7)		
				(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)
Commodity area														
Newsprint														
Imports:														
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----		6,977		6,530		4,878		5,059		4				
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----		2,824,776		2,748,652		2,068,996		1,997,955		-3		615,067		1,665
Exports:														
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----		1081,797,648		1230,620,076		979,209,018		883,784,594		-10		304,154,908		316,257,022
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----		139,702		142,963		115,076		95,340		-17		34,391		33,865
Wallpaper														
Imports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		43,337		40,235		30,434		40,992		35		10,605		14,659
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----		96,180		90,488		69,575		90,180		30		24,615		32,075
Exports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		7,048		6,036		4,433		4,646		5		1,291		1,132
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----		13,534		12,054		8,830		8,983		2		2,604		2,189
Albums														
Imports:														
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----		27,713		35,993		24,259		31,864		31		9,111		12,854
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----		23,784		28,877		19,815		28,108		42		7,285		10,287
Exports:														
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----		4,301		3,330		2,708		2,569		-5		1,155		804
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----		8,171		8,872		8,124		2,771		-66		4,820		878
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers														
Imports:														
Quantity (1,000 dollars)-----		382,313		406,336		313,436		347,885		11		116,663		125,463
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----		875,433		862,630		641,285		602,213		-6		204,775		200,783
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)														
Imports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		17,568		131,386		22,315		47,776		114		10,182		18,797
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----		20,031		36,268		25,359		59,146		133		10,810		23,039
Exports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		322,863		340,388		214,206		228,102		6		80,573		76,228
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----		130,444		140,594		92,885		98,867		6		34,032		33,026
Miscellaneous books														
Imports:														
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----		238,040		283,749		207,644		251,071		21		78,999		92,001
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----		286,456		305,934		220,810		259,301		17		89,374		93,523
Exports:														
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----		280,218		294,941		229,574		180,158		-22		78,668		63,033
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----		592,351		631,890		484,899		448,834		-7		165,136		158,788

Table 7.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Percent change from (1) to (2)						
<b>Printed matter</b>																
Imports:																
Value	(1,000 dollars)-----	319,176	332,494	246,764	282,971	15	92,055	101,308								
Exports:																
Value	(1,000 dollars)-----	722,801	723,490	533,861	552,586	4	187,306	194,113								
<b>Newspapers</b>																
Imports:																
Value	(1,000 dollars)-----	50,517	63,071	46,480	52,311	13	16,586	19,423								
Exports:																
Value	(1,000 dollars)-----	10,930	13,385	9,736	10,717	10	3,637	3,951								
<b>Periodicals</b>																
Imports:																
Value	(1,000 dollars)-----	51,947	45,515	35,112	33,954	-3	12,874	11,462								
Exports:																
Value	(1,000 dollars)-----	363,472	381,945	284,544	287,844	1	100,404	100,919								
<b>Decalcomanias</b>																
Imports:																
Quantity	(1,000 pounds)-----	383	338	251	291	16	95	115								
Value	(1,000 dollars)-----	6,365	6,710	4,789	5,767	20	1,799	2,058								
Exports:																
Quantity	(1,000 pounds)-----	3,730	2,007	1,559	1,215	-22	435	379								
Value	(1,000 dollars)-----	17,087	11,348	8,781	7,441	-15	2,757	2,318								

Table 8.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1983

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Rough wood products--				
Logs--	1	4		
Softwood logs--	1	4	1	4 (7)
Hardwood logs--				
Lumber--	1	4 7	1	4 7
Softwood lumber--	1	4 7	1	4 7
Hardwood lumber--				
Millwork--	1		1	
Miscellaneous wood manufactures--				
Prefabricated buildings--	(1)			
Plywood and building boards--	1		1	
Hardwood veneer and plywood--	1		1	
Softwood veneer and plywood--	1	9	1	
Particle board--	1	4	1	4
Wood pulp--				
Waste paper--	4 (7)		4	1 4 (7)
Building papers--	(4)		1	4
Industrial paperboard--	1	4	1	4
Containerboard (kraft linerboard)--	1	4 7	1	4
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)--				
Newsprint--	4		1	4
Wallpaper--	1	4	1	4
Albums--	1	4	1	4
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers--				
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)--	1	4 10	1	4 10
Miscellaneous books--	4		4	
Printed matter--				
Newspapers--	(4)	7	(4)	7
Periodicals--				
Decalcomanias--	4		1	4

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Textiles, Apparel, and Footwear 1/

The textile and apparel trade deficit (including fibers) rose by 60 percent to \$5.6 billion during January-September 1983 compared with such deficit in the corresponding period of 1982 (table 9, fig. 3). 2/ Exports, valued at \$4.3 billion, were down nearly 16 percent from last year's level, whereas imports, valued at \$9.9 billion, were up by more than 15 percent.

The textile and apparel sector incurred a record \$2.4 billion deficit in the third quarter of 1983, as the apparel trade deficit of \$2.6 billion more than offset the decreasing, but surplus, textile trade position of \$237 million. The deficit rose almost 50 percent over that in the preceding quarter and 25 percent over that in the third quarter of 1982. Imports continued to rise, by 15 percent from last year's level to \$3.8 billion. Exports remained depressed, falling nearly 3 percent to \$1.3 billion.

U.S. imports of textiles and apparel continued to benefit from the appreciation of the dollar and a speedier economic recovery in the United States than in most overseas markets, but exports, on the other hand, continued to decrease. A large part of the import increase during the third quarter of 1983 was accounted for by a significant increase in cotton broadwoven fabrics and women's apparel (primarily from Far Eastern sources), whereas the decline in exports was distributed among a variety of textile mill products.

The textile, apparel, and footwear items that showed significant increases in imports during the third quarter of 1983 compared with imports in the corresponding period of 1982 were wool, manmade fibers, processed fibers, broadwoven fabrics, coated fabrics, women's shirts and blouses, women's suits and skirts, women's trousers, dresses, neckwear, fur apparel and articles, footwear, and miscellaneous leather, rubber, and plastic products. Significant export increases occurred in raw cotton and mohair, whereas exports of processed fibers and broadwoven fabrics showed the most significant decreases.

Fibers and textiles

Imports of raw fibers and textile mill products continued to increase during the third quarter of 1983, and exports showed a slight decline, resulting in a further reduction in the favorable trade balance for these products, from \$400.2 million in the third quarter of 1982 to \$236.6 million in the third quarter of 1983. Imports amounted to \$883.9 million during the third quarter of 1983, up \$143.2 million from the \$740.7 million during the corresponding period of 1982. At the same time, exports declined from \$1,141 million to \$1,121 million.

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1/ Included here are the commodities classified in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: schedule 3 (Textile fibers and textile products), and pts. 1(A), 1(B), 12(C (pt.)), 12(D (pt.)), and 13(B) of schedule 7 (Specified products; miscellaneous and nonenumerated products).

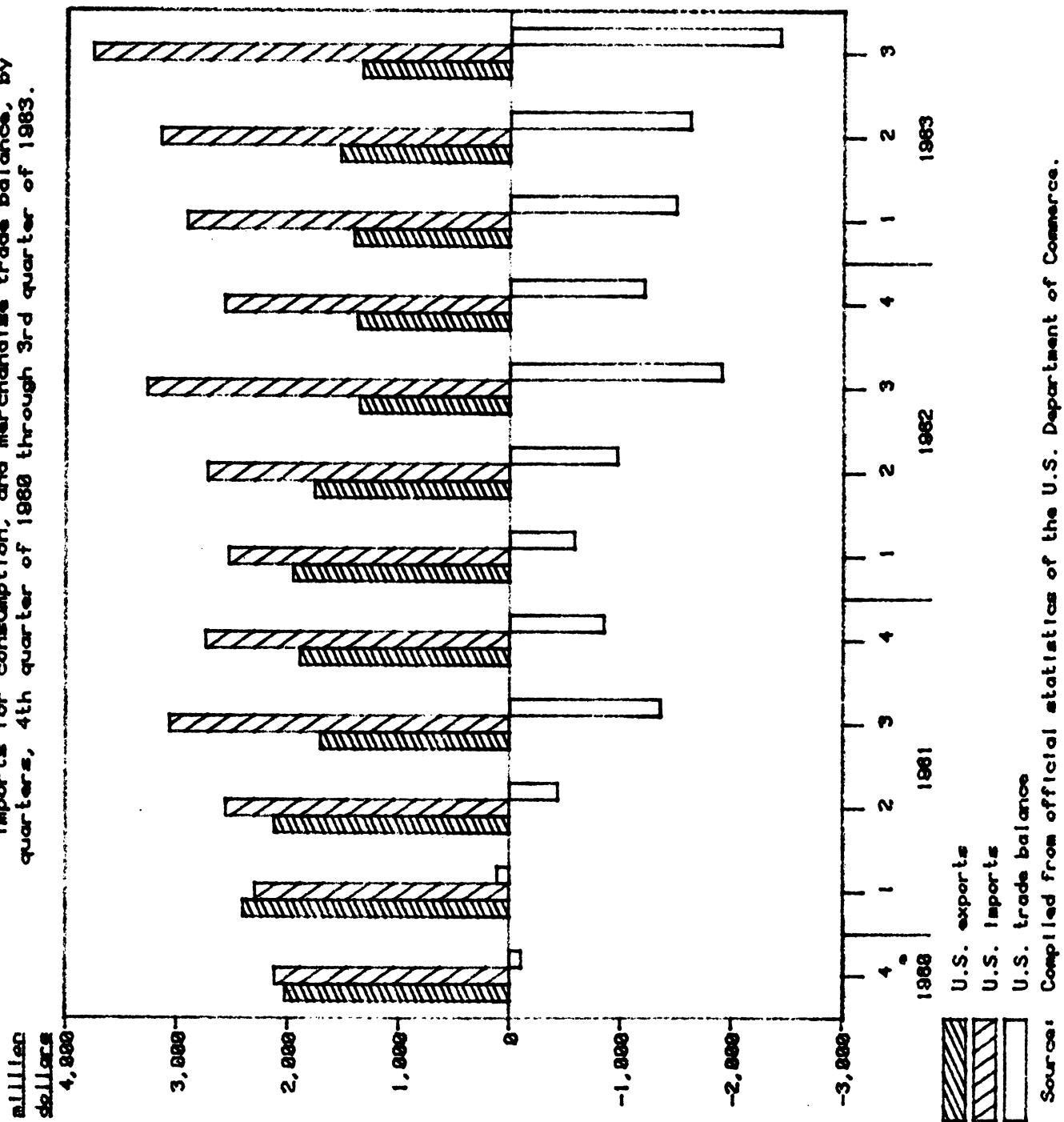
2/ The textile and apparel trade deficit (excluding fibers) rose by almost 33 percent, from \$5.4 billion during January-September 1982 to \$7.2 billion during the corresponding period of 1983.

Table 9.--Textiles and apparel: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1982, January-September 1983, July-September 1982, and July-September 1983<sup>1/</sup>

Item	(In thousands of dollars)					
	1982	January-September 1983	1982	January-September 1983	1982	July-September 1983
<b>U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:</b>						
Canada--	700,659	598,787			170,339	191,857
Japan--	684,874	478,987			136,319	169,123
EC--	1,122,190	775,629			220,149	213,332
Brazil--	24,423	10,068			6,367	3,801
Hong Kong--	139,524	64,174			34,109	19,084
India--	13,029	9,332			3,138	3,123
Korea--	477,120	341,480			102,355	99,728
Mexico--	280,830	180,782			66,698	69,467
Taiwan--	259,997	117,576			44,102	32,086
OPEC--	635,827	384,751			146,128	122,552
Nmes--	421,269	131,482			45,215	18,145
China--	400,957	37,511			38,786	6,426
All other--	1,759,435	1,207,669			401,910	400,560
Total--	6,519,283	4,300,723			1,376,833	1,342,963
<b>U.S. imports for consumption:</b>						
Canada--	197,406	166,190			57,760	66,529
Japan--	793,661	665,944			230,848	264,405
EC--	1,089,742	998,248			288,834	367,855
Brazil--	106,386	106,049			21,163	36,331
Hong Kong--	2,130,026	1,798,186			661,549	677,389
India--	309,133	279,292			64,537	82,728
Korea--	1,559,929	1,430,763			491,000	572,321
Mexico--	253,104	203,996			65,519	73,791
Taiwan--	1,714,031	1,550,287			539,934	612,962
OPEC--	98,101	72,592			30,986	29,704
Nmes--	993,176	887,768			316,858	341,314
China--	849,263	789,003			266,665	300,349
All other--	2,025,660	1,720,392			552,177	648,201
Total--	11,270,161	9,859,713			3,321,171	3,774,235
<b>U.S. merchandise trade balance:</b>						
Canada--	503,252	432,597			112,579	125,328
Japan--	-108,587	-186,956			-94,529	-95,282
EC--	32,448	-222,619			-68,684	-154,823
Brazil--	-81,963	-95,980			-14,795	-32,330
Hong Kong--	-1,990,501	-1,734,012			-627,440	-658,905
India--	-296,104	-269,960			-61,399	-79,604
Korea--	-1,082,508	-1,089,282			-388,644	-472,592
Mexico--	27,726	-23,214			1,178	-4,324
Taiwan--	-1,454,034	-1,412,711			-495,831	-580,875
OPEC--	537,526	312,158			115,141	93,248
Nmes--	-571,906	-756,286			-271,643	-323,668
China--	-448,305	-751,491			-227,878	-293,923
All other--	-266,125	-512,722			-150,267	-247,741
Total--	-4,750,878	-5,558,989			-1,944,337	-2,431,271

<sup>1/</sup> Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on F.a.s. value. U.S. Port of export.

Figure 3.—Textiles and apparel: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 4th quarter of 1980 through 3rd quarter of 1983.



About 52 percent of the increase in imports was in broadwoven fabrics (\$74.1 million); correspondingly smaller increases occurred in textile furnishings (\$25.4 million, especially floor coverings and bedding), processed fibers (\$18.7 million), raw fibers (\$16.0 million), and coated fabrics (\$3.1 million).

The single bright spot in the export picture occurred in raw fibers, where raw cotton increased by \$52.9 million, and mohair, by \$4.6 million, thereby holding the overall decline in exports of raw fibers and textile mill products to \$20.4 million. The largest decline in exports took place in broadwoven fabrics (-\$24.5 million), followed closely by processed fibers (-\$23.0 million); smaller, but significant, declines took place in textile furnishings (-\$13.0 million, largely sheets and pillowcases).

Raw fibers.--Imports of raw fibers increased \$16.1 million, from \$66.8 million in the third quarter of 1982 to \$82.9 million in the corresponding period of 1983. Most of the increase was in manmade fibers (up \$8.7 million) and raw wool (up \$6.1 million). Exports of raw fibers increased by \$48.8 million, from \$511.6 million in the third quarter of 1982 to \$560.4 million in the corresponding period of 1983. Declines in exports of manmade fibers, amounting to \$6.7 million, were more than offset by increases in exports of raw cotton (up \$52.9 million) and mohair (up \$4.7 million).

Cotton.--The value of U.S. exports of raw cotton during the third quarter of 1983 exceeded that of the third quarter of 1982 by \$52.9 million despite the fact that the volume of these exports remained virtually the same, rising only from 1.1 million to 1.2 million bales. The increase in total value is the result of a rise in the unit value of cotton exports from 62 to 70 cents per pound. Of note are U.S. exports of 86,500 bales of cotton during the third quarter to the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, countries which had not been markets for U.S. cotton in recent years. The Soviet Union is a leading producer and exporter of cotton and is Yugoslavia's customary source of cotton. A poor crop in the Soviet Union last year has caused it and its satellite countries to seek other sources for cotton. The cotton purchased by the Soviet Union is believed to have been needed to meet its export commitments rather than for internal uses.

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Wool and fine animal hair.--U.S. imports of wool and fine animal hair increased by about 34 percent in volume, from 13.2 million grease pounds, valued at \$26.1 million, during the third quarter of 1982, to 17.7 million grease pounds, valued at \$31.9 million, during the corresponding period of 1983. The increase in wool imports was partially attributed to an increase in consumption of U.S.-produced wool by the U.S. military, an average 9-percent decline in the foreign unit value of grease wool, which was a result of the increased value of the U.S. dollar in world markets, and an increase in demand for woolen fabrics in the U.S. market which are primarily used in coats and women's apparel. Australia remained the leading source, accounting for over half of the quantity and value of wool trade during the third quarter of 1983.

Wool and fine animal hair exports increased by about 50 percent, from 1.7 million grease pounds during the third quarter of 1982 to almost 2.6

million grease pounds during the corresponding period of 1983. In terms of value, U.S. exports of wool and fine animal hair almost doubled, from \$5.7 million to \$10.9 million. During the third quarter of 1983, mohair accounted for more than 70 percent of the quantity and value of wool and fine animal hair exports. An increase in demand from the knitting yarn markets of Europe has spurred much of the export increase. During the third quarter of both 1982 and 1983, the United Kingdom was the leading market for U.S. exports of wool and fine animal hair, accounting for over 55 percent of the total.

Pamela McGuyer  
523-0403

Manmade fibers.--Imports of manmade fibers increased from \$22 million in the third quarter of 1982 to \$31 million in the corresponding period of 1983. The increases were in nylon, polyester, and acrylic staple fibers, and were attributed, in some cases, to lower prices resulting from an appreciating U.S. dollar and, in other cases, to lower priced suppliers such as Japan, the United Kingdom, and West Germany..

Amerigo C. Chiriaco  
523-0109

Processed fibers.--The value of imported processed fibers during the third quarter of 1983 was \$75.7 million, some \$18.7 million above the level of the corresponding period of 1982. Over 42 percent of this increase (\$7.6 million) occurred in filament yarn, especially polyester from Japan and nylon from Mexico. Of the spun yarns, which accounted for most of the remainder, cotton yarns accounted for \$3.8 million of the increase. Most of the increase in imported cotton yarn was from Egypt. The increase in imports of spun noncellulosic yarn (up \$3.0 million) came largely from Mexico, Romania, Italy, and Brazil.

The value of exported processed fibers declined \$23.0 million below the \$124.3 million exported during the third quarter of 1982. Most of the decrease occurred in polyester filament yarn, especially to China.

Larry B. Clayton  
523-5701

Broadwoven fabrics.--Imports of broadwoven fabrics in the third quarter of 1983 increased 34 percent in quantity compared with such imports in the third quarter of 1982, and exports declined 22 percent. In the latest period, imports were valued at nearly \$413 million and exports were valued at about \$150 million, resulting in a negative trade balance of \$263 million in the third quarter. Before the first quarter of 1981, the trade balance in broadwoven fabrics was favorable, and the recent negative balance was the largest since that time.

Imports of broadwoven fabrics totaled 652 million square yards, valued at \$413 million, in the third quarter of 1983 compared with 487 million square

yards, valued at \$339 million, in the corresponding period of 1982. A large part of the \$74 million increase in imports is attributed to an increase of nearly \$39 million in imports of broadwoven cotton fabrics, from \$108 million to \$147 million. Among the cotton fabrics with the largest increases were denims. Census data indicate a large increase in imports of printcloth, but this is caused by a change in classification (definition) of printcloth. Suppliers with the largest increase were Hong Kong, Brazil, and the Republic of Korea (Korea). After rapid increases in earlier quarters, overall imports of cotton fabrics from China were up only slightly, and China's market share decreased.

Imports of fabrics of manmade fibers also increased substantially but less than cotton fabrics. Imports in the third quarter of 1983 were valued at \$169 million compared with \$149 million in the corresponding period of 1982, representing an increase of 13 percent. The largest increases in manmade-fiber fabrics were spun polyester fabrics, especially from Italy, and filament polyester fabrics, mostly from Japan. <sup>1/</sup>

The average unit value for imports of both cotton and manmade-fiber fabrics decreased about 10 percent from such value in the 1982 period, to \$0.53 and \$1.07 per square yard, respectively.

Exports of all broadwoven fabrics in the third quarter of 1983 were down 14 percent in value and 22 percent in quantity from those in the corresponding quarter of 1982. The value declined from \$174 million to \$149 million, with cotton fabrics declining about \$13 million, and manmade-fiber fabrics, about \$11 million. More than half the decline in cotton fabrics was caused by a drop in exports of denim fabrics, especially to Italy, France, and Canada. Corduroys, twills, and certain coarse yarn fabrics also declined. The decrease in exports of manmade-fiber fabrics was largely in spun polyester fabrics, which declined \$9 million. The overall decrease in exports of manmade-fiber fabrics resulted from decreases in exports to many smaller markets; exports to Canada, the largest market, increased by \$5 million, or about 25 percent.

In response to U.S. antidumping actions and restrictions on certain categories imposed under bilateral agreements, many countries have broadened their range of product shipments. For example, China has shifted from its concentration on printcloth yarn fabrics to increased exports of heavier cotton fabrics and manmade-fiber fabrics. Korea has shifted from a predominance of manmade-fiber fabrics to increased shipments of cotton fabrics. Japan and Hong Kong continue to be, by far, the leading suppliers of manmade-fiber fabrics and cotton fabrics (by value), respectively.

Joseph L. Williams  
523-5702

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<sup>1/</sup> Lightweight filament fabrics from Korea had been the subject of dumping investigations during much of 1983, but on Nov. 21, 1983, the U.S. International Trade Commission determined there was no injury, thereby terminating the investigation.

Coated fabrics.--Imports of coated fabrics (including filled or laminated) increased from 13.7 million square yards, valued at \$18.4 million, in the third quarter of 1982 to 14.8 million square yards, valued at \$21.5 million, during the corresponding period of 1983. The overall increase of 9 percent in quantity and 17 percent in value can be attributed primarily to the increase of shipments from Japan, one of the major foreign sources for these fabrics. Coated fabrics are made with a wide variety of physical properties and are used to manufacture numerous apparel, industrial, and home-furnishing products. According to industry sources, Japan traditionally exported to the United States expensive coated fabrics utilizing highly technical production processes such as those needed by the protective clothing industry. However, Japan has recently increased its exports of the lower priced coated fabrics used for manufacturing such products as tarpaulins and book covers.

