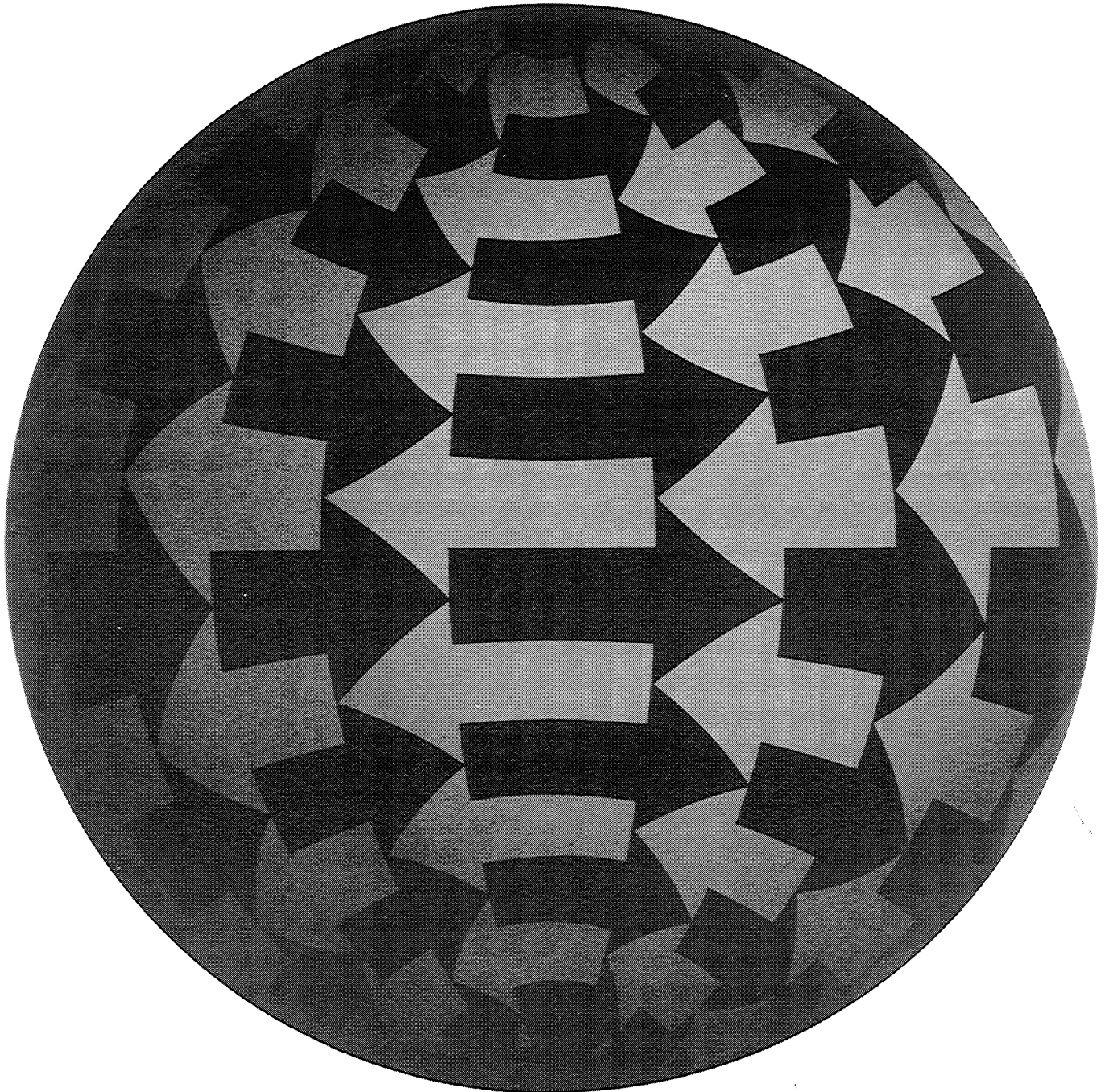


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# U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas



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# **UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION**

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February 1986

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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 that 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 tailor-made 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 data are compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce. The system at present includes over 2,500 key commodity groups composed of one or more individual TSUS items and comparable export classifications.