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### Apparel

The buildup in U.S. apparel imports during the first half of 1983 slowed somewhat during the third quarter, although imports reached a quarterly high of \$2.8 billion. This was 11 percent higher than imports in the corresponding period of 1982, but was lower than the 18-percent gain during the first half of 1983. Nevertheless, the trade deficit during the third quarter climbed to a record \$2.6 billion, as U.S. apparel exports amounted to \$200 million, bringing the deficit so far this year to approximately \$6.5 billion, almost 20 percent ahead of last year's record pace.

The slowdown in import growth during the third quarter resulted primarily from smaller increases in total shipments from Hong Kong, Taiwan, and China which, together with Korea, supply almost 70 percent of the imports. Nevertheless, these countries generated a significant share of the import growth in selected areas, especially women's apparel. Shipments from Hong Kong alone rose less than 1 percent in the quarter to \$632 million, following an increase of 18 percent in the first half of the year. China's shipments, after increasing about 46 percent in January-June, rose 13 percent to \$211 million. Taiwan, which along with Korea generated 45 percent of the increased imports in the third quarter, saw its shipments increase to \$551 million, or by 12 percent, compared with a 19-percent gain in the first half of the year. Korea's shipments rose about 17 percent to \$505 million, following a gain of 14 percent during January--June.

The slower growth recorded by the major suppliers during the third quarter followed stepped-up efforts by the United States recently to reduce the rapid buildup of their shipments. Under provisions of the bilateral textile agreements with Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea, the United States issued "calls" or requests for consultations--leading to the establishment of quotas on items not specifically limited by the agreements--on 32 apparel categories during the second quarter and 2 in the third quarter. These items, such as women's dresses, suits, and skirts, have generated a significant share of the import growth so far this year. Although these countries have also recorded

significant growth in many quota items, resulting primarily from actions taken by importers earlier this year to replenish inventories kept lean during the recession and to move up delivery to avoid year end quota problems, the increases should subside in the fourth quarter as quotas become filled.

A new 5-year agreement was signed with China in August 1983 replacing the quotas unilaterally imposed in January 1983. The agreement limits China's shipments in 31 textile and apparel categories to an average annual growth of just under 4 percent versus the 1-percent average allowed on quota items from Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea. Eleven of the categories already have been filled and quota calls have been issued on three apparel categories.

In marked contrast to the declining growth in apparel shipments from the major suppliers, rapid growth has been posted by several smaller suppliers, especially Italy, whose shipments enter without restraint. Imports from Italy, after growing 27 percent during the first half, rose 45 percent in the third quarter, bringing its shipments so far this year to just over \$200 million, making it the seventh largest source. An improving economic outlook, favorable exchange rates, and an anticipated strong Christmas selling season contributed importantly to the increased demand for Italian apparel, noted for its fashion image and typically merchandised in the high end of the market.

U.S. exports of apparel, having trended downward since the fourth quarter of 1980, have stabilized this year around the \$200 million quarterly level. A significant part of the decline during the past year or so has been with Mexico, reflecting the uncertainty associated with the devaluation of its peso last year. However, the decline in exports to Mexico, consisting primarily of apparel parts for assembly and return as finished garments, may have bottomed out in the third quarter, as shipments fell only 1 percent from those in the corresponding period of 1982 to \$32 million, following a 36-percent decline during the first half of the year. Most of the overall decline occurred in exports of finished garments to major markets, such as Japan, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Saudi Arabia.

A large number of apparel items were involved in the trade shifts, although most of the items showing the greatest import growth were women's (including girls' and infants') apparel, discussed in detail below. Significant import growth also occurred in such items as underwear, imports of which increased 22 percent to \$20 million, and rubber and plastic apparel, imports of which increased 48 percent to \$28 million.

Women's shirts and blouses.--Imports of women's shirts and blouses rose to 9.7 million dozen, valued at \$407 million, in the third quarter of 1983, or by 21 percent over those in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. By quantity, manmade-fiber shirts and blouses showed the greatest increase during the third quarter, rising 24 percent to 5.7 million dozen, valued at \$214 million.

Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea, and China together accounted for about half the increased imports, with China's shipments up 58 percent to \$34.6 million and Korea's up 37 percent to \$53.8 million. The increases reflected efforts by foreign manufacturers to ship early due to the anticipation of strong demand

and the tight quota situation. China already filled its quotas for woven cotton and manmade-fiber shirts and blouses, and, as of October 28, 1983, filled 88 percent of its quota for knit cotton shirts. For Korea, knit cotton and manmade-fiber shirt and blouse quotas were over 93 percent filled, and the woven manmade-fiber shirt and blouse quota was 86 percent filled. Also, to limit further increases, trade restraints were initiated during September on knit manmade-fiber shirts and blouses from China.

Peggy J. MacKnight  
523-5585

Women's suits and skirts.--U.S imports of women's suits totaled \$46 million, or 172,000 dozen, in the third quarter of 1983, representing increases of 111 and 105 percent, respectively, over their levels in the corresponding period of 1982. Imports of skirts rose 33 percent in value to \$53 million and 54 percent in quantity to 759,000 dozen during the period. Most of the import growth in suits and skirts came in the manmade-fiber category. To stem the increases, restraints were recently initiated on manmade-fiber suits and skirts from Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. In addition, restraints were initiated on wool suits from Taiwan, wool skirts from Korea and Hong Kong, and cotton skirts from Taiwan.

Peggy J. MacKnight  
523-5585

Women's trousers.--U.S. imports of women's trousers (including shorts) increased to 5.1 million dozen, valued at \$248 million, in the third quarter of 1983, or by 40 percent in quantity and 26 percent in value over such levels in the corresponding 1982 period. Hong Kong, Taiwan, and China together supplied 71 percent of the total shipments and 79 percent of the increase during the third quarter. Shipments from China alone increased 187 percent to 1.3 million dozen, valued at \$31 million, in the third quarter, mostly represented by inexpensive manmade-fiber products.

Imports of cotton trousers continued to rise but at a lower rate than seen in the previous period. For the third quarter, cotton trouser imports rose 30 percent to 2.9 million dozen, valued at \$164 million, and accounted for 66 percent of the period's trouser imports in terms of value. Imports from Taiwan and China are expected to decline in the fourth quarter due to the lack of available quota. As of October 28, 1983, the cotton and manmade-fiber trouser import categories from China were filled, and the wool category was 87 percent filled. In addition, the manmade-fiber trouser category with Taiwan was 93 percent filled.

Peggy J. MacKnight  
523-5585

Dresses.--U.S. imports of dresses in the third quarter of 1983 increased 33 percent in quantity and 58 percent in value compared with such levels in the corresponding period of 1982, reaching 643,000 dozen, valued at \$68 million. Virtually all the increased imports during the third quarter

came from Hong Kong, Korea, China and Taiwan, which together have supplied more than half the imports so far this year. In the third quarter of 1983, imports from Hong Kong rose 55 percent to 115,000 dozen, imports from Korea rose 166 percent to 77,000 dozen, imports from China rose 175 percent to 99,000 dozen, and imports from Taiwan increased 44 percent to 59,000 dozen. To curb this growth, consultations--leading to the establishment of quotas--were held during the summer with Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea on cotton and manmade-fiber dresses and, more recently, with China on cotton dresses.

Judith M. Bryant  
523-1744

Neckwear.--U.S. imports of men's and boys' neckwear in the third quarter of 1983 increased 150 percent over those in the corresponding period of 1982, to 300,000 dozen, valued at \$7.8 million. Imports so far this year are up 90 percent over last year's level, totaling almost 700,000 dozen, valued at \$20.6 million.

Most of the neckwear imports come from Italy, whose shipments during the third quarter of 1983 more than tripled from those in the corresponding period of 1982 to 186,000 dozen, valued at \$5.1 million. Italy's shipments so far this year are up 122 percent to a total of 428,000 dozen, valued at \$13.9 million. The import increase is attributed to increased demand for neckwear, to Italy's shift from the more expensive, jacquard woven silk ties to the less-expensive printed silk ties, and to Italy's favorable exchange rate vis-a-vis that of the U.S. dollar.

Philip J. Martello  
523-5585

Fur apparel and articles.--U.S. imports of fur goods, most of which consisted of fur apparel, totaled \$62.8 million in the third quarter of 1983, representing a 69-percent increase over the level in the third quarter of 1982. The leading foreign suppliers--Korea, Canada, and Hong Kong--together accounted for three-fourths of the increased imports, with shipments from Korea and Hong Kong each increasing over 80 percent and those from Canada increasing 40 percent. The growth in imports from Korea and Hong Kong marked a continuation of the rapid buildup in their shipments during the 1980's as manufacturers there have improved product quality while switching their product mix from low-priced rabbitskin coats and jackets to more expensive mink and fox apparel. According to industry sources, Hong Kong has a more established fur industry and supplies the U.S. market with medium-to-better-quality merchandise. Korea, whose fur industry is relatively new but becoming more sophisticated in manufacturing, supplies the U.S. market with lower priced, mass-market merchandise.

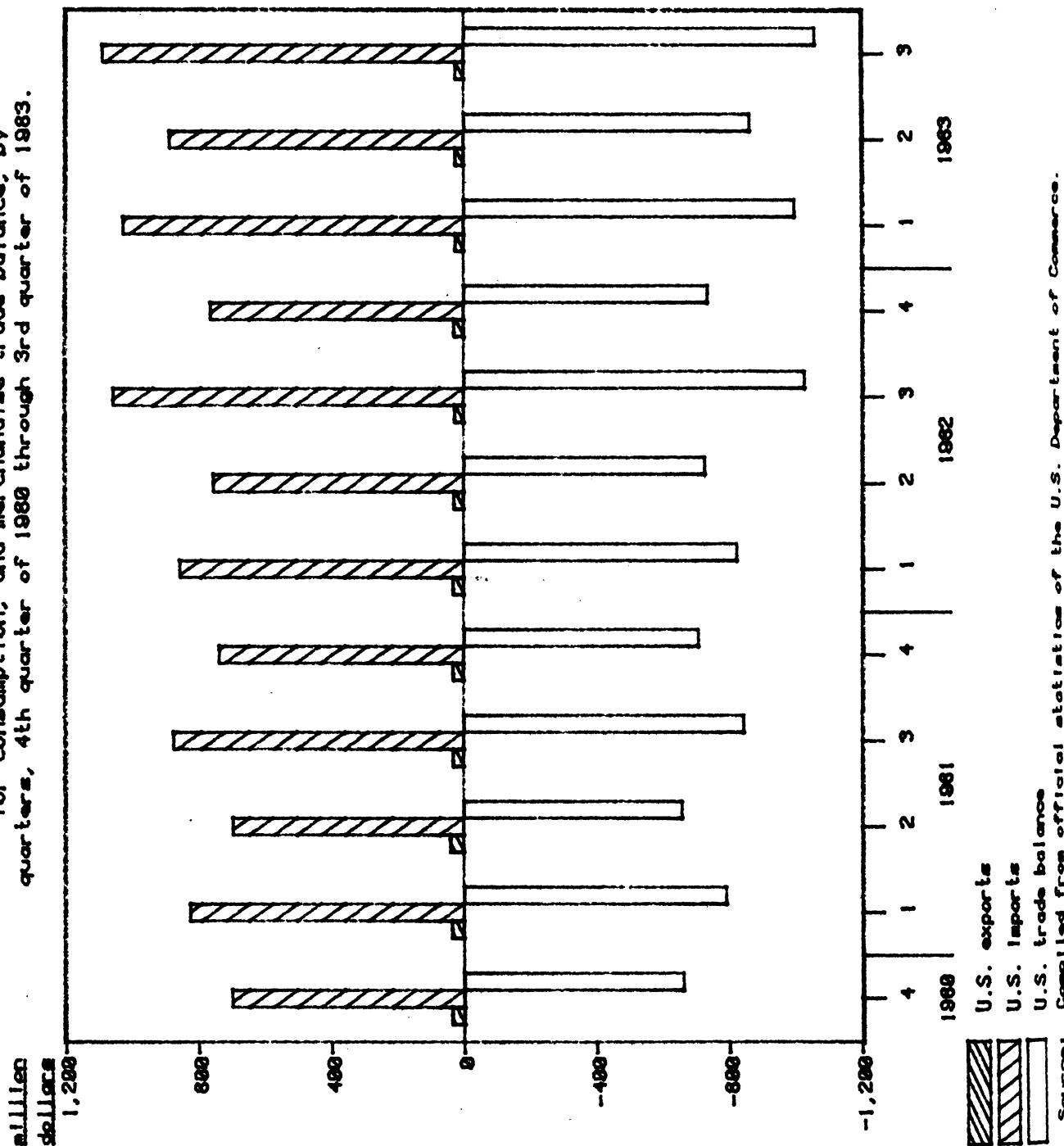
Jackie Worrell  
523-0452

Table 10.—Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1982, January-September 1983, July-September 1982, and July-September 1983.<sup>1/</sup>

Item	(In thousands of dollars)		
	1982	January-September 1983	July-September 1982
<b>U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:</b>			
Canada	13,410	8,836	2,473
Japan	22,050	12,784	6,002
EC	21,671	21,131	6,125
Brazil	649	557	119
Hong Kong	1,380	861	308
India	00	05	00
Korea	61	58	06
Mexico	5,246	1,162	1,204
Taiwan	20	203	08
OPEC	11,847	5,192	2,009
Nmes	377	27	54
China	01	00	00
All other	42,862	27,031	9,796
Total	119,579	77,854	28,110
<b>U.S. imports for consumption:</b>			
Canada	29,588	17,819	11,336
Japan	26,848	17,945	7,463
EC	757,086	659,116	227,537
Brazil	350,090	364,472	114,696
Hong Kong	60,416	38,426	14,885
India	6,928	5,271	1,221
Korea	744,343	633,462	239,324
Mexico	61,256	42,242	16,838
Taiwan	921,137	864,254	282,403
OPEC	344	385	97
Nmes	102,763	70,547	32,674
China	37,803	25,450	10,438
All other	372,833	293,251	108,256
Total	3,433,638	3,007,495	1,056,735
<b>U.S. merchandise trade balance:</b>			
Canada	-16,177	-8,982	-8,862
Japan	-4,797	-5,161	-1,460
EC	-735,414	-638,284	-221,412
Brazil	-349,441	-363,914	-114,577
Hong Kong	-59,036	-37,565	-14,576
India	-6,928	-5,265	-1,221
Korea	-744,282	-633,404	-239,318
Mexico	-56,009	-41,080	-15,633
Taiwan	-921,117	-864,050	-282,394
OPEC	-11,503	4,807	1,911
Nmes	-102,385	-70,519	-32,619
China	-37,801	-25,450	-10,438
All other	-329,970	-266,220	-98,459
Total	-3,314,058	-2,929,640	-1,028,624

<sup>1/</sup> Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Figure 4.—Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 4th quarter of 1980 through 3rd quarter of 1983.



Footwear

U.S. imports of footwear in the third quarter of 1983 rose only 3 percent over those in the corresponding period of 1982, following significantly higher year-to-year increases of 20 percent in the first quarter and 18 percent in the second (table 10, fig. 4). Nevertheless, imports reached a record \$1.1 billion in the third quarter, bringing this year's imports to \$3.0 billion, almost 13 percent ahead of last year's record pace. By contrast, U.S. exports of footwear in the third quarter dropped to their lowest quarterly level during the 1980's, amounting to approximately \$25 million, down 9 percent from what they were last year. Exports so far this year are down 13 percent from last year's level, to \$78 million, bringing the trade deficit to date to \$2.9 billion.

Approximately 93 percent of the imports in the third quarter of 1983 consisted of nonrubber footwear, imports of which increased 9 percent in quantity over those in the corresponding quarter of 1982 to 142.4 million pairs, valued at \$1 billion. Imports of nonrubber footwear from Taiwan and Korea--the largest suppliers--continued to increase during the third quarter but at a much slower pace than during January-June, by 14 percent to 58.9 million pairs and by 5 percent to 31.6 million pairs, respectively. The greatest growth came with Brazil, the third largest supplier in terms of quantity, whose shipments in the third quarter rose 42 percent (16.3 million pairs) over those last year.

U.S. imports of rubber footwear in the third quarter of 1983 declined 9 percent from those last year to 23.9 million pairs, valued at \$69.9 million. The decline occurred in fabric-upper footwear with rubber or plastic soles (primarily jogger types), imports of which fell 14 percent to just under 17.8 million pairs. Some of this fabric-upper footwear, with some modifications, has been shifting into the nonrubber footwear category, where the rates of duty are significantly lower.

Gail Burns  
523-0200

Miscellaneous leather, rubber, and plastic products

U.S. imports of miscellaneous leather, rubber, and plastic products (mostly footwear parts) during the third quarter of 1983 increased 49 percent over those in the corresponding period of 1982 to \$62 million. Approximately 80 percent of the import growth reflected an increase in shipments of leather and plastic shoe uppers of 59 percent to \$45 million during the period. Shoe uppers (the highest cost component of a finished shoe) can be assembled at a lower cost abroad, where labor rates are usually much lower. Haiti replaced India as the leading supplier in the third quarter of 1983, when its shipments increased 312 percent from those in the corresponding 1982 level to \$8 million.

U.S. exports of all the products covered here in the third quarter of 1983 increased 44 percent over those in the corresponding period of 1982 to \$24 million. Most of the exports consisted of footwear parts, shipments of

which increased slightly more than 60 percent during the period to almost \$20 million. More than half the footwear parts went to Haiti and Mexico.

Jackie Worrell  
523-0452

Table 11.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	Percent change from (6) to (7)	Jul-Sep 1983	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
<b>Raw fibers:</b>										
Cotton										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,195	19,281	17,457	2,970	-83	6,617	1,440	-78		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	5,529	13,132	11,333	2,588	-77	4,249	1,530	-64		
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,797,320	3,068,280	2,539,185	1,975,936	-22	550,450	563,641	2		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,259,978	1,955,270	1,610,061	1,337,715	-17	344,008	396,912	15		
Wool and fine animal hair:										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	77,505	63,612	52,902	54,239	3	13,247	17,730	34		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	163,322	133,514	111,911	101,980	-9	26,067	31,875	22		
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,923	9,857	6,187	8,085	31	1,675	2,556	53		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	38,863	36,411	25,771	32,666	27	5,661	10,915	93		
Man-made fibers:										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	97,880	80,643	58,692	90,724	55	23,752	30,157	27		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	92,512	77,417	57,126	88,375	55	21,815	30,514	40		
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	938,025	655,551	497,973	435,520	-13	142,007	135,320	-5		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)										
Noncellulosic man-made fibers										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	81,092	67,202	47,975	80,844	69	19,623	26,680	36		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	79,771	66,479	48,493	81,223	67	18,482	27,899	51		
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	764,875	484,605	373,630	303,158	-19	102,848	93,099	-9		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)										
Cellulosic man-made fibers										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	16,788	13,440	10,716	9,879	-8	4,129	3,476	-16		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	12,741	10,938	8,633	7,152	-17	3,332	2,614	-22		
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	173,150	170,945	124,342	132,362	6	39,158	42,221	8		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)										
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage):										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	138,235	144,236	104,155	137,806	32	35,496	50,550	42		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	200,018	222,181	166,670	207,117	24	56,908	75,638	33		
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	572,193	442,441	362,397	238,343	-34	85,851	69,350	-19		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	808,974	620,965	507,069	342,809	-32	124,330	101,365	-18		

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Table 11.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	79,535	79,238	56,869	74,477	31:	19,605	26,988:	38
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	140,760	156,490	119,808	134,665	12:	39,813	49,917:	25
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	65,720	64,521	34,613	33,548	-3:	9,408	8,663:	-8
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	128,943	94,727	72,962	66,679	-9:	20,678	18,955:	-8
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	46,819	52,180	39,173	54,196	38:	14,623	21,086:	44
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	95,942	107,156	81,735	97,105	19:	27,878	36,259:	30
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	62,763	42,645	32,800	32,157	-2:	8,994	8,285:	-8
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	122,292	90,816	69,715	63,744	-9:	19,897	18,155:	-9
Filament yarn of manmade fibers:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,708	7,221	5,998	5,580:	-7:	1,880	2,116:	13
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	29,046	37,970	30,715	28,932	-6:	9,677	11,167:	15
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	995	663	626	203:	-68:	102:	46:	-55
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	4,201	2,431	2,275	1,077:	-53:	340:	216:	-36
Sewing thread:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	31,520	35,728	24,300	44,061	81:	9,537	15,868:	66
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	51,111	57,637	40,516	64,481	59:	15,327	22,972	50
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	489,034	382,868	315,993	197,026	-38:	72,328	57,820:	-20
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	648,950	497,599	411,572	261,391	-36:	95,707	76,565:	-20
Cordage and fish netting and nets								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,254	1,300	951	1,613	70:	290:	516:	78
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	4,051	4,311	3,217	4,909	53:	934:	1,659:	78
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	15,806	13,290	10,706	9,331	-13:	3,775:	2,898:	-23
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	30,368	28,008	21,139	20,074	-5:	6,391:	6,076:	-5

Table 11.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Table I. - Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups.