The tailor-made 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 tailor-made 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, although 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 that 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. 1/ 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.

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1/ 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 1985

The U.S. merchandise trade deficit rose to a level of \$98.7 billion for the first three quarters of 1985, continuing its climb to a record level for the year. In 1984, the deficit stood at \$86.6 billion for the first 9 months of the year. In the third quarter (July-September) of 1985, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit was \$35.6 billion, only 4 percent greater than the \$34.1 billion deficit during the corresponding period of 1984 (table 1). On a sector basis, merchandise trade deficits were experienced in the third quarter of 1985 for petroleum, natural gas, and related products (\$11.3 billion), machinery and equipment (\$10.4 billion), minerals and metals (\$6.2 billion), textiles and apparel (\$4.4 billion), miscellaneous manufactures (\$2.9 billion), footwear (\$1.6 billion), and forest products (\$1.5 billion). Trade surpluses continued for chemicals and related products (\$2.7 billion) and agricultural, animal, and vegetable products (\$0.6 billion). The most significant declines in trade position occurred in the machinery and equipment sector and the agricultural sector.

The most significant shifts in net trade balance on a country basis (table 2) occurred in trade with Japan and the European Community (EC). The U.S. net trade position declined by \$1.5 billion with Japan and by \$1.1 billion with the EC with U.S. imports increasing most significantly in the machinery and equipment sector.

The continuing U.S. trade deficit is attributed in large part to continuing high prices for U.S. relative to foreign goods resulting from the high value 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 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 down 5.2 percent from that in the second quarter of 1985; and was roughly equal to that in the third quarter of 1984. A more aggressive U.S. policy against the overvalued dollar appears to be having an influence on the value of the dollar; however, it is generally believed that there is a delay of 6 to 12 months or more between a move in the dollar and a move in the trade deficit. The value of the U.S. dollar relative to other major currencies is shown in the following tabulation (in average currency units per U.S. dollar):

Currency	: Third quarter : : 1984 :	Third quarter : : 1985 :	Percentage change
	: -----Per U.S. dollar----- :		Percent
Yen (Japan)-----:	243.46 :	238.64 :	-2
Pound (United Kingdom)-----:	.7710 :	.7274 :	-6
Franc (France)-----:	8.9602 :	8.6868 :	-3
Dollar (Canada)-----:	1.3139 :	1.3600 :	4
Lira (Italy)-----:	1,799.49 :	1,895.62 :	5
Deutsche mark (West Germany)---:	2.9189 :	2.8490 :	-2
:	:	:	

Table 1.—U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major commodity sectors, 1984, January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985 1/

Item 2/	(In thousands of dollars)			
	1984	January-September 1985	July-September 1984	July-September 1985
<b>U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:</b>				
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	37,605,260	21,910,248	8,544,515	6,410,214
Forest products-----	8,585,488	6,045,692	2,135,034	1,963,813
Textiles and apparel-----	6,444,110	4,336,541	1,413,224	1,201,096
Footwear-----	187,432	149,857	47,855	51,500
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products-----	4,163,153	3,095,302	939,195	1,048,643
Chemicals and related products-----	30,039,296	22,399,443	7,991,354	7,471,719
Minerals and metals-----	14,692,066	10,152,721	3,954,056	3,366,686
Machinery and equipment-----	89,750,236	71,384,578	21,678,295	22,033,023
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	15,200,217	11,347,673	3,775,534	3,568,236
Special provisions-----	5,389,793	5,275,529	1,359,113	1,706,319
Total-----	212,057,057	156,097,588	51,838,180	48,821,255
<b>U.S. imports for consumption:</b>				
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	23,362,253	18,325,636	5,982,785	5,777,033
Forest products-----	13,231,158	10,265,160	3,583,301	3,496,912
Textiles and apparel-----	18,208,444	15,056,601	5,550,212	5,647,655
Footwear-----	5,246,535	4,406,988	1,643,541	1,700,366
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products-----	60,009,576	38,325,326	14,724,048	12,388,231
Chemicals and related products-----	19,347,318	15,291,718	5,131,052	4,803,887
Minerals and metals-----	38,725,641	28,526,243	10,415,304	9,597,316
Machinery and equipment-----	116,837,297	100,057,542	31,062,500	32,409,241
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	21,168,893	18,349,190	5,922,352	6,491,294
Special provisions-----	6,852,398	6,195,418	1,916,220	2,081,476
Total-----	322,989,519	254,799,827	85,931,319	84,393,414
<b>U.S. merchandise trade balance:</b>				
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	14,243,006	3,584,612	2,561,729	633,181
Forest products-----	-4,645,670	-4,219,468	-1,448,267	-1,533,098
Textiles and apparel-----	-11,764,334	-10,720,060	-4,136,987	-4,446,558
Footwear-----	-5,059,103	-4,257,130	-1,595,686	-1,648,865
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products-----	-55,846,422	-35,230,024	-13,784,852	-11,339,587
Chemicals and related products-----	10,691,977	7,107,724	2,860,302	2,667,832
Minerals and metals-----	-24,033,575	-18,373,521	-6,461,248	-6,230,630
Machinery and equipment-----	-27,087,061	-28,672,964	-9,384,204	-10,376,217
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	-5,968,675	-7,001,517	-2,146,817	-2,923,057
Special provisions-----	-1,462,604	-919,888	-557,107	-375,156
Total-----	-110,932,462	-98,702,238	-34,093,139	-35,572,159