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Fish netting and nets								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,714	2,080	1,760	1,627	-8	557	434	-22
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	6,252	7,602	6,440	5,956	-8	1,794	1,318	-27
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	358	403	216	210	-3	156	39	-75
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	833	1,085	680	634	-7	492	233	-53
Cordage								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	215,898	174,453	136,526	188,354	38	20,798	32,178	55
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	103,596	81,561	63,514	68,945	9	11,034	10,993	0
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,150	5,786	4,180	4,231	1	1,429	1,549	8
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	14,959	14,741	10,485	11,414	9	3,845	4,513	17
Broadwoven fabrics:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	2,503,810	2,053,142	1,530,505	1,861,533	22	487,031	652,190	34
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,549,445	1,345,731	1,049,743	1,140,269	9	338,642	412,715	22
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	748,761	503,513	382,364	298,876	-22	120,375	94,065	-22
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,111,611	742,934	558,239	462,942	-17	173,754	149,304	-14
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	1,079,303	836,499	642,524	778,756	21	184,973	277,021	50
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	603,744	481,869	371,507	403,910	9	108,068	146,738	36
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	216,432	170,744	130,340	102,450	-21	41,319	30,038	-27
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	335,239	238,402	180,603	143,268	-21	58,522	45,326	-23
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	431,822	455,516	344,237	459,145	33	127,018	158,027	24
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	561,074	524,041	413,822	450,372	9	148,712	169,073	14
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	511,483	316,850	239,094	186,027	-22	75,032	60,721	-19
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	727,177	463,380	345,025	291,892	-15	105,679	94,588	-10
- Broadwoven fabrics, of silk								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	21,697	20,756	15,584	18,380	18	5,584	7,290	31
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	117,657	109,305	82,961	90,193	9	29,505	33,160	12
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	1,778	2,449	2,010	1,129	-44	434	551	27
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	6,230	7,907	6,487	4,255	-34	1,532	1,987	30

Table 11.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Percent:		Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1982	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>Broadwoven fabrics, of wool</b>										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 square yards)--	23,517	26,217	22,709	25,162	11		6,627	7,677	16	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	104,718	112,338	96,535	100,782	4		26,620	30,757	16	
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 square yards)--	1,340	1,066	884	649	-27		264	212	-20	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	6,177	5,827	4,881	4,234	-13		1,106	1,395	26	
<b>Knit fabrics:</b>										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--	2,860	2,846	2,282	2,120	-7		739	741	0	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	15,875	17,559	14,361	13,189	-8		4,451	4,665	5	
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--	24,835	20,544	15,496	12,213	-21		5,240	4,201	-20	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	72,718	70,368	54,409	45,309	-17		18,531	15,691	-15	
<b>Narrow fabrics</b>										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--	8,206	8,478	6,121	8,003	31		1,782	3,069	72	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	29,731	32,494	24,654	25,782	5		8,097	8,501	5	
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--	36,839	35,524	27,219	26,182	-4		8,882	9,637	8	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	67,866	62,428	46,969	47,473	1		14,699	16,481	12	
<b>Wicks, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f.</b>										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--	12,903	19,088	14,402	21,732	51		5,533	9,265	67	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	57,848	61,344	49,326	51,571	5		16,175	17,728	10	
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--	101,912	78,425	61,982	61,980	0		18,906	21,170	12	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	170,566	145,891	115,432	115,038	0		35,904	37,425	4	
<b>Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires</b>										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--	273	1,079	448	1,199	167		324	39	-88	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	515	1,539	722	1,582	119		516	53	-90	
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--	53,223	34,178	27,025	20,574	-24		8,461	8,318	-2	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	107,215	80,267	63,790	44,806	-30		20,595	17,699	-14	

Table II.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

	1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	Percent change from (6) to (7)
Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Woven or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and other laminated fabrics, and fabrics, n.s.p.f.								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	72,723	57,466	40,948	42,483	4:	13,662	14,838	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	91,046	76,961	58,791	61,711	5:	18,401	21,540	17
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	141,903	121,504	89,085	83,440	-6:	26,940	25,866	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	259,814	222,291	163,169	152,654	-6:	51,683	50,025	-3
Textile furnishings								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	525,799	519,329	393,361	445,830	13:	129,987	155,381	20
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	572,663	462,743	356,541	311,475	-13:	105,219	92,207	-12
Floor coverings								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	17,904	21,280	15,705	20,573	31:	5,850	7,201	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	307,308	276,763	212,594	244,675	15:	68,331	82,030	20
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	67,008	54,540	42,628	40,511	-5:	12,500	11,776	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	344,603	292,914	231,808	209,167	-10:	64,241	61,205	-5
Curtains and draperies								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,536	1,765	1,314	1,415	8:	373	374	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,539	12,680	9,359	11,521	23:	2,682	3,105	16
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,284	1,177	889	1,073	21:	273	388	42
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,451	11,003	7,565	10,192	35:	2,445	3,513	44
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	308,511	324,294	242,428	257,433	6:	86,085	86,227	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	208,952	229,885	171,408	189,633	11:	58,973	70,245	19
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	47,823	33,629	25,977	19,367	-25:	8,001	6,413	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)	214,608	158,825	117,167	92,114	-21:	38,533	27,489	-29

Table 11.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent:						
									Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	Change from (6) to (7)	
<b>Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics</b>															
Imports:	7,452,542	8,114,457	6,205,172	7,154,387	15	2,538,950	2,828,593	11							
Value (\$1,000 dollars)															
Exports:	1,237,910	931,447	723,880	600,882	-17	219,366	198,533	-9							
Value (\$1,000 dollars)															
Sweaters															
Imports:	12,419	13,463	10,021	12,610	26	5,436	5,932	9							
Quantity (1,000 dozen)															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	787,654	843,437	621,251	751,087	21	348,072	381,267	10							
Exports:															
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	122	83	65	63	-33	23	19	-17							
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	6,472	3,646	2,947	2,049	-30	1,491	845	-43							
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses															
Imports:	34,495	36,408	28,717	32,777	14	8,058	9,742	21							
Quantity (1,000 dozen)															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,183,432	1,279,142	998,721	1,163,921	17	339,780	407,325	20							
Exports:															
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,682	1,200	897	1,133	26	241	402	66							
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	41,641	32,873	25,209	28,284	12	7,656	9,457	24							
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats and jackets															
Imports:	6,860	7,875	6,264	7,230	15	2,494	2,673	7							
Quantity (1,000 dozen)															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	770,746	900,692	717,303	813,376	13	337,160	359,255	7							
Exports:															
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	609	505	392	344	-12	106	131	24							
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	40,122	35,551	26,851	24,441	-9	7,763	9,091	17							
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts															
Imports:	15,378	17,449	13,000	16,244	25	3,618	5,069	40							
Quantity (1,000 dozen)															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	722,967	769,040	585,468	725,454	24	197,512	248,274	26							
Exports:															
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,404	738	564	521	-8	170	240	41							
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	30,332	22,385	16,687	13,334	-20	5,659	4,540	-20							
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses															
Imports:	2,336	2,097	1,670	2,442	46	482	642	33							
Quantity (1,000 dozen)															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	201,417	181,658	138,334	227,959	65	43,164	68,317	58							
Exports:															
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	2,429	1,651	1,264	1,098	-13	424	352	-17							
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	79,455	66,214	49,648	32,747	-34	15,285	10,690	-30							

Table 11.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Table I.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Percent: change from (6) to (7)							
						(1)	(2)	(3)					
<b>Men's and boys' shirts</b>													
Imports:													
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	129,195	31,998	25,167	25,171	0	8,981	8,849:	-1					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,089,543	1,234,469:	971,901:	953,131:	-2	371,543:	364,638:	-2					
Exports:													
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	6,377	3,662:	2,875:	2,173:	-24:	679:	554:	-18					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	179,827	99,911:	77,893:	58,637:	-25:	20,131:	15,071:	-25					
<b>Men's and boys' suits, coats and jackets</b>													
Imports:													
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	4,315	4,858:	3,762:	3,817:	1:	1,631:	1,642:	1					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	561,436	661,189:	516,492:	530,681:	3:	239,749:	237,903:	-1					
Exports:													
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,226	698:	613:	394:	-36:	183:	168:	-8					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	52,826	33,987:	28,661:	15,272:	-47:	9,835:	5,546:	-44					
<b>Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts</b>													
Imports:													
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	8,368	9,450:	7,154:	9,251:	29:	2,405:	2,568:	7					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	468,476	505,403:	381,010:	477,901:	25:	141,105:	150,080:	6					
Exports:													
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	2,602	2,064:	1,578:	1,356:	-14:	523:	469:	-10					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	130,160:	89,122:	70,018:	58,116:	-17:	19,957:	20,164:	1					
<b>Robes and dressing gowns</b>													
Imports:													
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	450:	552:	410:	476:	16:	132:	161:	22					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	27,476:	34,393:	25,210:	29,728:	18:	9,074:	10,631:	17					
Exports:													
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,241	1,302:	1,273:	1,104:	-92:	127:	34:	-72					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	11,706:	11,393:	9,671:	5,878:	-39:	2,718:	2,672:	-2					
<b>Body-supporting garments</b>													
Imports:													
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	13,364:	12,147:	9,247:	9,469:	2:	3,192:	3,534:	11					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	167,761:	163,685:	123,216:	129,371:	5:	42,795:	48,057:	12					
Exports:													
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	9,810:	7,558:	5,746:	6,694:	16:	1,832:	2,464:	34					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	88,806:	73,233:	55,138:	62,390:	13:	17,644:	22,849:	30					
<b>Hosiery</b>													
Imports:													
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)	2,170:	2,382:	1,673:	2,600:	55:	724:	1,020:	41					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	13,725:	14,915:	10,153:	16,773:	65:	4,549:	6,922:	52					
Exports:													
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)	7,125:	5,567:	4,466:	4,646:	-20:	1,466:	1,149:	-22					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	56,886:	37,363:	48,440:	31,753:	-15:	12,148:	11,231:	-8					

Table 11--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

	1981	1982		Jan-Sep 1982		Jan-Sep 1983		Percent: change (3) to (4)	Percent: change (3) to (4)	Percent: change (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)	(6)	(7)
Gloves										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	38,317	37,997		29,048		34,920		20	10,503	13,198
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	215,507	215,095		155,577		175,540		13	71,661	78,839
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	23,239	23,997		18,419		16,972		-8	5,487	5,782
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	65,805	68,466		51,630		52,050		1	16,585	17,085
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin										
Imports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	106,169	131,801		81,338		140,094		72	37,179	62,799
Exports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	63,625	47,672		40,559		33,304		-18	11,189	9,021
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	3,607	6,697		4,632		5,100		10	2,704	2,526
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	207,067	251,969		178,537		177,706		0	95,203	86,502
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	15,967	12,122		10,293		5,122		0	3,609	2,312
Other wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped										
Neckwear										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	372	562		368		698		90	119	299
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,630	19,392		13,273		20,590		55	4,049	7,807
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	120	171		121		112		-7	49	36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,095	2,774		2,052		1,945		-5	844	596
Headwear										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	25,373	26,312		19,994		26,581		33	7,738	8,614
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	151,452	127,534		97,809		103,522		6	36,054	39,659
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	2,086	1,721		1,259		1,138		-10	445	385
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,098	24,286		18,781		15,466		-18	5,878	5,510

Table 11.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area		1981		1982		Jan-Sep 1983		Jan-Sep 1982		Jul-Sep 1982	
		(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)	
Footwear											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----		645,331		715,033		558,014		650,491		17	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----		3,141,218		3,433,638		2,668,694		3,007,495		13	
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----		13,293		10,847		8,197		6,905		-16	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----		140,563		119,579		89,501		77,854		-13	
Rubber footwear											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----		166,373		127,748		105,390		101,976		-3	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----		647,432		334,744		266,464		244,671		-8	
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----		2,115		1,958		1,579		1,184		-25	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----		20,327		18,000		14,221		9,654		-32	
Nonrubber footwear											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----		478,957		479,663		378,517		440,017		16	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----		2,493,786		3,083,859		2,390,650		2,752,439		15	
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----		11,178		8,889		6,618		5,721		-14	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----		120,236		101,578		75,280		68,199		-9	

Table 12.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1983

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
<b>Raw fibers:</b>				
Cotton	(2)(5) 7 1 4	(2)(5) 7 1 4	(2)(5) 7 1 4	(2)(5) 7 1 4
Wool and fine animal hair	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6
Man-made fibers:	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6
Noncellulosic man-made fibers	9	10	10	10
Cellulosic man-made fibers	9	10	10	10
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage):	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns:	1 4	4	4	4
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk:	1 4	4	4	4
Spun yarn, of wool or hair	4	3	3	3
Filament yarn of manmade fibers:	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6
Sewing thread:	2 5	2 5	2 5	2 5
Cordage and fish netting and nets	6 (8)	6	6	6
Fish netting and nets:	(1)(4) 6 (8)	(1)(4) 6	(1)(4) 6	(1)(4) 6
Cordage:	6 (8)	6	6	6
Broadwoven fabrics:	1 4	4	4	4
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton:	1 4	4	4	4
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers:	6	6	6	6
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk:	6	6	6	6
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool:	4	4	4	4
Knit fabrics:	4	4	4	4
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials	6 (8)	6	6	6
Narrow fabrics:	6 (8)	6	6	6
Webs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f.	6 (8) (3)(6) 9	6 (8) 3 6	6 (8) 3 6	6 (8) 3 6
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires				
Linen or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and other laminated fabrics, and fabrics, n.s.p.f.				
Textile furnishings	5	5	5	5
Floor coverings				
Curtains and draperies				
- Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies				
- Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics				
Sweaters				
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses				
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts,	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
Coats and jackets				
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
			68	

Table 12---Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1983

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses	3	6	3	6
Men's and boys' shirts	(3)	(8)	(3)	(8)
Men's and boys' suits, coats and jackets	(3)	(8)	(4)	(4)
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	(4)	(8)	(6)	(6)
Robes and dressing gowns	(4)	(8)	(2)	(2)
Body-supporting garments	(4)	(8)	(5)	(5)
Hosiery	(3)	(6)	(3)	(6)
Gloves	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints	(3)	(8)	(6)	(8)
Other wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped	(3)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Neckwear	(3)	(6)	(5)	(5)
Headwear	(3)	(6)	(4)	(4)
Footwear	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber footwear	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Nonrubber footwear	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)



### Energy and Chemicals 1/

During January-September 1983, the deficit in U.S. trade in chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products decreased 7.7 percent to \$29.4 billion, compared with the deficit in January-September 1982. For the third quarter of 1983, U.S. trade in these articles showed a deficit of \$12.0 billion, which is \$323 million less than the deficit for the corresponding quarter of 1982. This decrease in the deficit was accounted for by a decrease in the positive balance for coal, chemicals, and related products of \$397 million and a decrease in the negative balance for petroleum, natural gas, and related products of \$0.7 billion (tables 13 and 14, figs. 5 and 6).

The positive balance of trade for chemicals and related products during January-September 1983 decreased 22.1 percent to \$5.7 billion from that in the corresponding period of 1982, as exports decreased \$676 million and imports increased \$958 million. The decrease of \$93 million in the positive trade balance for chemicals and related products in the third quarter of 1983 compared with that in the corresponding quarter of 1982 was accounted for by an increase of \$76 million in exports and an increase of \$169 million in imports. The decrease in exports was principally accounted for by fertilizers and basic organic chemicals. The increase in imports was attributable mostly to plastics materials and drugs.

Exports of coal and other carbonaceous materials decreased 34 percent from January-September 1982 to \$3.4 billion in the corresponding period of 1983. Coal and other carbonaceous materials showed a decrease in exports of \$300 million from the third quarter of 1982 to the corresponding quarter of 1983.

The negative balance of trade experienced for petroleum, natural gas, and related products decreased by 13.0 percent to \$38.4 billion in January-September 1983 compared with the balance in the corresponding period of 1982. Exports decreased 17 percent between these two periods. Exports during January-September 1983 (\$3.6 billion) were about 9 percent of the value of imports (\$42.0 billion) during that period. The decrease in the negative balance of trade for petroleum, natural gas, and related products in the third quarter of 1983 compared with that in the corresponding period of 1982 was the result of a \$399 million decrease in exports and a \$1.1 billion decrease in imports. The exports decrease was primarily due to decreases in fuel oil and motor fuel exports. The import decrease was accounted for by a decrease of \$1.6 billion in crude petroleum.

The most important change by countries was a decrease of \$0.7 billion in imports from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) from the third quarter of 1982 to the corresponding quarter of 1983. The next most important change between these two periods was a decrease of \$521 million in exports to the European Community (EC).

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<sup>1/</sup> Included here are the commodities classified in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 4 (Chemicals and related products), pt. 1 (J(pt.)) of schedule 5 (Nonmetallic minerals and products), and pts. 12(A), 12(B), 12(C), and 12(D(pt.)) of schedule 7 (Specified products; miscellaneous and nomenclumerated products).

Table 13.--Chemicals and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1982, January-September 1983, July-September 1982, and July-September 1983 1/

Item	(In thousands of dollars)		
	1982	January-September 1983	July-September 1982
<b>U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:</b>			
Canada	3,929,828	3,083,907	987,013
Japan	4,351,832	2,904,249	967,861
EC	7,957,426	5,151,634	1,940,252
Brazil	862,270	512,265	251,977
Hong Kong	344,913	239,155	67,880
India	290,729	127,691	70,413
Korea	671,345	525,434	140,603
Mexico	1,389,674	973,070	310,456
Taiwan	595,650	584,441	150,958
OPEC	1,688,776	955,906	408,963
Nmes	936,357	532,404	226,127
China	503,340	259,468	115,859
All other	6,155,014	4,548,579	1,580,789
Total	29,173,819	20,138,742	7,103,298
<b>U.S. imports for consumption:</b>			
Canada	3,339,867	2,354,924	915,680
Japan	1,398,984	1,217,655	372,858
EC	4,128,186	3,614,159	1,069,944
Brazil	145,172	204,883	28,931
Hong Kong	118,695	88,808	35,808
India	46,946	35,370	10,883
Korea	198,797	183,235	52,803
Mexico	384,185	301,178	97,715
Taiwan	311,458	324,497	81,580
OPEC	315,837	414,906	65,203
Nmes	301,916	261,808	76,839
China	131,962	98,423	35,138
All other	2,650,499	2,072,910	660,817
Total	13,340,607	11,074,339	3,469,067
<b>U.S. merchandise trade balance:</b>			
Canada	589,960	728,983	71,333
Japan	2,952,848	1,686,593	595,002
EC	3,829,239	1,537,475	870,308
Brazil	717,098	307,382	223,046
Hong Kong	226,217	150,347	32,072
India	243,782	92,321	59,529
Korea	472,548	342,198	87,800
Mexico	1,005,488	671,892	212,741
Taiwan	284,191	259,943	69,378
OPEC	1,372,939	541,000	343,759
Nmes	634,381	270,595	149,287
China	371,378	161,045	80,721
All other	3,504,214	2,415,668	919,972
Total	15,833,212	9,064,402	3,634,231

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.o.b. value, U.S. port of export.

Table 14.—Petroleum, natural gas, and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1982, January–September 1983, July–September 1982, and July–September 1983.<sup>1/</sup>

Item	1982	January–September 1983	July–September 1982	July–September 1983
<b>U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:</b>				
Canada	788,600	483,529	205,394	147,994
Japan	777,070	642,330	219,969	191,422
EC	1,246,654	604,608	264,382	104,622
Brazil	64,035	16,245	9,382	2,442
Hong Kong	9,130	44,910	1,124	830
India	17,022	11,218	4,004	5,608
Korea	277,267	118,054	54,090	32,695
Mexico	990,107	178,792	181,650	55,614
Taiwan	44,983	60,265	4,294	47,267
OPEC	186,408	183,735	46,693	81,255
Mines	55,971	15,998	11,197	6,007
China	172	298	59	61
All other	1,259,598	1,243,485	361,693	288,904
Total	5,716,850	3,603,175	1,363,878	964,666
<b>U.S. imports for consumption:</b>				
Canada	7,854,921	6,136,628	1,888,563	1,864,993
Japan	14,113	4,506	1,858	1,383
EC	6,597,230	4,254,583	2,009,637	1,704,498
Brazil	630,480	406,885	182,840	152,351
Hong Kong	13	03	02	0
India	323,517	664,568	123,112	286,124
Korea	44,701	1,955	16,894	1,652
Mexico	8,409,836	6,535,199	2,430,366	2,251,008
Taiwan	424	14,344	02	1,429
OPEC	29,292,222	16,044,672	7,653,568	6,934,143
Mines	687,848	539,686	264,466	247,474
China	580,158	303,961	217,763	105,640
All other	10,866,105	7,414,726	2,709,467	2,716,589
Total	64,721,415	42,017,761	17,280,781	16,161,650
<b>U.S. merchandise trade balance:</b>				
Canada	-7,066,320	-5,653,099	-1,683,169	-1,716,999
Japan	762,956	637,824	218,110	190,039
EC	-5,350,576	-3,649,974	-1,745,255	-1,599,875
Brazil	-566,444	-390,640	-173,458	-149,909
Hong Kong	9,117	44,907	1,122	830
India	-306,494	-653,349	-119,107	-280,516
Korea	232,565	116,099	37,195	31,043
Mexico	-7,419,728	-6,356,407	-2,248,715	-2,195,394
Taiwan	44,559	45,921	4,291	45,837
OPEC	-29,105,814	-15,860,937	-7,606,874	-6,852,887
Mines	-631,876	-523,688	-253,268	-241,467
China	-579,986	-303,662	-217,704	-105,578
All other	-9,606,507	-6,171,241	-2,347,774	-2,427,684
Total	-59,004,564	-38,414,586	-15,916,902	-15,196,983

<sup>1/</sup> Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Figure 5.—Chemicals and related products (except petroleum): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 4th quarter of 1980 through 3rd quarter of 1983

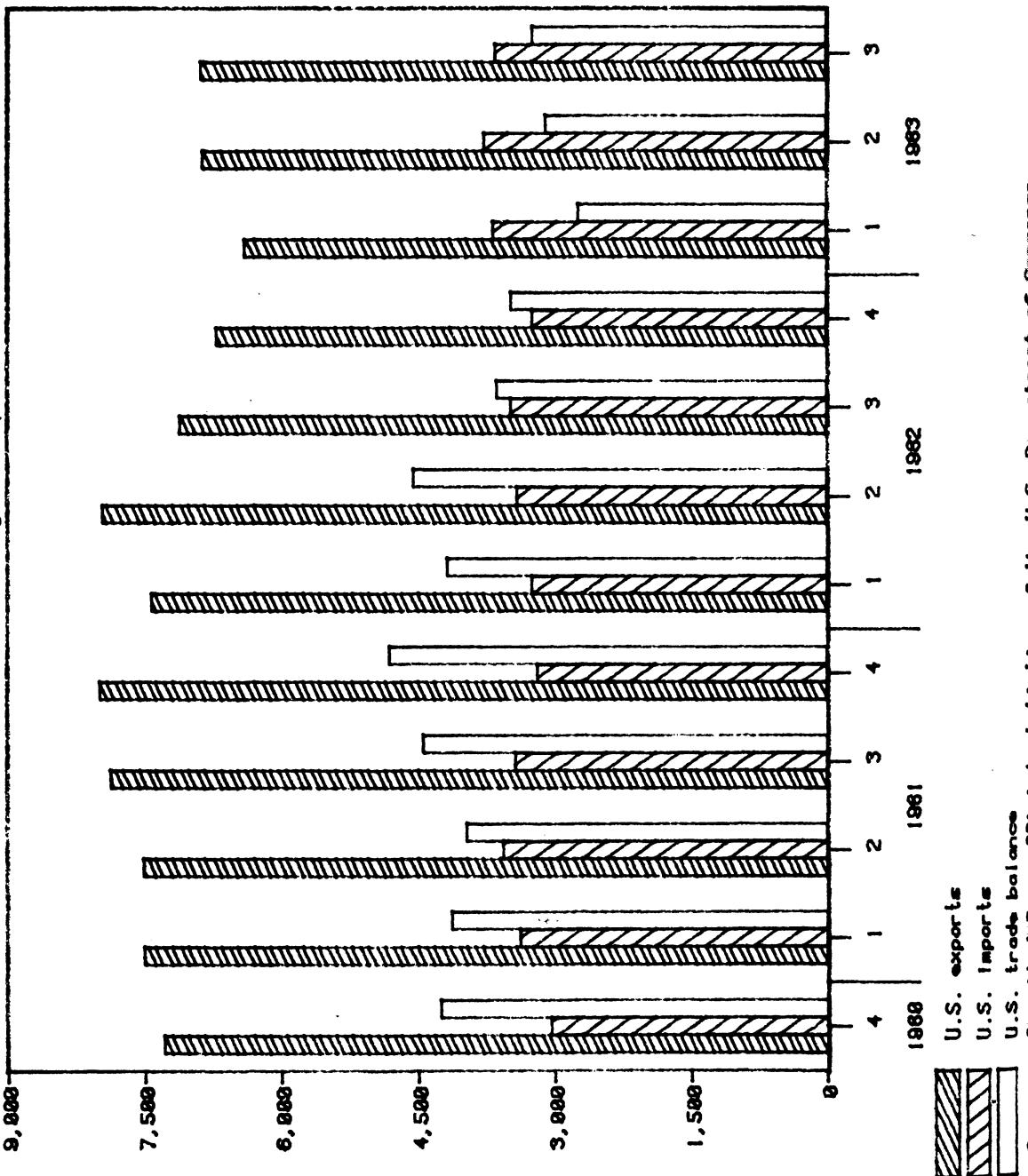
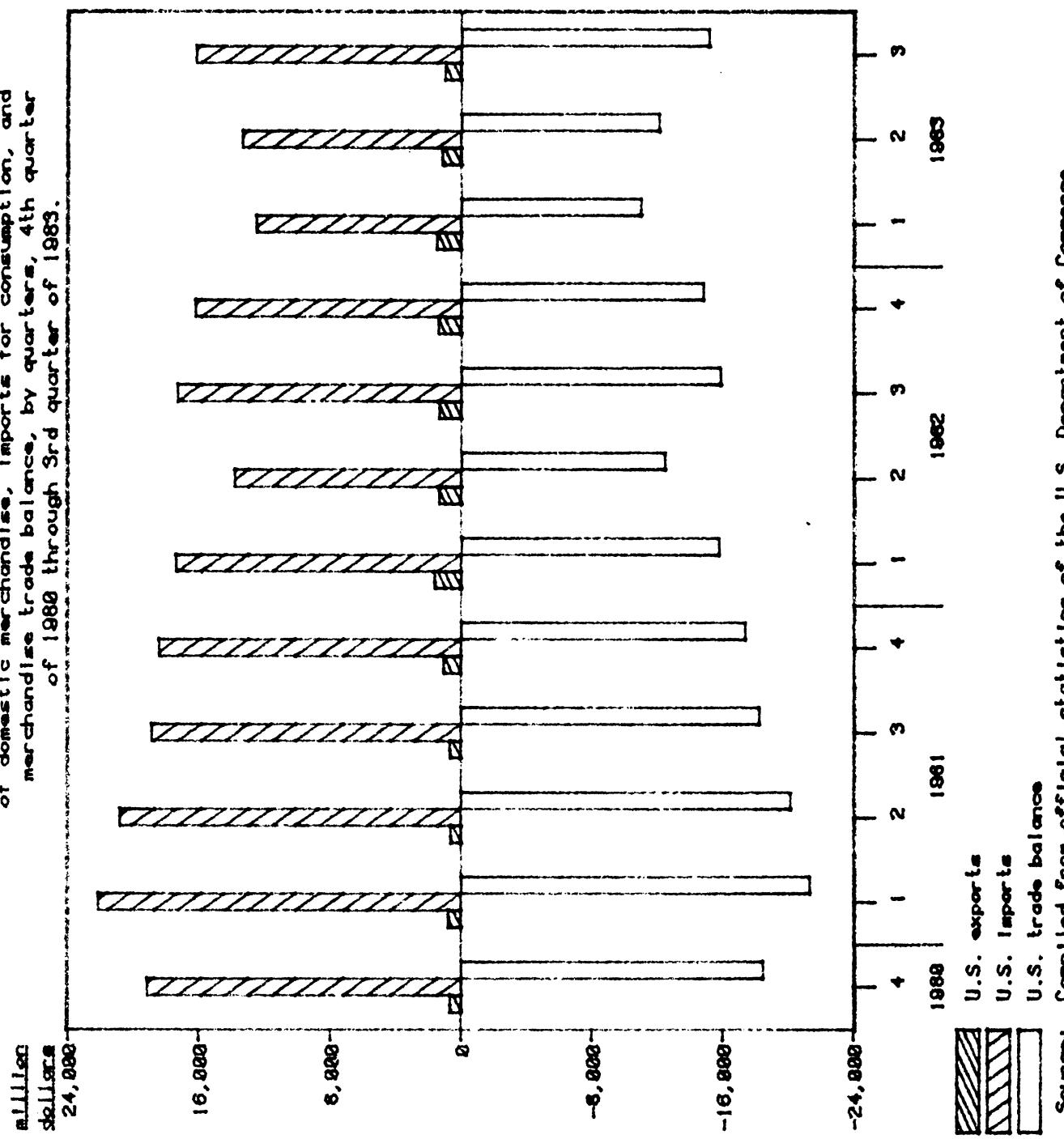


Figure 6.—Petroleum, natural gas, and related products; U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 4th quarter of 1980 through 3rd quarter of 1983.



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

### Benzenoid intermediate chemicals

Imports of benzenoid intermediate chemicals in the third quarter of 1983 increased by 15 percent in both quantity and value over those in the corresponding period of 1982, to 330 million pounds, valued at \$201 million. The overall continued increase in intermediate chemical imports, particularly the basic commodity chemicals such as styrene, phenol, and alkylbenzenes, in the third quarter of 1983 compared with the corresponding period of 1982 and the adjusted second quarter of 1983, is the result of increasing consumer demand in response to the improving economy.

Exports of benzenoid intermediate chemicals, which amounted to 800 million pounds, valued at \$341 million, in the third quarter of 1983 increased by 29 percent compared with the 623 million pounds exported in the corresponding period of 1982. The main reason for this increase was the improving economy in several Far Eastern countries and Canada. For example, exports of benzenoid intermediate chemicals to Taiwan and the Republic of Korea in the third quarter of 1983 increased by 485 percent and 840 percent, respectively, compared with the corresponding period of 1982 when exports were low due to the worldwide economic slowdown. Most of these increases were due to exports of certain commodity chemicals such as styrene, cumene, alkylbenzenes, phenol, and dimethyl terephthalate which, in some cases, increased from no exports in the third quarter of 1982 to over 40 million pounds in the third quarter of 1983 (e.g., styrene to Korea). In contrast, exports to the major European markets continued to decline in the third quarter of 1983 due to a continuing slow economic recovery and overcapacity of many basic commodity chemicals in these markets.

Edmund Cappuccilli  
523-0490

### Synthetic dyes

U.S. imports of synthetic dyes increased by 48 percent from 9.5 million pounds, valued at \$45.8 million, in the third quarter of 1982 to 14.0 million pounds, valued at \$60.8 million, in the third quarter of 1983. Part of the increase was due to increased production of textile mill products (up 16 percent) and part to the strong U.S. dollar. However, most of the U.S. dye industry is now made up of subsidiaries of German, Swiss, and English firms, and a large part of the increased imports was from the parent companies to these subsidiaries. Also, imports from Japan, which increased about 60 percent and accounted for 27 percent of total imports, are almost entirely dye-containing toners and developers for copying machines and computers.

A. Jonnard  
523-0387

### Inorganic chemicals (excluding uranium compounds)

U.S. imports and exports of chemical elements, inorganic acids, and certain inorganic chemicals (excluding uranium compounds) declined in value in the third quarter of 1983 relative to the corresponding quarter of 1982. U.S.

exports, however, declined by 3 percent to \$427 million whereas U.S. imports declined by only 1 percent to \$422 million. As a result, the positive trade balance for these inorganic chemicals, which was \$15.2 million in the third quarter of 1982 and \$17.5 million in the second quarter of 1983, declined to \$5.5 million in the third quarter of 1983.

Although the quantity of the leading inorganic chemical commodities exported (including sulfur, aluminum oxide, sodium carbonate, and sodium hydroxide) rose in the third quarter of 1983 relative to the third quarter of 1982, the value of these exports (except for aluminum oxide) declined as overcapacity and stiff competition forced U.S. producers to lower their export prices. U.S. producers of sodium carbonate and sodium hydroxide, which were especially affected by overcapacity, lowered their average export price by 39 percent and 30 percent, respectively, in the third quarter of 1983 relative to the third quarter of 1982.

Jack Greenblatt  
523-1212

#### Benzene

U.S. imports of benzene increased from 35 million gallons, valued at \$44 million, during the third quarter of 1982 to 46 million gallons, valued at \$64 million, during the third quarter of 1983. Strong derivative demand, surplus overseas production coupled with a slower recovery from the recession by many nations, plus a strong U.S. dollar contributed to this 31-percent increase in benzene imports. Our strong currency temporarily has given international producers a competitive advantage over U.S. producers. Imported benzene averaged \$1.41 per gallon during the third quarter of 1983, 9 percent lower than the average price of \$1.53 per gallon charged by domestic producers during this period.

U.S. exports of benzene also increased from 2.1 million gallons, valued at \$2.9 million, during the third quarter of 1982 to 7.1 million gallons, valued at \$11 million, during the third quarter of 1983. Exports to Belgium and Taiwan accounted for the increase.

James Raftery  
523-0453

#### Butadiene

U.S. imports of butadiene increased from 172 million pounds, valued at \$48 million, during the third quarter of 1982 to 215 million pounds, valued at \$58 million, during the third quarter of 1983. These increased imports, mainly from Western Europe, averaged 27 cents per pound during the third quarter of 1983, 30 percent lower than the 35 cents per pound charged by domestic producers during the same period.

James Raftery  
523-0453

### Natural rubber

The value of natural rubber imports in the third quarter of 1983 was \$134 million, which was \$21 million, or more than 18 percent, higher than imports in the third quarter of 1982. This increase was due to the average unit value for natural rubber climbing to 47 cents per pound in the third quarter of 1983, nearly a 24-percent increase compared with a 38-cents-per-pound average selling price for natural rubber in the third quarter of 1982. The more than 5 percent decrease in imports, in terms of quantity, of natural rubber to 284 million pounds in the third quarter of 1983 compared with 300 million pounds in the third quarter of 1982 resulted primarily from a lack of natural rubber supplies, since the economic downturn was over and U.S. demand was climbing. There were two major factors which aggravated this natural rubber shortage. The Soviet Union and China had placed large orders for natural rubber early in 1983, and many natural rubber growers reportedly stopped tapping their trees at the price set by the International Rubber Organization under the International Natural Rubber Agreement as these growers reportedly believed that they could not show a profit at the treaty price.

Edward J. Taylor  
523-3709

### Crude petroleum

U.S. imports of crude petroleum continued to decrease from 393 million barrels, valued at \$12.5 billion or \$32 per barrel, in the third quarter of 1982 to 389 million barrels, valued at \$11 billion or \$28 per barrel, in the third quarter of 1983. OPEC's share of the U.S. crude petroleum import market, nearly 70 percent in the late 1970's, continued to decrease to 48 percent in the third quarter of 1983. Saudi Arabia, once the major source of U.S. imports of crude petroleum, was the fifth major source during the third quarter of 1983, with Mexico being the primary source.

U.S. exports of crude petroleum, which are prohibited except as approved by the Government, also continued to decrease from 3.3 million barrels, valued at \$119 million, in the third quarter of 1982 to 1.3 million barrels, valued at \$43 million, in the third quarter of 1983. Canada continued to be the only market for U.S. exports of Alaskan North Slope crude petroleum under the terms of a commercial exchange agreement.

Cynthia B. Foreso  
523-1230

### Petroleum products

The value of U.S. imports of petroleum products increased from \$3.5 billion in the third quarter of 1982 to \$4.2 billion in the third quarter of 1983. The value of fuel oil imports increased by about 35 percent and distillate fuels, primarily used for heating and diesel engine fuel, almost doubled. The world market continues to face a situation of oversupply of petroleum products as a result of excess refinery capacity and a slow recovery

from the recession. These factors coupled with the strong U.S. dollar have resulted in increasing products entering the U.S. market.

The value of U.S. exports of petroleum products continued to decrease from \$1.1 billion in the third quarter of 1982 to \$808 million in the third quarter of 1983. This trend is attributable to the shutdown of U.S. refineries and a decrease in capacity utilization of those refineries still operating.

Cynthia B. Foreso  
523-1230

Natural gas and products derived therefrom

The value of U.S. imports of natural gas decreased from \$1.3 billion in the third quarter of 1982 to \$1 billion in the third quarter of 1983. U.S. imports from Canada, which account for nearly 80 percent of total U.S. natural gas imports, decreased by about 36 percent during the period. This decrease is attributed to a Canadian border price of \$4.17 per thousand cubic feet which has made the Canadian gas unmarketable in the United States when compared with \$2.50 to \$3.00 per thousand cubic feet for domestically produced natural gas.

Cynthia B. Foreso  
523-1230

Coal and other carbonaceous materials

U.S. exports of coal and other carbonaceous materials continued to decrease from 28 million short tons, valued at \$1.5 billion, in the third quarter of 1982 to 25 million short tons, valued at \$1.2 billion, in the third quarter of 1983. U.S. coal exports began a steady decrease in 1982 as a result of an abundance of inexpensive crude petroleum on the world market and this trend is continuing.

Cynthia B. Foreso  
523-1230

Pneumatic tires

Imports of pneumatic tires of all types increased from 10.3 million units, valued at \$322 million, during the third quarter of 1982 to more than 14.2 million units, valued at \$335 million, during the corresponding period of 1983. This 38-percent increase in volume and 4-percent increase in value has mainly been the result of the increased emphasis placed on certain nations' tire industries increasing their U.S. market share. In particular, the Korean tire industry has made significant moves to increase their share of the U.S. passenger car tire market. Although the Korean Government has recently announced a voluntary ceiling on the volume of passenger car tires it will export to the United States, imports of passenger car tires from Korea

increased from 204,000 units, valued at \$4.7 million, during the third quarter of 1982 to more than 907,000 units, valued at \$19.7 million, during the third quarter of 1983. These imports from Korea represent about 3 percent of the U.S. passenger car tire market.

Eric Land  
523-0491

Table 15.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Percent: change from (3) to (4)		Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
					(3)	(4)			
<b>Benzoid hydrocarbons (primary)</b>									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-	563,514	776,226	581,495	622,567	7:	221,494	248,736	12	
Value (1,000 dollars)-	424,618	435,593	315,600	340,971	8:	107,312	137,658	28	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-	1,420,754	1,294,886	1,113,386	472,856	-58:	375,068	197,609	-47	
Value (1,000 dollars)-	693,486	561,304	449,330	312,161	-31:	137,466	121,147	-12	
<b>Benzoid organic chemicals</b>									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-	1,023,232	957,980	646,434	1,781,030	176:	287,841	329,776	15	
Value (1,000 dollars)-	673,043	600,585	457,575	689,369	51:	159,608	183,178	15	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-	3,403,582	2,984,848	2,346,114	2,323,356	-1:	622,643	799,961	28	
Value (1,000 dollars)-	1,583,299	1,325,133	1,039,198	1,002,799	-4:	288,726	340,556	18	
<b>Synthetic organic pesticides, total</b>									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-	127,154	153,905	124,233	122,668	-1:	37,976	38,134	0	
Value (1,000 dollars)-	311,171	283,112	237,219	219,917	-7:	56,239	57,341	2	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-	531,880	516,007	404,255	379,753	-6:	114,620	119,503	4	
Value (1,000 dollars)-	1,203,701	1,256,632	967,484	938,856	-3:	270,630	278,915	3	
<b>Botanical pesticides, total</b>									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-	1,468	1,530	942	1,269	35:	369	506	37	
Value (1,000 dollars)-	7,800	18,056	14,274	9,314	-35:	7,367	3,577	-51	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-	452	122	106	159	50:	32	25	-23	
Value (1,000 dollars)-	667	270	241	671	178:	51:	188:	263	
<b>Chemical elements</b>									
Imports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-	278,967	230,444	183,546	152,833	-17:	56,535	43,714	-23	
Exports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-	308,181	222,007	168,330	160,518	-5:	53,608	56,285	5	
<b>Inorganic acids</b>									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-	1,212,507	1,360,150	1,055,890	1,107,461	5:	289,282	275,302	-5	
Value (1,000 dollars)-	1,135,062	128,354	101,682	89,304	-12:	32,528	24,809	-24	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-	19,239,888	766,147	603,204	749,806	24:	173,719	127,734	-26	
Value (1,000 dollars)-	96,354	78,950	60,111	62,034	3:	18,704	19,691	5	

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Table 15.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Percent:		Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1982	Percent: change (3) to (4)	Percent: change (6) to (7)
				(1)	(2)				
<b>Certain inorganic chemical compounds</b>									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,183	138	2,412,301	1,768,816	1,657,272	-6	656,440	510,478	-22
Exports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,625	537	2,541,083	1,907,598	1,990,168	4	727,484	742,716	2
<b>Aluminum compounds</b>									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,767	562	6,725,264	5,117,001	6,260,536	22	1,757,159	2,038,660	16
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	836	108	718,992	553,631	526,467	-5	188,575	186,670	-1
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,581	730	1,225,385	792,207	1,047,356	32	181,656	238,192	31
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	205	516	170,700	117,381	131,900	12	29,488	33,824	15
<b>Antimony compounds</b>									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	25	182	20,959	15,706	14,462	-8	5,296	5,092	-4
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	20	345	18,173	14,979	9,344	-38	5,231	3,329	-36
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,544		3,263	2,355	5,384	129	633	2,067	226
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	4,499		4,401	3,171	6,934	119	910	2,721	199
<b>Calcium chloride</b>									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	173	729	121,247	105,462	20,549	-81	26,688	5,384	-80
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	4,088		3,010	2,521	1,048	-58	632	367	-42
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	65	588	110,114	84,506	59,473	-30	16,594	29,348	77
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	13,004		11,065	7,190	7,735	8	2,221	4,202	89
<b>Magnesium compounds</b>									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	70	980	89,682	80,157	82,916	3	11,440	27,646	142
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	6,337		8,021	6,349	7,310	15	1,974	2,440	24
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	52	101	54,353	42,144	29,600	-30	21,391	10,568	-51
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	15,901		16,310	12,970	8,084	-38	4,756	3,318	-30
<b>Manganese compounds</b>									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	35	259	41,654	32,251	32,861	2	9,255	10,746	16
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	21	884	26,920	21,081	20,872	-1	6,063	6,657	10
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	53	376	53,334	43,379	39,768	-8	11,283	9,620	-15
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	12	263	15,372	12,163	9,863	-19	2,861	2,829	-1