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

2/ The product coverage of such of the sectors presented is identified (in terms of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) later in this report on the first page of the textual analysis for each sector.

Table 2.--All merchandise sectors: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1984, January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985 1/

(In thousands of dollars)					
Item	1984	January-September 1985	July-September 1984	July-September 1985	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:					
Canada	44,515,081	34,511,669	10,597,521	10,712,851	
Japan	22,692,128	16,248,607	5,647,367	5,253,879	
EC	44,795,654	32,673,483	10,509,290	9,754,101	
Brazil	2,585,244	2,101,818	708,904	683,810	
Hong Kong	2,884,740	2,023,559	724,226	573,207	
India	1,543,794	1,210,496	370,456	396,454	
Korea	5,785,965	4,436,445	1,453,267	1,310,828	
Mexico	11,461,202	9,805,654	2,876,740	3,093,988	
Taiwan	4,658,027	3,227,181	1,116,770	1,023,343	
OPEC	13,465,554	8,630,772	3,237,516	2,860,480	
WNES	7,189,204	5,038,421	1,777,476	1,364,390	
China	2,988,479	2,645,733	847,603	1,009,380	
All other	50,480,457	36,189,479	12,818,642	11,793,917	
Total	212,057,057	156,097,588	51,838,180	48,821,255	
U.S. imports for consumption:					
Canada	66,342,454	51,196,840	15,921,695	16,012,815	
Japan	56,595,926	50,940,086	16,168,110	17,297,641	
EC	56,876,278	47,234,583	15,283,939	15,623,531	
Brazil	7,207,997	5,752,751	2,070,833	1,936,056	
Hong Kong	8,228,916	6,169,210	2,424,559	2,259,897	
India	2,545,723	1,788,144	481,308	530,041	
Korea	9,295,050	7,498,863	2,805,704	2,722,152	
Mexico	17,762,398	13,989,970	4,390,037	4,618,895	
Taiwan	14,706,390	12,438,692	4,358,092	4,349,188	
OPEC	26,436,934	16,022,003	7,029,875	5,542,906	
WNES	5,200,209	4,299,575	1,493,020	1,439,353	
China	3,040,400	2,849,436	853,107	1,040,587	
All other	51,791,240	37,469,104	13,504,141	12,060,934	
Total	322,989,519	254,799,827	85,931,319	84,393,414	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:					
Canada	-21,827,373	-16,685,171	-5,324,174	-5,299,963	
Japan	-33,903,797	-34,691,479	-10,520,742	-12,043,761	
EC	-12,080,623	-14,561,099	-4,774,649	-5,869,429	
Brazil	-4,622,752	-3,650,932	-1,361,929	-1,252,245	
Hong Kong	-5,344,175	-4,145,650	-1,700,333	-1,686,690	
India	-1,001,928	-577,648	-110,851	-133,587	
Korea	-3,509,084	-3,062,418	-1,352,437	-1,411,324	
Mexico	-6,301,195	-4,184,316	-1,513,297	-1,524,906	
Taiwan	-10,048,362	-9,211,511	-3,241,322	-3,325,844	
OPEC	-12,971,379	-7,391,231	-3,792,358	-2,682,425	
WNES	1,988,994	738,845	284,456	-74,962	
China	-51,921	-203,703	-5,503	-31,207	
All other	-1,310,783	-1,279,625	-685,499	-267,017	
Total	-110,932,462	-98,702,238	-34,093,139	-35,572,159	