Table 15.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area		1981		1982		Jan-Sep 1983		Jan-Sep 1982		Jul-Sep 1982		Jul-Sep 1983	
		(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)	
Molybdenum compounds													
Imports:													
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		4,136		3,905		3,044		2,012		-34		1,058	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		16,601		11,901		8,542		5,066		-41		552	
Exports:												1,687	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		7,330		12,440		9,085		6,706		-26		2,915	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		40,686		41,805		33,009		16,579		-50		3,874	
Phosphorus compounds												4,538	
Imports:													
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		3,900		6,103		3,198		4,747		48		823	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		2,439		3,461		2,567		2,786		9		510	
Exports:												840	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		14,519		10,674		7,891		9,633		22		2,446	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		9,260		5,572		4,256		5,092		20		1,192	
Silver compounds													
Imports:													
Quantity (pounds)		171,587		193,493		100,388		292,000		191		43,185	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		13,860		13,969		6,619		19,672		197		3,147	
Exports:												10,075	
Quantity (pounds)		28,820		44,407		36,616		28,438		-22		11,160	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		1,528		3,455		2,809		2,572		-8		721	
Sodium compounds													
Sodium bicarbonate													
Imports:													
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		6,460		14,031		6,228		24,967		301		2,893	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		679		1,360		704		2,671		279		295	
Exports:												1,056	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		41,637		39,923		29,831		26,520		-11		8,981	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		6,287		6,306		4,695		4,169		-11		1,510	
Sodium carbonate													
Imports:													
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		23,669		36,244		25,940		31,686		22		7,690	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		1,625		2,410		1,789		2,136		19		538	
Sodium chloride													
Imports:													
Quantity (1,000 short tons)		2,101,077		2,217,146		1,638,065		2,129,533		30		619,192	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		121,106		140,615		103,062		104,356		1		46,729	
Exports:												40,365	
Quantity (1,000 short tons)		1,171		1,001		699		371		-47		290	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		18,703		16,647		11,552		9,105		-21		4,045	

Table 15.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	Percent change from (3) to (4)		Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1982	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1982	Percent change from (3) to (4)
							(7)	(8)										
<b>Sodium hydrosulfite</b>																		
Imports:																		
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	661		6,303		3,574		8,256		131		1,954		3,013		54			
Value (1,000 dollars)	213		2,724		1,506		3,762		150		833		1,387		66			
Exports:																		
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	31,166		35,345		26,793		25,535		-5		8,088		8,142		1			
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,991		14,631		10,850		10,336		-5		3,033		3,407		12			
<b>Sodium sulfate</b>																		
Imports:																		
Quantity (short tons)	291,267		394,266		266,594		273,589		3		112,551		85,219		-24			
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,135		28,757		19,265		21,560		12		8,004		6,515		-19			
Exports:																		
Quantity (short tons)	124,065		110,785		97,783		63,001		-36		21,063		22,500		7			
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,979		12,162		10,374		8,271		-20		2,576		3,050		18			
<b>Tungsten compounds</b>																		
Imports:																		
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,926		3,378		2,974		1,703		-43		1,032		735		-29			
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,087		28,347		24,897		11,613		-53		8,260		4,707		-43			
Exports:																		
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,810		2,348		1,846		1,110		-40		619		268		-57			
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,475		17,761		14,501		9,194		-37		4,721		2,833		-40			
<b>Uranium compounds</b>																		
Imports:																		
Quantity (pounds)																		
Value (1,000 dollars)																		
Exports:																		
Quantity (pounds)	1/		4,730,934		3,246,867		3,016,363		-7		1,322,681		1,182,654		-11			
Value (1,000 dollars)	1/		1,036,410		754,903		907,380		20		357,442		391,529		10			
<b>Vanadium compounds</b>																		
Imports:																		
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,193		1,465		349		1,179		238		75		77		3			
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,343		1,067		929		1,956		110		190		189		-1			
Exports:																		
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	691		3,215		2,181		4,497		106		967		984		2			
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,011		6,773		4,922		6,568		33		2,083		1,572		-25			
<b>Zinc sulfate</b>																		
Imports:																		
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,298		5,081		3,791		5,247		38		1,008		1,977		96			
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,186		982		726		1,096		51		179		376		110			
Exports:																		
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,062		2,097		1,606		4,236		164		626		105		-83			
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,721		968		775		1,174		51		192		93		-51			

1/ Official U.S. trade statistics are believed to be in error.

Table 15.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	Percent change from (3) to (4)		Percent change from (5) to (6)		Percent change from (7) to (8)	
							Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984
<b>Zirconium compounds</b>												
Zirconium oxide												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	470		663		616		596		-3		196:	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,411		2,117		2,046		1,253		-39		414:	
Exports:											-10	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,564		2,033		1,822		1,062		-42			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,253		5,420		5,037		1,439		-71			
Sulfur dioxide												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	36		24		19		19		-1			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	4,029		2,569		2,086		2,030		-3			
Exports:												
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1		8		4		5					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	826		2,530		1,555		1,578		1			
Hydrogen peroxide												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	14,964		10,594		10,056		6,375		-37			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,604		1,732		1,642		1,139		-31			
Exports:												
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	24,551		27,241		19,467		27,654		42			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	7,148		9,189		6,504		9,496		46			
Miscellaneous non benzenoid organic compounds												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,223,400		2,456,066		1,781,471		2,601,236		46			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,047,166		1,067,718		830,017		953,126		15			
Exports:												
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,369,997		9,196,448		6,773,486		6,127,704		-10			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	3,045,399		2,916,225		2,239,751		2,056,739		-8			
Acid anhydrides and acyl halides												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	22,098		14,646		10,033		7,932		-21			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	6,377		7,407		5,216		6,664		28			
Exports:												
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	26,032		28,852		22,859		9,838		-57			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	12,223		13,040		10,214		5,737		-44			
Salts of organic acids (non benzenoid)												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	61,510		41,398		30,439		41,493		36			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	31,702		37,565		27,479		32,774		19			
Exports:												
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	24,773		24,257		19,383		15,633		-19			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	20,676		20,288		15,629		15,115		-2			

Table 15.-Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area		1981	1982		Jan-Sep 1982		Jan-Sep 1983		Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sept 1982	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)	(6)	(8)
Alddehydes (non benzoid)											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		44,172	59,797		43,151		61,559		43	19,081	-10
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		13,137	18,764		13,717		21,320		55	6,017	-8
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		71,930	68,919		50,340		80,814		61	14,069	36
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		26,870	26,923		20,898		25,299		21	6,270	5
Ketones (non benzoid)											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		39,667	101,413		90,584		99,777		10	35,609	-4
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		16,147	30,943		26,820		32,169		20	10,596	11
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		300,059	212,310		151,718		143,035		-6	52,015	56,226
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		88,551	66,016		51,336		41,577		-19	16,928	-8
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and halohydrins (non benzoid)											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		537,386	778,943		481,391		1,114,081		131	189,440	77
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		114,870	126,211		82,167		155,694		89	29,414	43,511
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		1,644,316	1,989,076		1,426,024		954,731		-33	471,994	239,199
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		268,801	318,132		246,329		142,893		-42	86,257	37,819
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzoid)											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		188,008	131,278		91,756		147,419		61	34,538	114
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		73,041	65,580		49,041		60,371		23	15,212	58
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		872,118	1,146,328		893,630		867,632		-3	297,134	296,445
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		360,011	360,266		289,225		259,763		-10	91,001	82,398
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzoid)											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		51,437	49,657		44,336		34,335		-23	14,902	18,235
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		32,075	28,809		24,554		18,266		-26	7,581	8,202
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		1,059,210	1,177,131		895,150		770,648		-14	292,479	223,498
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		363,973	377,855		290,373		244,588		-16	90,250	79,759

Table 15.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Epoxides and halogenated epoxides (non benzenoid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	133,571	65,071	57,510	35,956	-37	19,327	10,646	-45
Value (1,000 dollars)	44,691	26,312	23,151	14,524	-37	9,050	4,997	-45
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	272,971	177,899	153,671	133,872	-13	25,497	40,303	58
Value (1,000 dollars)	107,152	69,503	60,424	51,524	-15	10,236	16,601	62
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzenoid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	322	404	300	524	75	113	215	89
Value (1,000 dollars)	587	543	430	629	46	178	153	-14
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	56,677	64,868	40,842	14,333	-65	18,252	3,939	-78
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,287	15,205	9,439	5,374	-43	4,100	1,337	-67
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	412,294	336,212	267,221	289,810	8	63,262	149,246	136
Value (1,000 dollars)	68,905	63,530	48,658	62,865	29	13,406	25,912	93
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,980,705	2,171,085	1,528,278	1,526,246	0	427,222	589,002	38
Value (1,000 dollars)	351,965	316,204	228,508	267,167	17	69,526	109,665	58
Organic sulfur compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,021	8,824	6,512	7,916	22	2,198	2,145	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,771	5,516	4,522	3,408	-25	1,205	1,088	-10
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	29,897	19,052	15,239	16,698	8	4,008	5,451	36
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,883	22,274	17,802	16,702	-6	3,869	4,979	29
Miscellaneous organic chemicals (non benzenoid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	165,429	290,774	196,812	310,748	58	107,301	80,072	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)	98,326	111,973	86,059	110,996	29	35,286	38,789	10
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	677,343	611,732	451,148	488,102	8	139,932	166,253	19
Value (1,000 dollars)	702,533	610,542	459,114	475,909	4	143,749	159,972	11

Table 15.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	Percent change from (5) to (6)	Jul-Sep 1983	Percent change from (7) to (8)
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,623,585	1,599,907	1,153,614	1,370,397	19:	390,021:	388,259:	0		
Value (1,000 dollars)	354,429	369,834	276,826	299,743	8	90,036:	83,202:	-8		
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	607,199	646,125	483,425	552,383:	14:	167,211:	165,846:	-1		
Value (1,000 dollars)	188,302	188,747	141,027	149,663:	6	45,814:	48,429:	6		
Drugs and related products										
Imports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,068,088	1,095,900	828,064	998,627:	21:	301,984:	356,478:	18		
Exports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,228,396	2,319,392	1,744,687	1,863,541:	7	549,738:	602,242:	10		
Plastics and resin materials										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	395,614	373,437	276,991	472,939:	71:	109,560:	200,239:	83		
Value (1,000 dollars)	272,795	252,071	185,734	305,723:	65:	66,457:	126,478:	90		
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,705,350	5,090,651	3,911,777	3,789,723:	-3:	1,248,509:	1,267,661:	2		
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,676,674	2,585,803	2,010,945	1,966,240:	-2:	632,588:	673,779:	7		
Elastomers, total										
Imports:										
Quantity (pounds)	1836,346,175	1756,709,483	1292,389,091	1399,175,161:	8:	383,369,215:	421,529,850:	10		
Value (1,000 dollars)	994,599	750,749	562,566	643,317:	14:	166,729:	214,605:	29		
Exports:										
Quantity (pounds)	862,621,088	716,329,907	562,947,936	532,290,026:	-5:	166,361,429:	167,921,434:	1		
Value (1,000 dollars)	701,228	613,144	478,106	461,497:	-3:	140,499:	146,718:	4		
Flavoring extracts										
Imports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,028	24,910	18,622	25,194:	35:	5,473:	7,673:	40		
Exports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)	96,626	107,283	81,378	85,990:	6:	26,320:	27,380:	4		
Essential oils										
Imports:										
Quantity (pounds)	16,932,453	16,603,504	12,408,150	18,226,184:	47:	3,952,150:	5,210,849:	32		
Value (1,000 dollars)	87,130	83,879	63,178	73,492:	16:	18,855:	29,774:	58		
Exports:										
Quantity (pounds)	31,086,544	26,160,284	19,848,819	22,154,478:	12:	6,224,713:	7,252,902:	17		
Value (1,000 dollars)	99,564	96,294	73,863:	72,499:	-2:	22,026:	23,190:	5		
Glue, gelatin and related products										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	91,794	59,360	47,015	40,708:	-13:	13,230:	14,251:	8		
Value (1,000 dollars)	72,720	62,848	45,995	38,609:	-16:	14,963:	13,142:	-12		
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	26,248	22,601	16,933	17,261:	2:	5,462:	13			
Value (1,000 dollars)	33,917	32,914	25,763:	25,481:	-1:	8,368:	12			

Table 15.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Table 15.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	Percent: change from (6) to (7)	Percent: change from (6) to (8)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
<b>Aromatic or odoriferous substances</b>									
Imports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-	267,017	288,277	213,154	280,484	32:	81,771	108,440	33	
Exports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-	455,904	430,939	327,920	306,757	-6:	101,525	105,222	4	
<b>Surface-active agents</b>									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-	111,184	113,392	83,029	100,746	21:	27,557	36,179:	31	
Value (1,000 dollars)-	69,268	58,715	46,232	49,225	6:	13,047	18,126	39	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-	415,260	325,289	258,298	249,087	-4:	99,511	82,460:	-17	
Value (1,000 dollars)-	145,391	128,146	101,991	84,808	-17:	29,563	27,388:	-7	
<b>Soaps and synthetic detergents</b>									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-	26,852	39,645	28,524	31,338	10:	10,841	12,174:	12	
Value (1,000 dollars)-	20,256	25,795	18,647	21,595	16:	6,997	8,784:	26	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-	293,891	194,946	149,157	147,771	-1:	43,220	48,449:	12	
Value (1,000 dollars)-	200,332	147,054	112,199	111,476	-1:	33,027	37,367:	13	
<b>Synthetic dyes, total</b>									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-	34,352	34,390	25,355	39,050	54:	9,501	13,978:	47	
Value (1,000 dollars)-	164,591	163,526	122,667	172,923	41:	45,833	60,750:	33	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-	32,696	28,953	21,809	21,768	0:	7,034	6,770:	-4	
Value (1,000 dollars)-	87,081	80,380	60,130	61,748	3:	19,175:	19,098:	0	
<b>Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total</b>									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-	6,022	8,957	6,774	8,555	26:	2,923	3,148:	8	
Value (1,000 dollars)-	37,667	45,539	33,722	44,380	32:	13,516	15,565:	15	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-	23,048	20,541	15,779	17,307	10:	4,580:	5,758:	26	
Value (1,000 dollars)-	80,361	75,770	58,386	57,178	-2:	18,969	20,417:	8	
<b>Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total</b>									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-	88,754	50,703	39,641	39,971	1:	9,894	13,835:	40	
Value (1,000 dollars)-	32,904	25,574	19,127	19,042	0:	6,367	7,249:	14	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-	4,371	3,230	2,619	2,619:	0:	814:	815:	0	
Value (1,000 dollars)-	5,099	4,241	3,162	3,048	-4:	942:	1,144:	21	

Table 15.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Synthetic tanning materials								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	613	846	611	973	59:	170:	372:	119:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	320	344	251	399	59:	73:	163:	121:
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,262	2,378	1,814	1,949	7:	547:	563:	3:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	3,107	1,452	1,115	1,200	8:	363:	293:	-19:
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	4,182,188,814	4,825,292,416	3,731,802,772	2,757,444,695	-26:	1,133,539,766	647,024,294	-43:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	328,654	340,101	255,015	263,886	3:	89,450	81,280	-9:
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	445,186,906	369,290,191	297,027,776	258,410,322	-13:	99,575,095	91,035,382:	-9:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	201,391	196,399	149,190	157,267	5:	48,947	53,684:	10:
Inks and ink powders, total								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	11,483,301	10,361,405	7,413,497	9,117,379	23:	2,229,026:	3,022,098:	36:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	20,290	20,130	14,868	18,951	27:	4,714:	6,109:	30:
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	34,051,960	27,403,611	21,126,378	23,963,558	13:	7,501,304:	8,677,040:	16:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	58,133	51,360	39,970	38,004	-5:	12,997:	13,111:	1:
Paints and related items, total								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dollars)	27,072	30,829	22,636	26,770	18:	8,938:	9,839:	10:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	248,623	243,144	183,273	171,680	-6:	59,686:	59,049:	-1:
Crude petroleum								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 barrels)	1,750,963	1,416,884	1,066,615	940,200	-12:	393,073:	388,840:	-1:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	61,457,914	45,723,820	34,686,671	26,884,997	-22:	12,492,012:	10,921,043:	-13:
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 barrels)	16,447	13,083	9,335	5,830	-38:	3,288:	1,257:	-62:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	576,795	468,870	338,392	192,899	-43:	119,054:	42,619:	-64:
Petroleum products								
Imports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	13,190,129	13,063,407	9,558,935	10,875,633	14:	3,459,766:	4,225,125:	22:
Exports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,230,579	4,791,893	3,687,622	2,948,253	-20:	1,137,279:	808,016:	-29:

Table 15. -Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area		1981	1982		Jan-Sep		Jan-Sep		Jul-Sep		Percent: change from (6) to (7)
		(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6) (7) (8)
Natural gas and products derived therefrom											
Imports:		5,689,065	5,934,187		4,249,811		4,257,130		0		1,015,481 -24
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		385,679	456,086		313,786		462,022		47		14,030 6
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 short tons)		13,966	12,551		9,564		10,609		11		2,964 3,115 5
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		1,393,908	1,299,706		1,005,882		1,006,886		0		289,492 276,788 -4
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 short tons)		24,852	22,712		17,474		18,768		7		5,957 6,238 5
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		2,736,837	2,279,744		1,758,082		1,568,584		-11		608,010 518,817 -15
Explosives, total											
Imports:											
Quantity (pounds)		9,302,102	15,270,138		12,591,703		9,213,235		-27		3,044,933 2,279,134 -25
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		22,364	24,483		17,885		15,772		-12		5,186 4,416 -15
Exports:											
Quantity (pounds)		34,402,994	26,512,172		21,740,719		16,695,199		-23		6,448,374 6,151,293 -5
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		47,592	55,619		39,841		37,215		-7		10,712 13,090 22
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less											
Imports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		5,501	6,653		4,967		6,429		29		1,512 2,233 48
Exports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		52,618	44,760		33,492		30,624		-9		8,312 10,138 22
Certain products in schedule 4, part 13											
Imports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		385,774	454,870		341,040		324,360		-5		130,689 110,987 -15
Exports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		442,328	378,012		293,731		287,540		-2		90,335 98,443 9
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches											
Imports:											
Value (\$1,000 pounds)		21,744	21,081		15,453		15,453		0		4,383 5,393 23
Exports:		6,212	5,895		4,334		4,444		3		1,253 1,494 19
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		7,978	6,189		4,412		4,639		5		1,260 1,522 21
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		2,729	2,343		1,691		1,730		2		475 590 24

Table 15.-Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Percent: change from (3) to (4)		Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	Percent: change from (6) to (7)		
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>Coal and other carbonaceous material</b>										:	:
Imports:										:	:
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1,589	884	646	977	51	275	313	14			
Value (1,000 dollars)	72,336	32,828	25,789	33,211	29	7,868	11,004	40			
Exports:										:	
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	120,733	116,443	89,113	67,146	-25	27,915	24,871	-11			
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,342,803	6,440,538	5,010,426	3,352,181	-33	1,535,175	1,234,927	-20			
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total										:	
Imports:										:	
Value (1,000 dollars)	397,015	405,310	304,758	365,905	20	108,922	128,127	18			
Exports:										:	
Value (1,000 dollars)	778,137	747,750	571,746	548,150	-4	173,218	178,493	3			
Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f. suitable for conducting gases or liquids, including gaskets and pipe fittings, or rubber or plastics										:	
Imports:										:	
Value (1,000 dollars)	178,842	186,737	143,278	144,803	1	44,468	48,783	10			
Exports:										:	
Value (1,000 dollars)	250,074	215,309	169,162	157,320	-7	53,318	52,522	-1			
Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers										:	
Imports:										:	
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,157	9,780	6,902	8,702	26	1,775	2,927	65			
Pneumatic tires										:	
Imports:										:	
Quantity (1,000 units)	44,852	40,425	31,704	43,042	36	10,282	14,206	38			
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,254,279	1,181,598	922,064	956,713	4	322,382	335,313	4			
Exports:										:	
Quantity (1,000 units)	13,848	6,636	5,094	6,097	-20	1,451	1,281	-12			
Value (1,000 dollars)	533,109	342,813	263,882	202,660	-23	74,901	67,405	-10			
Tires other than pneumatic tires										:	
Imports:										:	
Quantity (units)	34,298,590	16,495,914	14,047,104	5,745,039	-59	3,748,017	1,844,307	-51			
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,228	5,236	4,378	5,092	16	1,097	2,162	97			
Exports:										:	
Quantity (units)	3,746,355	2,190,747	1,752,399	1,273,581	-27	553,137	291,535	-47			
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,382	7,033	5,400	4,268	-21	1,030	1,424	38			

Table 15.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area		1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1982	Percent: from (6) to (7)	Percent: from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Tubes for tires									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 units)-	51,452	28,775	23,589	33,073	40	6,936	9,480	37	
Value (1,000 dollars)-	62,098	51,756	42,400	39,106	-8	13,808	11,725	-15	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 units)-	3,424	2,024	1,557	1,286	-17	556	416	-25	
Value (1,000 dollars)-	35,374	22,034	16,554	11,611	-30	4,873	3,953	-19	
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings									
Imports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-	3,741	3,498	2,856	2,544	-11	967	927	-4	
Exports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-	8,973	10,434	8,318	19,164	130	2,917	8,448	190	
Fabricated rubber and plastics products									
Imports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-	769,859	836,995	630,695	752,227	19	230,891	276,853	20	
Exports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-	1,034,951	998,645	760,883	782,626	3	245,029	258,888	6	

Table 16. -Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1983

Commodity area	Imports			Exports		
	July-September	January-September	July-September	July-September	January-September	July-September
Benzoid hydrocarbons (primary)	1 4 9	3 6 (8) 9 10	(4) 7 10	(1)(4) 7		
Benzoid organic chemicals						
Synthetic organic pesticides, total	(3) 6 (8)	6 (8)	3 8 9 10	3 6 8 9		
Botanical pesticides, total						
Chemical elements						
Inorganic acids						
Certain inorganic chemical compounds						
Aluminum compounds						
Aluminum oxide	(8)	(8)	6 9 10	6	6	6
Antimony compounds			3 6 9	3 6 9	3 6 9	3 6 9
Calcium compounds						
Calcium chloride	(3)(6) 8 9	(3)(6) 8 9	3 6 9 10	(6) 8 9 10	(6) 8 9 10	(6) 8 9 10
Magnesium compounds	6 (8)					
Manganese compounds						
Molybdenum compounds						
Phosphorus compounds	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6) 9	10	10		
Silicon compounds						
Sodium bicarbonate	(3) 6 9	6 9	3 6	3 6		
Sodium carbonate	3 6	3 6	3 6	6 (8)	6	6
Sodium chloroide						
Sodium hydrosulfite	3 6 9	3 6 9	9	9		
Sodium sulfate						
Tungsten compounds	(3)	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6) 8	(3)(6) 8		
Uranium compounds	(1)(4) 7 9	(4) 10	(4) 7		1 7	
Vanadium compounds						
Vanadium pentoxide	9	3 6 (8) 9				
Zinc compounds						
Zinc sulfate	3 6	3 6	3 6 9	(6) 8	(6) 8	(6) 8
Zirconium compounds						
Zirconium oxide						
Sulfur dioxide	3 6	(8)	6 (8) 9	(3)(6) 8 9	(3)(6) (8) 9	(3)(6) (8) 9
Hydrogen peroxide	3 6	(6) 9	3 6	(3)(6) 9	3 6	3 6
Miscellaneous non benzoid organic compounds	6	6	8 9	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6) 9
Acid anhydrides and acyl halides	(6) 8 9	8 9	6	6	6	6
Salts of organic acids (non benzoid)						
Aldehydes (non benzoid)	9	3 6	3 6			
Ketones (non benzoid)						
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and halohydrins (non benzoid)	3 6	3 6 9	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6) 9		
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzoid)	3 6	6				
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzoid)						
Epoxydes and halogenated epoxides (non benzoid)	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6) 9	3 6 9	(3)(6) 8 9	(3)(6) 8 9	(3)(6) 8 9
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzoid)	6 (8) 9 10	(3) 6 9				

Table 16.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1983

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)	3	6	(8)	9
Organic sulfur compounds	9			6
Miscellaneous organic chemicals (non benzenoid)	8			6
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)				
Drugs and related products				
Plastics and resin materials	3	6		3 6
Plastomers, total				
Flavoring extracts	1			1
Essential oils	2	5	5	(7)
Glue, gelatin and related products				
Aromatic or odoriferous substances	2			2
Surface-active agents	6			
Soaps and synthetic detergents	9			4
Synthetic dyes, total	2			2 6
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total	6			
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total	6			1 7 9 10
Synthetic tanning materials	3	4		
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total	(6)	8		
Inks and ink powders, total	6			
Paints and related items, total				
Petroleum				
Petroleum products				
Natural gas and products derived therefrom	1			
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials				
Explosives, total				
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less	3			
Certain products in schedule 4, part 13				
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches	9			
Coal and other carbonaceous material				
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total				
Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f. suitable for conducting gases or liquids, including gaskets and pipe fittings, or rubber or plastics	1	4	1	4
Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers	3	9	5 (7)	
Pneumatic tires	5	(7)	(5) 7	(5) 10
Tires other than pneumatic tires	2 (5)	7 10	2 (5) 7	(2)
Tubes for tires	5	(7)	5 (7)	
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation				
Coverings				
Fabricated rubber and plastics products				3



### Minerals and Metals 1/

The trade deficit in the minerals and metals sector for January-September 1983 was \$11.6 billion, or 3 percent greater than the deficit of \$11.3 billion in January-September 1982. The cumulative deficit gain in the sector reflects another strong quarterly deficit increase to \$4.4 billion in the third quarter of 1983, or 33 percent greater than the \$3.3 billion deficit during the third quarter of 1982.