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

### U.S. export developments

U.S. exports decreased by 5.8 percent to \$48.8 billion in the third quarter of 1985 compared with that in the third quarter of 1984. Major changes in the value of U.S. exports occurred in a number of specific commodity areas within the major industrial sectors.

In the third quarter of 1985, exports in the agricultural sector fell by 25 percent to \$6.4 billion (compared with the corresponding period of 1984). U.S. exports of grain led the decline, falling by 51 percent to \$1.9 billion in the third quarter of 1985. There was also a decline in exports of oilseeds (mainly soybeans) from \$730 million to \$493 million, or by 32 percent. Other major declines were registered in exports of milled grain products from \$275 million to \$212 million, or by 23 percent, and in exports of animal and vegetable oils, fats, and greases (from \$441 million to \$346 million, or by 22 percent). The strong U.S. dollar, ample world supplies, and domestic prices exceeding those of alternative foreign suppliers played a role in the worsening U.S. agricultural export trade.

In the textile (including fibers), apparel, and footwear sector, U.S. exports decreased from approximately \$1.5 billion during the third quarter of 1984 to nearly \$1.3 billion during the corresponding quarter of 1985, or by about 13 percent. The bulk of the decrease occurred in exports of raw fibers (largely raw cotton), down \$221 million, or by about 35 percent. The single largest decrease in fiber exports took place in shipments to Japan, down \$62 million, virtually all of which consisted of raw cotton.

In the energy and chemicals sector, exports of petroleum products increased to \$876 million during the third quarter of 1985, from \$784 million during the third quarter of 1984. The principal markets for these exports were the Netherlands, Japan, and Singapore. U.S. exports of fertilizers decreased from \$781 million for the third quarter of 1984 to \$638 million for the third quarter of 1985. Decreased exports to the People's Republic of China (China), Japan, and Belgium accounted for the change.

In the minerals and metals sector, U.S. exports of precious metals totaled \$418 million during the third quarter of 1985, representing a reduction of \$443 million compared with the value of exports during the third quarter of 1984. The declining prices of gold, silver, and platinum were largely responsible for this trade shift.

In the machinery and equipment sector, U.S. exports of aircraft were valued at \$2.9 billion in the third quarter of 1985, representing a 45-percent increase over exports in the third quarter of 1984. Exports of passenger automobiles were strong during the period, increasing by 33 percent to \$1.26 billion. Exports of nonpiston-type aircraft engines were also strong, increasing by 18 percent to \$733 million. In contrast, U.S. exports of office machines declined during the period, decreasing by 7 percent to \$3.4 billion.

## U.S. import developments

U.S. imports decreased by 1.8 percent to \$84.4 billion in the third quarter of 1985 compared with \$85.9 billion in the third quarter of 1984. There were major changes in the third quarter of 1985 in the value of U.S. imports for specific commodity groups in the various sectors.

In the agricultural sector, imports declined by 3 percent, or from \$6 billion in the third quarter of 1984 to \$5.8 billion in the third quarter of 1985. Imports of coffee decreased from \$967 million to \$863 million; sugar declined from \$239 million to \$150 million; fruit juice dropped from \$220 million to \$189 million; and live animals (except birds and poultry) declined from \$156 million to \$109 million.