Total sector imports for the third quarter of 1983 showed a 13-percent increase to \$7.8 billion from \$6.9 billion in the third quarter of 1982 (table 17, fig. 7). A downward trend continued during 1983 in total sector exports, which decreased 6 percent from \$3.6 billion in 1982 to \$3.4 billion in 1983.

The increased deficit in the third quarter is largely attributable to an average gain of 63 percent in sector imports in the following items: silver bullion, wrought and unwrought aluminum, wrought and unwrought copper, zinc, ferrochromium, ferrosilicon, cobalt, certain industrial fasteners, industrial diamonds, and unprocessed flat glass. Whereas these significant import increases, totaling \$823 million, were partially offset by the \$315 million decrease in the value of imports of iron and steel mill products, export decreases also occurred in iron and steel mill products (down 37 percent), molybdenum ore (down 42 percent), and silver bullion (down 26 percent). The only significant trade shift on a country basis was reflected in the increase in imports of silver bullion from the United Kingdom, by \$418 million more than imports in the third quarter of 1982.

### Iron and steel mill products 2/

U.S. imports of iron and steel mill products totaled 4.5 million short tons (\$1.7 billion) in the third quarter of 1983, compared with 3.8 million tons (\$2.0 billion) in the third quarter of 1982. The 0.7 million ton increase reflects a 901,000 ton rise in imports of sheet and strip products; the sheet and strip market has strengthened in 1983 in response to increased production of automobiles and home appliances. Partially offsetting the increase was a 382,000 ton decline in pipe and tube imports, reflecting relatively large U.S. inventories.

Imports of iron and steel mill products from Japan (the principal source, accounting for 23 percent of total imports) declined from 1.2 million tons in

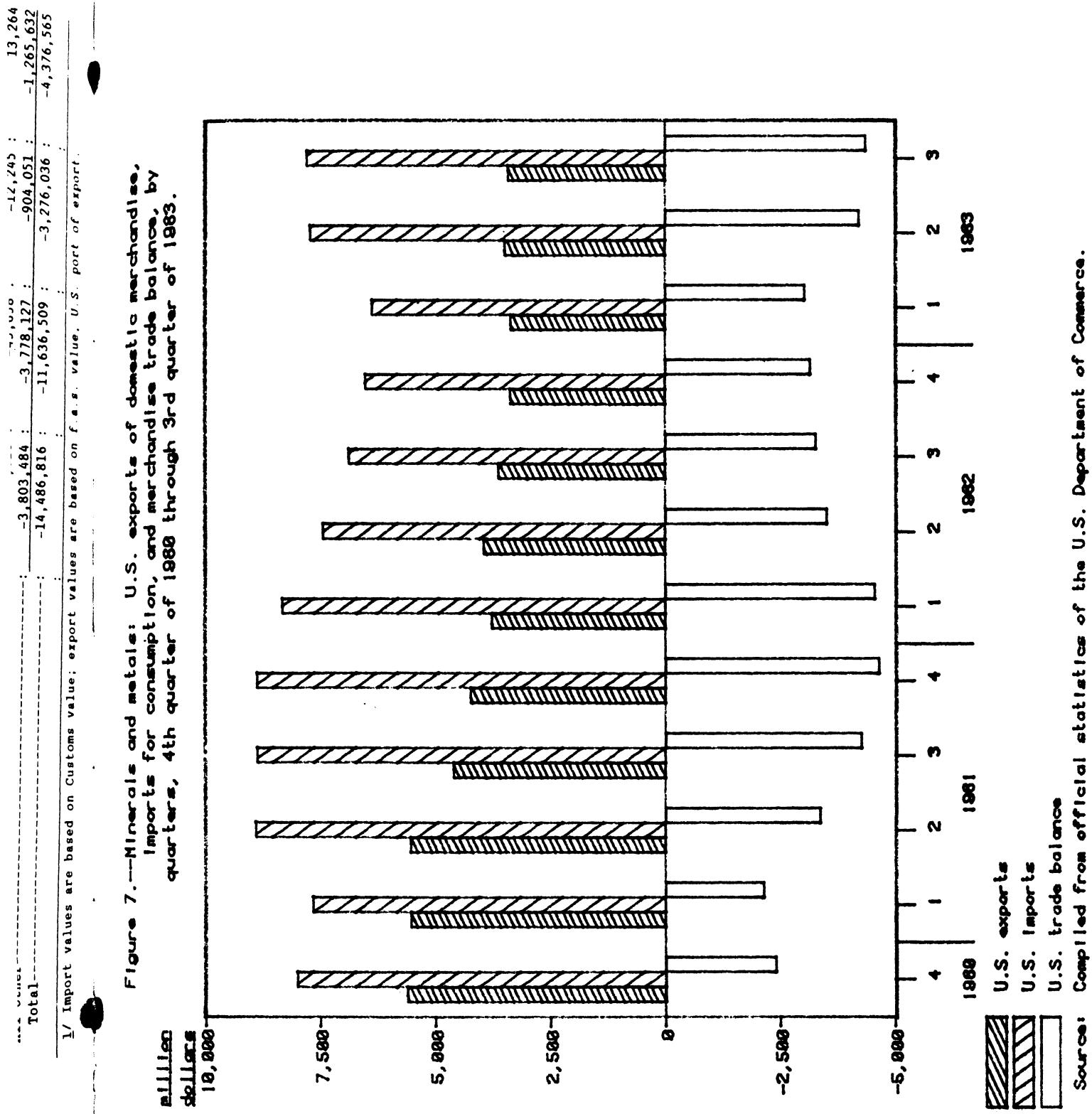
1/ Included here are the commodities classified in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 5 (Nonmetallic minerals and products), except pt. 1(j)(pt.) and schedule 6 (Metals and metal products), pts. 1, 2, and 3.

2/ Since June, the Commission has considered a number of unfair trade complaints involving steel. Final affirmative injury determinations were made affecting certain tool steel products from West Germany (antidumping) and Brazil (countervailing duty), and wire rod from Brazil and Trinidad-Tobago (antidumping). In a final action on a sec. 201 investigation, the President announced in July that quotas or increased tariffs would be applied to certain stainless and alloy tool steel imports.

Table 17.—Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1982, January-September 1983, July-September 1982, and July-September 1983 1/

		(In thousands of dollars)				
Item		1982	September 1983	January- September 1983	July- September 1982	July- September 1983
<b>U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:</b>						
Canada		3,333,352	2,866,684		901,866	972,484
Japan		1,550,247	1,201,335		349,471	435,299
EC		3,088,701	2,163,256		768,414	678,916
Brazil		183,844	95,880		33,073	30,149
Hong Kong		196,332	162,275		49,081	50,550
India		119,730	52,734		27,700	15,921
Korea		373,457	260,614		108,567	78,946
Mexico		929,187	459,421		212,649	172,257
Taiwan		236,951	203,770		66,426	71,257
OPEC		1,658,108	907,841		419,959	261,838
Nmes		149,407	102,445		38,681	56,518
China		45,624	75,161		28,048	50,268
All other		2,900,637	1,801,505		661,596	599,711
Total		14,759,960	10,277,684		3,637,489	3,423,849
<b>U.S. imports for consumption:</b>						
Canada		5,742,995	4,630,745		1,413,309	1,631,401
Japan		5,808,850	2,883,466		1,520,011	1,032,039
EC		6,446,952	4,938,157		1,412,624	1,766,860
Brazil		567,690	471,803		109,569	206,621
Hong Kong		231,490	194,027		61,115	59,403
India		381,504	441,848		98,591	163,794
Korea		817,877	674,041		191,736	262,669
Mexico		1,131,594	794,648		185,653	287,949
Taiwan		788,533	764,925		220,635	297,953
OPEC		275,724	293,511		57,089	135,920
Nmes		340,442	247,386		77,540	90,455
China		178,645	120,819		40,293	37,004
All other		6,704,122	5,579,632		1,565,648	1,865,344
Total		29,246,777	21,914,193		6,913,525	7,800,414
<b>U.S. merchandise trade balance:</b>						
Canada		-2,409,642	-1,764,060		-511,442	-658,917
Japan		-4,258,603	-1,682,131		-1,170,540	-596,740
EC		-3,358,250	-2,774,901		-644,209	-1,087,943
Brazil		-383,846	-376,003		-76,495	-176,472
Hong Kong		-41,157	-31,752		-12,034	-8,853
India		-264,774	-389,113		-70,891	-147,873
Korea		-444,420	-413,427		-83,169	-183,722
Mexico		-202,406	-335,227		26,996	-115,692
Taiwan		-551,581	-561,155		-154,209	-226,695
OPEC		1,472,384	614,330		362,870	125,917
Nmes		-191,034	-144,941		-38,858	-33,937
China		-3,803,484	-3,278,122		-45,658	13,264
All other		-14,486,816	-11,636,509		-904,051	-1,265,632
Total						-3,376,565

1/ Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.o.b. value.



the second quarter of 1982 to 1.1 million tons in 1983. Declines were also registered in imports from West Germany, Belgium, and South Africa. Imports from other major sources (including Canada, Korea, Brazil, France, Spain, and Mexico), however, increased and more than offset the declines. Without exception, unit values of imports in major carbon and stainless steel product categories were lower in the third quarter of 1983 than in the third quarter of 1982, reflecting, in part, highly competitive pricing in the U.S. market.

U.S. exports of iron and steel products in the third quarter of 1983 totaled 318,000 tons (\$259 million), compared with 469,000 tons (\$410 million) in 1982. Major declines (and the principal countries involved) included a 51,000-ton drop in carbon steel pipe and tube exports (Saudi Arabia, Arab Emirates, and China), a 44,000-ton drop in alloy semifinished steel exports (Singapore, Peru, and the Dominican Republic) and a 20,000-ton drop in carbon steel reinforcing bar exports (Egypt and Ecuador). Canada maintained its position as the primary U.S. export market, accounting for 105,000 tons (\$89 million) of total U.S. exports of iron and steel mill products.

Peter Avery  
523-0342

#### Ferrochromium

In response to the suspension of U.S. production of certain grades of high-carbon ferrochromium in 1983, U.S. imports in the third quarter of 1983 increased 98 percent to 50,880 tons (\$34.9 million) compared with 25,689 tons (\$23.6 million) during the third quarter of 1982. Imports increased from principal supplying countries such as the Republic of South Africa (up 174 percent), Zimbabwe (up 105 percent), and Yugoslavia (up 454 percent). These three countries accounted for 76 percent of ferrochromium imports in the third quarter of 1983, most of which was high-carbon ferrochromium. The increase in imports from these countries is also attributed to their highly competitive pricing in the U.S. market.

Laszlo Boszormenyi  
523-0328

#### Ferrosilicon 1/

U.S. imports of ferrosilicon in the third quarter of 1983 increased 213 percent to 22,207 short tons (\$14.9 million), compared with 7,103 short tons (\$7.2 million) during the third quarter of 1982. Industry sources attribute the increase to a drop in import prices, reflecting the strength of the U.S. dollar. The largest increases in imports during the third quarter of 1983

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1/ Following a request from the United States Trade Representative, on Nov. 16, 1983, the Commission instituted investigation No. TA-406-10 under sec. 406(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 to determine whether imports of ferrosilicon from the U.S.S.R. are causing market disruption with respect to an article produced by a domestic industry. The Commission's report will be submitted to the President on Feb. 2, 1984.

were from Norway, Canada, Brazil, and Venezuela, which together accounted for 86 percent of total ferrosilicon imports. The increase in imports from Canada reflects a proprietary arrangement between a U.S. and a Canadian manufacturer. Although not included in the third quarter statistics, in September 1983, a shipment of 6,283 short tons (\$1.1 million) of ferrosilicon arrived in the United States from the U.S.S.R., which would make the Soviet Union the second largest importer in the third quarter.

Laszlo Boszormenyi  
523-0328

#### Silver bullion

Imports of silver bullion more than tripled in value in the third quarter of 1983 compared with such imports in the corresponding period of 1982, due in large part to increased prices which led to increased speculative trading. Imports more than doubled to 54.2 million troy ounces (\$685.7 million) during the third quarter of 1983, from the 25.1 million troy ounces (\$176.5 million) during the corresponding period of 1982. The bulk of the increased imports came from the United Kingdom, the leading international trading center for precious metals.

Exports of silver bullion declined by one-half to 2.1 million troy ounces (\$25.8 million) during the third quarter of 1983, from 4.7 million troy ounces (\$35.3 million) during the corresponding period of 1982. The bulk of the reduction in exports was attributable to reduced industrial consumption in Canada, Japan, and West Germany, owing in part to the price increase from \$7.55 per troy ounce in the third quarter of 1982 to \$12.12 per troy ounce in the third quarter of 1983.

Pamela Woods  
523-0277

#### Copper

Imports of copper metal (both unwrought and wrought products) rose 50 percent to 208,393 short tons (\$330 million) during the third quarter of 1983, from 138,493 short tons (\$222 million) during the corresponding period of 1982. Imports of unwrought copper continued a trend reported in the first two quarters of 1983, with the increases attributable to Chile, Canada, Peru, and Zaire. The bulk of the increase in imports represents orders required to fill a gap between domestic production, which is low due to weak copper prices, and increased demand from industrial sectors. Imports of wrought copper were primarily brass sheet and strip and copper and copper alloy pipes and tubes from West Germany, Japan, and Canada. The United States is usually a net importer of wrought copper products, as domestic demand generally exceeds supply. The increased imports represent the increased domestic demand and the price competitiveness of foreign products.

Aluminum

Imports of aluminum metal (both unwrought and wrought products) rose 28 percent to 315,420 short tons (\$442 million) during the third quarter of 1983, from 246,096 short tons (\$331 million) during the corresponding period of 1982. The bulk of the increase in imports represents industry and consumer orders required to fill a gap between domestic production and increased demand, particularly from the construction and automotive sectors. Canada and Venezuela are the principal sources of imports of unwrought aluminum; imports of wrought aluminum (mostly sheet, strip, and plate) came primarily from Japan and Canada.

Pamela Woods  
523-0277

Cobalt

Imports of cobalt metal rose 65 percent to 3.2 million pounds (\$24.8 million) during the third quarter of 1983, from 2.0 million pounds (\$18.5 million) during the third quarter of 1982. The increase in imports was attributable to a significant rise in reported cobalt consumption in the third quarter of 1983, especially for superalloys, cutting and wear-resistant materials, and ground coat frit. Zaire, Canada, and Zambia were the sources of the bulk of the increased imports.

Pamela Woods  
523-0277

Molybdenum

Exports of molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials declined 33 percent to 10.6 million pounds (\$42.6 million) during the third quarter of 1983, from 15.9 million pounds (\$73.5 million) during the third quarter of 1982. The decrease in exports is primarily attributable to the adverse effects of the worldwide recession on metals production. Molybdenum market demand has collapsed, prices have continued to fall, and many domestic producers have put their current operations on indefinite hold until there is some clear indication that the molybdenum market will show some long-term improvement. The bulk of the reduction in exports was to markets in the Netherlands, West Germany, the United Kingdom, and Chile.

Pamela Woods  
523-0277

Zinc

Continuing a trend established during the second quarter of 1983, imports of zinc metal and waste and scrap increased 65 percent during the third quarter of 1983 to 174,711 short tons (\$129.2 million), from 105,580 short tons (\$73.8 million) during the corresponding period of 1982. The increased

level of imports is a result of a rise in domestic consumption which occurred in zinc-coated (galvanized) steel used by the rebounding automobile and construction industries. Forty percent of the increase in imports came from Canada, where U.S. zinc ore and concentrate have been exported for processing following the closure of a major domestic smelter in 1981.

Therese Palmer  
523-0270

#### Industrial fasteners

U.S. imports of certain industrial fasteners (bolts, nuts, and screws) increased 16 percent to 231 million pounds (\$120 million) during the third quarter of 1983, compared with 200 million pounds (\$113 million) during the third quarter of 1982. Although industrial fasteners were imported from more than 20 countries during the third quarter of 1983, imports from Japan accounted for 50 percent of total U.S. imports. The increase in imports is primarily a reflection of the general upturn in the activity of the economy and its effect on the purchases of durable goods which utilize industrial fasteners.

U.S. exports of industrial fasteners increased 37 percent to 41 million pounds (\$36 million) during the third quarter of 1983, compared with 30 million pounds (\$39 million) during the corresponding period of 1982. Exports to Canada accounted for 80 percent of total exports during the third quarter of 1983. The increase in exports is basically a result of increased demand in Canada for industrial fasteners used in the manufacture of durable goods.

James Brandon  
523-5437

#### Industrial diamonds

U.S. imports of industrial diamonds in the third quarter of 1983 increased 69 percent to 8.1 million carats (\$22.5 million) compared with 4.8 million carats (\$17.8 million) during the third quarter of 1982. Industrial diamonds, the hardest and most abrasive-resistant material, are used in practically every phase of manufacturing and the increase in imports reflects the upturn in U.S. industrial activity.

Stanley Garil  
523-0304

#### Unprocessed flat glass

Imports of unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, sheet, rolled, and wire glass) rose 56 percent in terms of quantity and 22 percent in terms of value to an estimated 38.4 million square feet (\$12.7 million) in the third quarter of 1983, from an estimated 24.6 million square feet (\$10.4 million) in the

third quarter of 1982. The increased level of imports follows the growth in activity in the residential construction and automotive markets, which are the major consumers of flat glass. The bulk of the import increase is attributable to imports of float glass from an expanded production facility in Mexico and sheet glass from Romania.

Nancy Fulcher  
523-0290

Table 18.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Percent: change (3) to (4)		Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	Percent: change (6) to (7)
					(5)	(6)			
<b>Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products</b>									
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker	3,997	2,929	2,164	3,454	60:	1,087:	1,872:	52,920:	72
Imports:	151,240	110,886	81,890	113,909	39:	41,110:	52,920:	29	
Quantity (1,000 short tons)									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)									
Exports:	302	203	164	96	-41:	52:	38:	-27	
Quantity (1,000 short tons)									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)									
Concrete mixes and articles thereof	31,564	27,455	22,818	13,936	-39:	7,908:	5,336:	-33	
Imports:									
Quantity (number)	1,209	1,212	998:	587:	-41:	343:	216:	-37	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	16,913	20,321	15,284:	13,679:	-10:	6,684:	5,656:	-15	
Exports:									
Quantity (number)	887,110	299,171	244,324:	146,331:	-40:	84,974:	49,558:	-42	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)									
Lime	68,207	44,830	38,197:	20,141:	-47:	8,571:	6,385:	-26	
Imports:									
Quantity (short tons)	504,339:	348,376:	264,889:	229,461:	-13:	71,099:	82,791:	16	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	21,563	16,807	12,767:	11,883:	-7:	3,510:	4,466:	27	
Exports:									
Quantity (short tons)	28,364	22,477:	16,521:	23,502:	42:	3,541:	10,769:	204	
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof	3,995	3,198	2,390:	3,903:	63:	742:	1,929:	160	
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	42,132	65,458:	40,774:	45,143:	11:	16,567:	25,689:	55	
Exports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	24,379:	18,918	14,187:	14,861:	5:	4,754:	4,665:	-2	
Sand									
Imports:									
Quantity (long tons)	301,265:	245,633:	209,069:	101,492:	-51:	79,788:	34,653:	-57	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,465:	1,913:	1,412:	850:	-40:	298:	213:	-28	
Exports:									
Quantity (long tons)	2,139,863:	1,737,838:	1,378,098:	1,620,643:	18:	467,085:	688,782:	47	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	36,736:	34,396:	25,895:	24,312:	-6:	7,936:	8,573:	8	
Crushed stone									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	7,221:	4,739:	3,544:	4,273:	21:	1,420:	1,885:	33	
Exports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	23,527:	16,644:	12,655:	15,416:	22:	5,230:	5,998:	15	

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Table 18.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1982	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent: change (3) to (4)	Percent: change (3) to (4)	Percent: change (3) to (4)
										Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1983
Dimension stone and articles thereof:												
Imports:				133,690:	170,581:	126,931:	149,333:	18:	46,195:	49,257:	7	:
Value (1,000 dollars)				20,853:	18,826:	13,986:	15,446:	10:	4,059:	5,545:	37	:
Exports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)				7,548:	6,497:	5,012:	4,397:	-12:	1,558:	1,380:	-11	:
Imports:				10,438:	8,680:	6,600:	4,935:	-25:	2,134:	1,209:	-43	:
Value (1,000 dollars)												
Mica and mica products												
Imports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)												
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel												
Imports:				157,355:	123,279:	98,409:	102,764:	4:	25,252:	38,867:	54	:
Value (1,000 dollars)				715,006:	542,652:	423,100:	322,767:	-24:	108,508:	110,527:	2	:
Asbestos and asbestos products												
Imports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)				139,161:	92,736:	71,920:	61,293:	-15:	22,146:	20,397:	-8	:
Exports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)				86,514:	66,294:	43,197:	-35:	20,162:	13,602:	-33	:	
Abrasives												
Imports:												
Quantity (long tons)				24,574:	27,479:	21,564:	14,761:	-32:	2,713:	5,192:	91	:
Value (1,000 dollars)				117,118:	87,673:	68,925:	82,902:	20:	16,606:	29,485:	78	:
Exports:												
Quantity (long tons)				54,134:	47,432:	40,755:	21,732:	-47:	24,670:	8,788:	-64	:
Value (1,000 dollars)				33,625:	32,016:	26,330:	20,957:	-20:	10,552:	8,130:	-23	:
Abrasive articles												
Imports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)				71,175:	69,191:	52,401:	58,376:	11:	17,109:	20,685:	21	:
Exports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)				77,730:	67,194:	52,134:	48,393:	-7:	16,544:	15,926:	-4	:
Industrial diamonds												
Imports:												
Quantity (carats)				20,406,686:	19,131,731:	15,005,260:	17,151,516:	14:	4,851,450:	8,181,481:	69	:
Value (1,000 dollars)				111,770:	86,673:	68,564:	66,242:	-3:	17,833:	22,523:	26	:
Exports:												
Quantity (carats)				28,337,201:	30,002,184:	21,919,868:	31,437,581:	43:	7,393,372:	8,963,567:	21	:
Value (1,000 dollars)				67,491:	49,914:	70,508:	41:	15,024:	18,488:	23	:	

Table 18.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent change from (6) to (7)	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1982	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	Percent change from (6) to (7)	
Natural gemstones																	
Imports:																	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	420,791	295,508	193,587	260,302	34	54,616	65,027	19									
Exports:																	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,109	19,928	15,979	12,454	-22	5,310	3,860	-27									
Cut gemstones and articles thereof																	
Imports:																	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,193,713	1,951,976	1,467,792	1,842,213	26	483,092	617,084	28									
Exports:																	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	488,671	322,535	243,497	305,089	25	72,445	95,140	31									
Synthetic gemstones																	
Imports:																	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,607	24,134	18,554	15,023	-19	5,044	5,219	3									
Exports:																	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,350	11,349	8,546	4,234	-50	2,310	1,432	-38									
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay																	
Imports:																	
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	20	14	8	10	27	111	8	95									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,686	1,165	713	893	25	111	538	384									
Exports:																	
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1,624	1,440	1,091	1,106	1	336	403	20									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,624	1,440	1,091	1,106	1	336	403	20									
Clays, fuller's earth																	
Imports:																	
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1/	1/	1/	1/													
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	162,574	152,147	113,815	119,546	5	34,869	45,819	31									
Exports:																	
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1/	1/	1/	1/													
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33	8	8	8													
Clays, bentonite																	
Imports:																	
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	111	92	70	75	7	19	25	26									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,459	8,619	6,749	6,304	-7	1,915	2,137	12									
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays																	
Imports:																	
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1/	1/	1/	1/													
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	48	51	33	48	47	16	1/	9									
Exports:																	
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	861	667	505	396	-22	195	155	-21									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	64,537	54,711	42,427	31,403	-26	17,948	13,034	-27									
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays																	
Imports:																	
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	12	9	7	5	-22	2	-16										
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,658	3,287	2,843	1,715	-40	1,000	602	-40									
Exports:																	
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	603	458	337	274	-19	114	102	-10									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	80,374	78,277	59,061	58,833	0	19,610	20,959	7									

Table 18.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area		1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
		(1)	(2)						
<b>Nonmetallic minerals and products,</b>									
n.e.c.									
Imports:		362,400	347,688	262,154	296,955	13:	110,925:	117,815:	6
Value	(1,000 dollars)								
Exports:		378,288	364,065	272,224	246,919	-9:	93,028:	72,725:	-22
Value	(1,000 dollars)								
Fluorspar									
Imports:		826	543	442	286	-35:	122:	103:	-15
Quantity	(1,000 short tons)								
Value	(1,000 dollars)	95,854	59,374	47,801	27,703	-42:	13,101:	10,337:	-21
Exports:									
Quantity	(1,000 short tons)								
Value	(1,000 dollars)	11	10	8	7	-19:	1:	2:	32
Ceramic products									
Imports:		1,193	1,083	890	738	-17:	201:	271:	34
Value	(1,000 dollars)								
Refractory and heat-insulating products									
Imports:		70,195	60,704	50,386	51,321	2:	20,045:	20,155:	1
Value	(1,000 dollars)								
Exports:		271,948	195,162	153,092	132,303	-14:	49,316:	50,024:	1
Ceramic construction articles									
Ceramic floor and wall tiles									
Imports:		254,659	225,780	173,356	215,490	24:	62,040:	78,687:	27
Quantity	(1,000 square feet)								
Value	(1,000 dollars)	187,756	144,924	114,141	127,576	12:	37,397:	44,950:	20
Exports:									
Quantity	(1,000 square feet)								
Value	(1,000 dollars)	11,150	11,827	9,395	7,565	-19:	2,779:	2,769:	0
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles									
Imports:		13,339	14,639	11,424	9,855	-14:	3,561:	3,284:	-8
Value	(1,000 dollars)								
Exports:									
Ceramic construction articles,									
n.e.c.									
Imports:		14,120	12,458	9,499	10,451	10:	3,642:	3,825:	5
Value	(1,000 dollars)								
Exports:		6,802	4,898	3,418	3,616	6:	1,451:	1,522:	5
Ceramic construction articles,									
n.e.c.									
Imports:		3,668	4,204	2,887	3,562	23:	1,088:	1,382:	27
Value	(1,000 dollars)								
Exports:		11,971	6,321	4,937	5,856	19:	1,042:	2,559:	146
Value	(1,000 dollars)								

		1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	Percent change from (6) to (7)
Commodity area		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery</b>									
Pottery products, n.e.c.									
Imports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	336,200	306,848	226,704	233,260	3	86,656	86,827	1,713	0
Exports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,611	10,873	8,242	5,878	-29	2,584			-34
<b>Fine earthenware food utensils</b>									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	27,935	28,225	20,805	26,408	27	8,214	9,496	16	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	201,738	192,605	140,667	168,165	20	54,465	60,530	11	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	610	589	479	397	-17	1,215	132	-39	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,615	4,263	3,553	2,446	-31	1,413	714	-49	
<b>Vitreous china food utensils</b>									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	16,067	17,158	12,745	15,451	21	4,661	6,527	40	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	167,542	168,489	123,468	139,715	13	44,303	53,489	21	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	672	1,496	1,228	1,222	0	384	287	-25	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,325	15,963	12,304	12,618	3	3,956	3,440	-13	
<b>Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.</b>									
Ceramic electrical ware									
Imports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	48,106	52,452	37,675	56,516	50	13,927	21,031	51	
Exports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	92,326	90,874	69,488	82,349	19	19,858	31,030	56	
<b>Ceramic sanitary ware</b>									
Imports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,397	10,929	8,165	10,041	23	2,794	3,472	24	
Exports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,662	27,130	19,161	18,801	-2	6,074	5,683	-6	
<b>Certain industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.</b>									
Imports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,279	16,592	12,776	12,697	-1	4,867	6,216	28	
Exports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,033	29,060	22,117	24,605	11	7,857	9,336	19	

Table 18.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area		1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Percent: change from (6) to (7)	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
glass and glass products											
Flat glass and products thereof											
Imports:		194,155:	234,884:	174,278:	215,708:	24:	66,906:	77,623:	16		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		42,735:	40,106:	29,538:	37,164:	26:	10,362:	12,692:	22		
Exports:		345,720:	306,039:	238,333:	226,207:	-5:	73,414:	71,294:	-3		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)											
Unprocessed flat glass (float, and plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass)											
Imports:		89,215:	98,690:	71,442:	103,804:	45:	24,588:	38,377:	56		
Quantity (1,000 square feet)		42,735:	40,106:	29,538:	37,164:	26:	10,362:	12,692:	22		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)											
Exports:		264,241:	213,739:	168,721:	156,588:	-7:	56,668:	50,680:	-11		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		166,171:	133,882:	102,820:	97,232:	-5:	33,280:	28,816:	-13		
Tempered glass											
Imports:		24,282:	28,896:	23,804:	34,361:	44:	7,691:	14,892:	94		
Quantity (1,000 square feet)		50,099:	65,395:	52,447:	57,183:	9:	18,294:	20,136:	10		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)											
Exports:		51,027:	49,747:	41,744:	30,688:	-26:	11,993:	9,993:	-17		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		87,078:	87,318:	70,460:	61,306:	-13:	20,456:	20,032:	-2		
Laminated glass											
Imports:		26,525:	58,139:	38,985:	57,596:	48:	18,323:	21,599:	18		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)											
Exports:		44,540:	43,469:	34,726:	34,669:	0:	10,301:	11,563:	12		
Mirrors of glass											
Imports:		53,380:	50,457:	38,192:	39,201:	3:	14,200:	14,013:	-1		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)											
Exports:		25,394:	18,771:	15,054:	13,467:	-11:	4,242:	4,296:	1		
Glassware and other glass products											
Imports:		468,528:	477,775:	348,051:	413,191:	19:	120,094:	152,665:	27		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)											
Exports:		551,569:	499,254:	385,792:	323,666:	-16:	128,684:	105,811:	-18		
Fiber glass											
Imports:		16,730:	14,321:	9,742:	12,264:	26:	3,471:	3,324:	-4		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)											
Exports:		89,944:	84,604:	64,935:	60,017:	-8:	23,258:	20,271:	-13		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)											

Table 18.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area		1981		1982		Jan-Sep 1983		Jan-Sep 1982		Jul-Sep 1982		Jul-Sep 1983	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Glass containers												
Imports:	Value (1,000 dollars)	66,093	77,177	57,458	64,622	12	17,606	24,093	37				
Exports:	Value (1,000 dollars)	46,049	45,573	35,728	30,343	-15	12,230	10,402	-15				
	Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.												
Imports:	Value (1,000 dollars)	341,589	346,335	251,020	299,955	19	88,642	112,498	27				
Exports:	Value (1,000 dollars)	276,904	219,763	172,101	124,877	-27	55,600	39,748	-29				
	Precious metals												
Imports:	Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	102,132	125,982	80,837	164,620	104	33,048	60,944	84				
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,012,112	3,379,916	2,240,435	4,150,806	85	786,016	1,497,082	90					
Exports:	Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	36,236	30,350	22,926	30,637	34	10,321	7,651	-26				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,759,956	1,516,361	1,071,504	1,636,804	53	492,709	476,861	-3					
	Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap												
Imports:	Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	19,263	21,570	14,905	15,218	2	6,160	4,671	-24				
Value (1,000 dollars)	472,880	426,609	280,414	495,131	77	98,197	160,171	63					
Exports:	Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	13,980	13,961	10,152	15,882	56	4,614	4,484	-3				
Value (1,000 dollars)	722,667	602,084	391,874	574,778	47	208,311	169,243	-19					
	Platinum group metals												
Imports:	Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	2,614	2,154	1,581	2,277	44	533	810	52				
Value (1,000 dollars)	742,400	511,904	376,154	573,985	53	137,914	211,199	53					
Exports:	Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	763	766	534	857	61	199	242	22				
Value (1,000 dollars)	268,970	166,305	119,705	208,419	74	38,101	64,883	70					
	Gold bullion												
Imports:	Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	6,164	6,237	3,021	3,001	-1	1,027	1,030	0				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,942,559	1,650,718	1,124,103	1,333,868	19	371,776	438,711	18					
-	Exports:	Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	5,237	1,637	1,236	1,486	20	557	492	-12			
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,501,337	590,946	439,981	664,997	51	198,073	206,685	4					

Table 18.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Sep (3)	Jan-Sep (4)	Percent change (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep (5)	Jul-Sep (6)	Percent change (5) to (6)	Jul-Sep (7)	Percent change (6) to (7)
<b>Silver bullion</b>										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	75,921:	96,917:	60,769:	143,765:	137:	25,139:	54,177:	116		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	837,173:	786,153:	456,820:	1,744,843:	282:	176,512:	685,747:	288		
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	15,130:	12,875:	10,286:	11,238:	9:	4,672:	2,129:	-54		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	181,379:	105,976:	81,459:	143,912:	77:	35,284:	25,805:	-27		
<b>Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys</b>										
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	436:	321:	257:	113:	-56:	37:	26:	-30		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	68,152:	48,964:	39,082:	13,304:	-66:	4,564:	3,323:	-27		
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	16:	54:	32:	5:	-84:	19:	1:	-93		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	1,960:	3,783:	2,555:	402:	-84:	1,188:	109:	-91		
<b>Ferroalloys</b>										
Ferrochromium										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	497,427:	174,997:	144,805:	242,878:	68:	51,379:	101,760:	98		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	219,200:	80,816:	68,354:	79,313:	16:	23,628:	34,915:	48		
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	28,195:	9,885:	8,537:	6,273:	-27:	2,314:	2,954:	28		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	10,361:	5,085:	4,398:	3,811:	-13:	1,053:	1,583:	50		
<b>Ferromanganese</b>										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,209,035:	838,895:	720,396:	531,275:	-26:	165,734:	165,597:	0		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	276,422:	172,712:	152,406:	98,862:	-35:	33,370:	30,389:	-9		
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	33,542:	26,741:	22,404:	25,096:	12:	9,620:	6,218:	-35		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	13,690:	9,242:	7,893:	6,217:	-21:	3,076:	1,633:	-47		
<b>Ferrosilicon</b>										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	221,488:	106,256:	91,818:	142,212:	55:	14,206:	44,413:	213		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	81,118:	40,342:	35,538:	45,609:	28:	7,224:	14,926:	107		
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	31,510:	29,225:	24,441:	20,726:	-15:	5,345:	3,828:	-28		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	12,110:	11,745:	9,560:	7,876:	-18:	2,303:	2,026:	-12		

..... - - - - - U. S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

					Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	Percent change from (6) to (7)
						(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)	
Commodity area		1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983						
Iron and steel mill products, all grades											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 short tons)		19,938	16,710	13,207	11,772	-11	3,759	4,542	21		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		10,285,870	8,985,086	7,485,690	4,452,591	-41	1,979,805	1,664,813	-16		
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 short tons)		2,966	1,891	1,542	922	-40	469	318	-32		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		2,274,142	1,604,242	1,295,818	790,134	-39	409,867	259,473	-37		
Copper ore and metal											
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unroughed copper											
Imports:											
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)		84,907	173,513	139,963	134,347	-4	55,592	38,408	-31		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		115,670	189,895	156,444	134,721	-14	69,065	43,260	-37		
Exports:											
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)		334,121	379,166	283,816	163,071	-43	94,626	46,520	-51		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		407,440	393,079	302,715	182,292	-40	98,023	57,325	-42		
Copper, unwrought											
Imports:											
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)		402,697	394,320	293,410	472,674	61	102,354	156,270	53		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		644,092	542,653	407,967	649,208	59	132,742	211,575	59		
Exports:											
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)		41,708	41,406	29,510	72,719	146	20,539	42,235	106		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		72,948	62,282	49,321	107,070	117	32,494	65,169	101		
Copper, wrought											
Imports:											
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)		184,919	160,915	126,776	148,067	17	36,139	52,123	44		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		507,461	395,482	313,088	333,502	7	89,132	118,725	33		
Exports:											
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)		89,120	84,168	51,365	47,165	-8	15,005	13,614	-9		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		322,802	264,583	191,057	172,433	-10	51,770	54,822	6		

Table 18.-Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area		1981		1982		Jan-Sep 1982		Jan-Sep 1983		Percent change (3) to (4)		Jul-Sep 1982		Jul-Sep 1983		Percent change (6) to (7)	
		(1)	(2)			(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)		
Bauxite and aluminum metals																	
Bauxite																	
Imports:																	
Quantity (1,000 short tons)		15,274		12,180		10,380		6,301		-39		3,417		2,590		-24	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		392,557		360,411		308,367		162,500		-47		100,699		68,823		-32	
Exports:																	
Quantity (1,000 short tons)		21		20		17		13		-21		4		3		-37	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		3,441		2,753		2,264		2,022		-11		647		575		-11	
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap																	
Imports:																	
Quantity (short tons)		795,472		755,537		573,310		708,445		24		191,808		241,687		26	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		1,070,433		912,609		709,101		825,174		16		218,732		300,445		37	
Exports:																	
Quantity (short tons)		584,760		615,038		429,327		484,774		13		138,586		203,978		47	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		762,849		633,852		452,097		551,835		22		138,939		247,995		78	
Aluminum, wrought other than foil																	
Imports:																	
Quantity (short tons)		145,228		218,050		162,174		209,723		29		52,384		70,742		35	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		314,899		422,704		317,725		388,219		22		102,121		131,061		28	
Exports:																	
Quantity (short tons)		282,762		205,865		160,098		138,041		-14		50,995		44,567		-13	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		697,739		498,133		393,842		315,613		-20		122,744		100,744		-18	
Aluminum foil																	
Imports:																	
Quantity (short tons)		6,713		9,655		7,724		10,496		36		1,904		2,991		57	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		34,561		41,180		33,504		33,004		-1		9,677		10,367		7	
Exports:																	
Quantity (short tons)		35,986		18,270		13,995		15,241		9		3,668		5,255		43	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		47,324		34,162		26,472		25,076		-5		8,176		8,224		1	
Nickel ore and metal																	
Imports:																	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		388,426		262,323		214,314		204,778		-4		50,834		68,021		34	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		1,153,024		687,379		584,644		442,216		-24		134,431		150,467		12	
Tin ore and metal																	
Imports:																	
Quantity (long tons)		85,705		108,309		80,280		60,411		-25		23,668		13,324		-44	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		307,158		295,441		229,341		127,248		-45		69,426		31,930		-54	
Exports:																	
Quantity (long tons)		48		33		24		27		9		87,116		116,146		33	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		648,487		401,132		308,075		338,454		10							
Tin ore and metal																	
Imports:																	
Quantity (long tons)		11		14		97,826		7		-32		8,143		7,647		-3	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		60,990		106,553				24,352		-75						-6	

Table 18.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

					Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Percent: change from (3) to (5)	Percent: change from (3) to (6)	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
Commodity area		1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Lead	Lead ore and concentrate								
Imports:	Quantity (short tons)—	31,211:	21,809:	14,421:	19,363:	34:	8,633:	6,718:	-22
	Value (1,000 dollars)—	20,917:	9,089:	6,164:	4,811:	-22:	3,764:	1,764:	-53
Exports:	Quantity (short tons)—	53,905:	55,410:	46,095:	20,944:	-55:	22,650:	5,569:	-75
	Value (1,000 dollars)—	30,819:	19,585:	16,645:	8,151:	-51:	7,388:	1,983:	-73
Lead metal and waste and scrap									
Imports:	Quantity (short tons)—	116,622:	112,779:	80,629:	109,056:	35:	31,335:	42,275:	35
	Value (1,000 dollars)—	93,356:	66,707:	50,841:	50,515:	-1:	17,845:	18,838:	6
Exports:	Quantity (short tons)—	90,934:	119,269:	104,372:	64,163:	-39:	17,810:	23,572:	32
	Value (1,000 dollars)—	48,384:	72,498:	62,184:	32,852:	-47:	11,049:	10,190:	-8
Zinc	Zinc ore and concentrate								
Imports:	Quantity (short tons)—	280,401:	82,651:	53,535:	59,259:	11:	17,063:	26,699:	56
	Value (1,000 dollars)—	114,404:	30,272:	21,463:	14,520:	-32:	5,691:	5,377:	-6
Exports:	Quantity (short tons)—	77,144:	98,860:	79,392:	60,004:	-24:	21,937:	22,881:	4
	Value (1,000 dollars)—	45,048:	47,231:	36,953:	24,319:	-34:	7,727:	9,125:	18
Zinc metal and waste and scrap									
Imports:	Quantity (short tons)—	691,481:	514,704:	338,184:	482,398:	43:	105,580:	174,711:	65
	Value (1,000 dollars)—	565,880:	383,849:	251,512:	346,934:	38:	73,777:	129,182:	75
Exports:	Quantity (short tons)—	42,024:	24,319:	17,947:	19,240:	7:	5,499:	7,023:	28
	Value (1,000 dollars)—	32,720:	20,264:	16,365:	11,915:	-27:	4,724:	4,226:	-11
Miscellaneous base metals and ores									
Imports:	Value (1,000 dollars)—	2,095,402:	1,153,963:	925,251:	644,052:	-30:	275,845:	259,698:	-6
Exports:	Value (1,000 dollars)—	1,414,016:	957,889:	750,977:	660,246:	-12:	249,807:	226,672:	-9
Ores of cerium and thorium									
Imports:	Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)—	4:	3:	2:	-32:	1:	-53:	-53:	
	Value (1,000 dollars)—	3,158:	3,070:	2,551:	1,517:	-41:	1,078:	431:	-60
Exports:	Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)—	285:	201:	200:	4:	-98:	118:	-100:	
	Value (1,000 dollars)—	146:	103:	77:	51:	-33:	51:	-100:	

Table 18.-Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Percent change from (3) to (4)		Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	Percent change from (6) to (7)		
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>Chrome ore and metal</b>											
Chrome ore											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained)	328:	186:	164:	62:	-62:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	49,948:	29,669:	26,541:	8,823:	-67:						
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained)	63:	7:	5:	8:	44:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,893:	1,573:	1,235:	1,419:	15:						
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3:	1:	1:	1:	51:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,626:	10,078:	8,029:	9,413:	17:						
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1/	1/	1/	1/	60:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,209:	2,684:	2,039:	1,971:	-3:						
Cobalt ore and metal											
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	13,906:	111,898:	9,877:	13,169:	53:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	238,820:	137,165:	119,139:	92,776:	-22:						
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,195:	837:	616:	852:	38:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,461:	7,648:	5,948:	4,574:	-23:						
Columbium ore											
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,428:	2,353:	2,037:	1,612:	-21:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	49,888:	15,007:	12,904:	7,029:	-46:						
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8:	14:	14:	3:	-73:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	59:	155:	155:	34:	-78:						
Titanium ore											
Imports:											
Quantity (long tons)	28,334:	14,715:	11,595:	8,251:	-29:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	948,114:	496,687:	384,713:	286,519:	-26:						
Exports:											
Quantity (long tons)	5,545:	3,177:	2,116:	2,570:	21:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	244,684:	150,522:	100,328:	123,323:	23:						

					Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Percent: change from (3) to (5)	Percent: change from (4) to (6)	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
					Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983
Commodity area					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Magnesium metal Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	6,750:	4,607:	3,586:	4,331:	21:	1,251:	1,325:	6
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	12,833:	9,621:	7,594:	8,999:	18:	2,841:	3,066:	8
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	33,065:	37,330:	29,739:	35,454:	19:	10,484:	11,758:	12
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	81,805:	92,903:	74,523:	89,951:	21:	26,642:	29,425:	10
Magnesium, wrought								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	332:	2:	1:	122:	12,100:	62:	62:	0
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	129:	72:	56:	420:	647:	8:	202:	2,370
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	1,598:	2,082:	1,380:	1,438:	4:	417:	380:	-9
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	9,048:	11,961:	8,711:	8,152:	-6:	2,689:	2,513:	-7
Manganese ore and metal Manganese ore								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	622,502:	217,801:	180,235:	253,441:	41:	16,683:	106,818:	540
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	43,161:	18,727:	15,811:	14,681:	-7:	2,104:	5,927:	182
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	66,644:	28,227:	26,136:	16,045:	-39:	5,821:	8,134:	40
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	6,578:	2,601:	2,364:	1,935:	-18:	684:	907:	33
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	16,685:	10,452:	7,998:	8,160:	2:	2,005:	2,899:	45
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	8,419:	5,215:	4,012:	3,576:	-11:	1,032:	1,334:	29
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	9,488:	7,200:	4,884:	8,950:	83:	1,054:	1,689:	60
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	4,975:	4,570:	3,218:	6,066:	88:	717:	1,196:	67
Mercury ore and metal Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (flasks of 76 pounds each)-----	12,583:	9,055:	6,372:	8,951:	40:	1,158:	2,347:	103
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	5,066:	3,053:	2,245:	2,903:	29:	682:	682:	78

Table 18.-Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Percent: change from (3) to (4)		Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Molybdenum ore and metal</b>									
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	3,638	5,863	4,914	3,723	-24	1,544			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	19,484	25,572	22,240	12,668	-43	7,408			
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	51,348	49,782	39,477	39,844	1	15,855	10,622		-33
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	406,816	232,214	197,351	152,510	-23	73,524	42,553		-42
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	449	324	294	1,006	242	11	204	1,678	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	5,576	2,843	2,600	3,262	25	195	833	325	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	2,911	1,123	734	784	7	166	351	112	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	12,583	4,673	3,747	3,407	-9	868	1,096	26	
Molybdenum wrought									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	93	79	69	64	-7	18	21	15	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	2,556	1,959	1,698	1,547	-9	414	524	27	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	707	821	624	630	1	204	143	-30	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	13,799	13,834	10,419	8,864	-15	3,152	2,801	-11	
Rhenium metal									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	663	91	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	428
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----			79	77	77	70	9	30	211
Silicon metal									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	56,971	50,765	39,471	41,935	6	9,662	18,323	90	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	30,507	26,777	20,847	19,780	-5	5,188	8,830	70	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	17,346	4,821	4,025	3,318	-18	431	1,010	134	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	57,000	34,335	27,892	29,512	6	7,843	12,547	60	

Table 18.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	: Percent:	: Percent:	: Percent:	: Percent:	: Percent:	: Percent:	: Percent:	: Percent:
									1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	change from (6) to (7)
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon																
Imports:																
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,920	1,885	1,574	969	-38	326	301	-8								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	27,405	25,598	19,428	18,100	-7	6,660	5,530	-17								
Tantalum ore																
Imports:																
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,280	2,740	2,291	1,152	-50	852	255	-70								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	90,601	28,527	24,507	7,881	-68	6,893	1,994	-71								
Exports:																
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3	8	8	-100	-100											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	172	505	505	-100	-100											
Tantalum, unroughed, and waste and scrap																
Imports:																
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	149	164	146	102	-30	39	40	-6								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	10,159	10,534	9,500	3,398	-64	3,001	1,226	-59								
Exports:																
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	356	469	397	217	-45	146	50	-66								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	32,657	27,842	23,341	14,930	-36	4,786	4,591	-4								
Tantalum, wrought																
Imports:																
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1/	1	1	1/	-83	1/	1/	-50								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	94	146	83	25	-69	5	2	-59								
Exports:																
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	96	48	37	34	-7	11	10	-7								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	6,531	6,834	5,323	4,558	-14	1,583	1,494	-6								
Titanium ore and metal																
Imports:																
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	719	766	551	339	-38	145	123	-15								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	95,748	81,576	58,596	34,612	-41	15,362	12,682	-17								
Exports:																
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	7	21	20	3	-83	18	27	-95								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,099	1,279	1,099	792	-28	653	243	-63								
Titanium sponge																
Imports:																
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	12,980	2,708	2,608	1,914	-27	312	398	27								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	93,514	17,232	16,700	6,285	-62	1,907	1,215	-36								
Exports:																
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1/	1/	1/	-44	1/	1/	1/	-55								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	450	255	186	145	-22	76	19	-74								

Table 18.-Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Sep (3)	Jan-Sep (4)	Change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep (5)	Jul-Sep (6)	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	8,062:	2,977:	2,624:	2,588:	-1:	534:	1,202:	125
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,712:	7,208:	6,622:	4,566:	-31:	1,105:	2,292:	107
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	7:	6:	5:	5:	-7:	1:	1:	61
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	114,701:	68,174:	57,903:	29,495:	-49:	12,669:	10,387:	-18
Titanium, wrought								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1:	1:	1:	1:	-1:	1/	1/	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,573:	16,240:	13,682:	11,083:	-19:	5,542:	3,931:	-29
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1:	1:	1:	1:	-64:	1/	1/	-78
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	53,806:	40,367:	33,028:	13,612:	-59:	10,608:	3,509:	-67
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)-----	11,770:	7,781:	6,692:	4,144:	-38:	1,580:	2,048:	30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	91,326:	46,764:	41,414:	17,493:	-58:	8,010:	8,723:	9
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)-----	175:	672:	445:	2:	-100:	19:	1/	-100
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,150:	3,387:	2,398:	10:	-100:	113:	1/	-100
Tungsten, unwrought								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)-----	377:	604:	457:	152:	-67:	155:	33:	-79
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,531:	6,582:	5,086:	1,622:	-68:	1,600:	370:	-77
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)-----	3,499:	2,338:	1,964:	1,232:	-37:	458:	396:	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	36,747:	20,117:	17,126:	8,212:	-52:	4,430:	2,438:	-45
Tungsten, wrought								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	186:	47:	40:	32:	-19:	8:	16:	95
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,089:	2,255:	1,866:	1,467:	-21:	661:	605:	-8
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	632:	474:	385:	240:	-38:	103:	80:	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,690:	20,058:	15,931:	12,973:	-19:	4,790:	4,547:	-5

Table 18.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Metallic containers								
Imports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	81,239	83,146	64,491	66,545	3	21,702	19,191	-12
Exports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	296,878	247,916	193,507	170,176	-12	60,573	58,943	-3
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing; bale ties								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	649,951,819	668,486,946	522,402,409	477,774,272	-9	168,728,395	156,178,589	-7
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	396,444	378,139	296,946	269,806	-9	92,028	87,892	-4
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	112,983,019	93,593,137	72,174,968	74,760,799	4	22,065,420	20,395,621	-8
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	141,261	108,996	83,749	75,050	-10	25,529	24,320	-5
Wire strand and rope								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	575,482,812	583,485,628	460,407,865	410,856,889	-11	140,227,361	134,492,061	-4
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	322,635	320,553	250,930	230,436	-8	76,555	75,103	-2
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	62,700,045	41,621,497	31,902,562	24,194,077	-24	8,704,620	8,558,190	-2
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	81,985	62,030	48,750	37,390	-23	13,633	12,712	-7
Fencing								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	19,830,383	20,089,296	15,379,412	20,408,513	33	6,597,440	6,925,569	5
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	7,996	7,721	5,857	7,051	20	2,180	2,285	5
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	2,267,966	2,285,692	1,872,223	1,500,103	-20	588,482	282,194	-52
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	3,825	3,750	3,068	2,252	-27	1,139	437	-62
Wire cloth								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	10,941,695	10,293,185	7,622,424	6,668,249	-13	2,248,824	2,134,475	-5
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	46,981	31,112	26,128	17,722	-32	7,346	5,577	-24
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	24,421,810	26,201,063	20,248,836	33,035,578	63	9,104,532	7,087,685	-22
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	26,351	18,805	14,143	14,782	5	4,933	3,751	-24
Welded wire mesh								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	27,526,584	39,928,464	27,478,060	26,607,897	-3	14,032,797	8,138,029	-42
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	9,243	10,863	7,689	8,271	8	3,301	2,709	-18
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	14,294,639	15,780,852	12,321,041	8,764,776	-29	1,821,500	1,856,864	2
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	9,522	8,781	5,899	6,550	11	1,638	1,693	3

Table 18.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Percent: change (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	Percent: change (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware								
Imports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	984,685	950,695	747,905	780,869	4:	242,984	283,884	17
Exports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	601,784	544,510	423,912	392,201	-7:	128,227	130,765	2
Fasteners Bolts, nuts, and screws								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	895,402,966	842,244,952	683,657,371	634,273,992	-7:	199,527,713	231,261,352	16
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	486,468	462,295	372,981	330,643	-11:	112,610	119,708	6
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	160,407,531	156,874,868	130,444,415	115,284,858	-12:	30,165,137	41,170,626	36
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	178,777	153,749	119,788	104,779	-13:	38,688	36,022	-7
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons								
Imports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	948,552	940,990	728,637	759,847	4:	237,239	256,581	8
Exports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	1,035,533	931,204	715,493	591,953	-17:	220,126	197,385	-10
Handtools Imports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	562,564	577,987	450,652	476,535	6:	143,442	153,700	7
Exports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	958,132	843,549	652,436	475,290	-27:	198,367	153,938	-22
Table flatware, precious metals								
Imports:								
Quantity (pieces)-----	5,468,256	3,953,380	3,181,798	3,347,937	5:	780,487	1,400,364	79
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	9,035	6,461	5,121	6,241	22:	1,386	2,345	69
Exports:								
Quantity (pieces)-----	160,112	93,972	84,622	11,657	-86:	20,749	2,480	-88
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	3,006	3,020	2,309	1,307	-43:	832	518	-38
Table flatware, stainless steel								
Imports:								
Quantity (pieces)-----	443,002,362	399,671,687	304,064,367	358,597,618	18:	103,866,713	143,666,522	38
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	82,140	70,223	55,086	57,225	4:	16,528	24,136	46
Exports:								
Quantity (pieces)-----	6,121,463	7,252,337	5,113,335	5,131,154	0:	2,026,896	1,622,119	-20
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	52,403	68,843	48,058	62,026	29:	17,042	20,849	22

Table 18.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Sep 1982	Jan-Sep 1983	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1982	Jul-Sep 1983	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Scissors and shears</b>								
Imports:								
Quantity (number)	41,373,241	38,770,703	31,355,627	35,125,842	12:	10,453,184	15,162,269	45
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,590	26,511	20,759	21,285	3:	7,207	8,578	19
Exports:								
Quantity (number)	515,974	402,177	342,431	209,731	-39:	80,923	79,956	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,052	2,162	1,786	943	-47:	547	306	-44
<b>Miscellaneous metal products</b>								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,099,196	3,146,323	2,369,308	2,146,166	-9:	786,754	683,831	-13
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,529,155	2,042,216	1,580,306	1,339,295	-15:	453,442	439,658	-3
<b>Chain of base metals</b>								
Power transmission chain of iron and steel								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	53,755,036	43,457,225	34,442,337	38,738,134	12:	9,271,693	14,258,295	54
Value (1,000 dollars)	74,256	58,133	46,457	47,038	1:	12,535	16,067	28
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	18,403,692	12,187,230	9,859,124	7,213,014	-27:	3,220,146	2,750,352	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,110	31,638	25,742	20,621	-20:	8,144	7,949	-2
<b>Anchor chain of iron or steel</b>								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	17,190,788	16,013,589	11,873,883	15,130,343	27:	4,882,148	3,231,964	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,107	7,639	5,826	5,569	-4:	2,274	1,328	-42
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	5,024,403	11,171,025	10,037,412	1,323,444	-87:	2,145,771	327,835	-85
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,872	11,909	10,390	2,402	-77:	2,785	680	-76
<b>Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron or steel; chain of base metals other than iron or steel</b>								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	32,993,772	38,380,554	26,194,556	30,532,455	17:	9,406,674	9,028,083	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,705	27,907	20,458	20,117	-2:	6,795	6,285	-8
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	19,797,268	13,363,906	10,279,015	8,841,591	-14:	3,091,320	3,140,323	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	29,665	22,026	17,351	12,576	-28:	4,625	4,194	-9
<b>Structures of base metal</b>								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	181,543	151,761	112,927	121,496	8:	51,659	45,278	-12
Exports:								
Value	980,699	723,723	563,380	398,685	-29:	144,791	125,349	-13

Table 19.—Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July—September and January—September 1983

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July—September	January—September	July—September	January—September
Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products	6	(6)	8	(6) 8
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker	8	(6) 8	9	(3) (6)
Concrete mixes and articles thereof				: 3 6 9
Lime				
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof	9	(3) (6) 9	6	
Sand	(6) 8			
Crushed stone				
Dimension stone and articles thereof				
Mica and mica products	9			
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel	9			
Asbestos and asbestos products	3	(6) 8		
Abrasives	6			
Abrasive articles	3	(6) 8		
Industrial diamonds	6			
Natural gemstones				
Cut gemstones and articles thereof				
Synthetic gemstones				
Clays				
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay	6 (8)	(3) (6) 8 9 10	(3) (6) 8 9 10	
Clays, fuller's earth				
Clays, bentonite				
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays	9	(3) 9	10	
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.		(3) (6)		
Fluorspar				
Ceramic products				
Refractory and heat-insulating products				
Ceramic construction articles				
Ceramic floor and wall tiles				
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles				
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.				
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery				
Pottery products, n.e.c.				
Fine earthenware food utensils				
Vitreous china food utensils	6			
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.				
Ceramic electrical ware	3			
Ceramic sanitary ware				
Certain industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.				
Glass and glass products thereof	9			
Flat glass and products thereof				

Table 19. --Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1983

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass)---	6	6	8	3 6
Tempered glass	6 (8)	6	8	3 6
Laminated glass	9	3 9	9	3 6 9
Mirrors of glass	..	..	..	..
Glassware and other glass products	..	..	..	..
Fiber glass	..	..	..	..
Glass containers	..	..	..	..
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.	3 6 9 10	3 6	8	3 6
Precious metals	3 8	3 8	9	3 6 9
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap	3 6	3 6	3 8	3 6 9
Platinum group metals	3 6	3 6	9	3 9
Gold bullion	..	..	9	3 9
Silver bullion	3 6 8 9 10	3 6 8 9	(6) 8 9	3 8
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys	(6)	(3) (6) 9	(3) (6) 9 10	(3) (6) 9 10
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen	..	..	..	..
Ferroalloys	3 6	6 (8)	3 9	9
Ferrocromium	..	..	..	..
Ferromanganese	..	..	..	..
Ferrosilicon	..	..	..	..
Iron and steel mill products, all grades	3 6 (8) 9	6	(3) (8)	(6)
Copper ore and metal	..	..	..	..
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper	..	..	..	..
Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste and scrap	(6) 9	3 6	(3) (6) 9 10	(3) (6) 9
Copper, unwrought	3 6	..	3 6 9	3 6 9
Copper, wrought	6	..	..	..
Bauxite and aluminum metals	..	..	..	..
Bauxite	..	..	..	..
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap	9	9	3 6	3 6
Aluminum, wrought other than foil	6	6	6 (8)	(3) (6) 9
Aluminum foil	6 (8)	..	..	..
Nickel ore and metal	6	..	9	(3) (6) 9
Tin ore and metal	..	..	..	..
Lead	..	..	..	..
Lead ore and concentrate	(3) (8) 9	6 (8) 9	(3) (6) 9	(3) (6) 9
Lead metal and waste and scrap	6	6	6 (8)	(3) (6)
Zinc	..	..	..	..
Zinc ore and concentrate	6 (8)	..	..	..
Zinc metal and waste and scrap	3 6	6	6	(8) 10
Miscellaneous base metals and ores	..	..	..	..
Ores of cerium and thorium	(3) (6) 9	(3) (6) 9	(3) (6) (8) 9 10	(6) 8
Chrome ore and metal	..	..	..	..
Chrome ore	..	(3) (6) 9	3 6	6

Commodity area	Imports			Exports		
	July-September	January-September	July-September	July-September	January-September	
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap	6	6	9	9	6 (8)	9
Cobalt ore and metal	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap	6 9 10	6 (8) 9	6 (8)	6 (8)	6 (8)	6 (8)
Columbium ore and metal	:	:	:	:	:	:
Columbium ore	(8)	(3)(8)	:	:	:	:
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap	3 6 8 9 10	(3)(6) 9	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6
Iron ore	:	:	:	:	:	:
Magnesium metal	:	:	:	:	:	:
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap	3 6 8 9 10	3 6 (8) 9 10	3 6 (8) 9 10	3 6 (8) 9 10	3 6 (8) 9 10	3 6 (8) 9 10
Manganese ore and metal	:	:	:	:	:	:
Manganese ore	3 6 (8) 9	6 (8) 9 10	6 (8) 9 10	6 (8) 9 10	6 (8) 9 10	6 (8) 9 10
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap	6	6	6	6	6	6
Mercury ore and metal	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap	3 6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 9
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials	:	:	:	:	:	:
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap	3 6 (8) 9	6 (8) 9	6 (8) 9	6 (8) 9	6 (8) 9	6 (8) 9
Molybdenum wrought	:	:	:	:	:	:
Rhenium metal	3 6 (8)	6 (8)	6 (8)	6 (8)	6 (8)	6 (8)
Silicon metal	:	:	:	:	:	:
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap	3 6 9	(6) 8	3 6 (8)	3 6 (8)	3 6 (8)	3 6 (8)
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tantalum ore and metal	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tantalum ore	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6) 9
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap	(3)(8)	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6) 9
Tantalum, wrought	(3)(6) 9 10	(3)(6) 8	(3)(6) 8	(3)(6) 8	(3)(6) 8	(3)(6) 8
Titanium ore and metal	:	:	:	:	:	:
Titanium ore and slag	:	:	:	:	:	:
Titanium sponge	(8) 9	(3)(8)	(3)(8)	(3)(8)	(3)(8)	(3)(8)
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap	3 6	(8) 9	6 (8)	6 (8)	6 (8)	6 (8)
Titanium, wrought	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tungsten ore and metal	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials	6	(3)(6) (8)	(3)(6) 8	(3)(6) 8	(3)(6) 8	(3)(6) 8
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tungsten, wrought	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6) 9
Tungsten containers	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing; bale ties	6 (8)	6 (8)	6 (8)	6 (8)	6 (8)	6 (8)
Fencing	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wire strand and rope	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wire strand and rope	6	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6) 9