In the textile (including fibers), apparel, and footwear sector, U.S. imports of apparel increased by a little over 2 percent, from approximately \$4.2 billion during the third quarter of 1984 to \$4.3 billion during the corresponding quarter of 1985. Virtually all of the increase was accounted for by apparel shipments from Italy, the United Kingdom, and China. The single largest import increase in an apparel category was reported in sweaters, up \$95 million during the third quarter of 1985 compared with the corresponding period of 1984. U.S. imports of footwear, increased by \$64 million from the third quarter of 1984 to \$1.7 billion during the corresponding period of 1985. The entire increase took place in nonrubber footwear that rose from about \$1.5 billion during July-September 1984 to nearly \$1.6 billion during the corresponding period of 1985, and which accounted for approximately 94 percent of the total value of U.S. footwear imports. Taiwan, the Republic of Korea, Italy, and Brazil, which were the primary sources of nonrubber footwear accounted for more than 80 percent of the quantity and value during the third quarter of both 1984 and 1985.

In the energy and chemicals sector, imports of petroleum products decreased by 19 percent to \$11.6 billion compared with the first 9 months of 1984. The slowdown in the domestic economy during the second and third quarters of 1985 was given as the principal cause. Imports of potassic fertilizers decreased by about 43 percent from \$166 million for the third quarter of 1984 to \$95 million for the third quarter of 1985.

In the minerals and metals sector, the most significant shift in imports during the third quarter of 1985 resulted from a \$522 million decline in imports of iron and steel mill products that is believed to reflect the preliminary effects of the voluntary restraint agreements implemented during 1985 under the President's program for the steel industry, as well as a decline in demand for products used in oil and gas drilling.

In the machinery and equipment sector, U.S. imports of passenger automobiles, principally from Japan, rose by 25 percent, reaching \$9.0 billion. Imports of tape players, tape recorders, and dictation machines increased by 19 percent to \$1.9 billion. Video cassette recorders (VCR's) accounted for 60 percent of these imports during the period. Imports of semiconductors showed a significant decline, decreasing by 43 percent to \$1.3 billion. Semiconductor imports from Japan declined by 58 percent. Imports of office machines also showed a decline, decreasing by 7 percent to \$3.4 billion.

In the miscellaneous manufactures sector, the strong domestic market for furniture caused U.S. imports to rise in value 26 percent from \$643 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$811 million in the corresponding period of 1985 as many countries looked to the United States as a major growth market for their exports. The availability of competitively priced foreign-produced scientific instruments also accounted for a 13-percent rise in such imports from \$518 million to \$583 million. In addition, the popularity of video and audio recording devices was responsible for a 57-percent growth in imports of phonograph records, related sound recordings, and blank magnetic recording media from \$243 million to \$382 million.



**ANALYSES OF TRADE SHIFTS, BY SECTORS**



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

For the first three quarters of 1985, the United States had a favorable merchandise trade balance of \$3.6 billion in agricultural products (including animal and vegetable products). However, this was 65 percent below the \$10.1 billion surplus registered during the corresponding period of 1984. Imports of agricultural products increased to \$18.3 billion during the first three quarters of 1985, or 5 percent above the level for the corresponding period of 1984. Exports declined by 21 percent to \$21.9 billion during the first 9 months of 1985.

The U.S. trade balance in agricultural products in the third quarter of 1985 declined by 75 percent, falling to a surplus of only \$0.6 billion from \$2.6 billion in the third quarter of 1984 (table 3, fig. 1). Total U.S. agricultural exports declined from \$8.5 billion in the third quarter of 1984 to \$6.4 billion in the corresponding period of 1985, or by 25 percent. During the same period, total agricultural imports declined by 3 percent, from \$6.0 billion to \$5.8 billion.

The decline in total U.S. agricultural exports between the third quarter of 1984 and the corresponding period of 1985 was led by a 51-percent decline in the value of grain exports, from \$3.8 billion to \$1.9 billion. The decline in grain exports (mainly wheat and corn) was primarily the result of worldwide bumper crops and, thus, ample world supplies, and a strong U.S. dollar. Wheat exports declined from \$2.1 billion in the third quarter of 1984 to \$0.8 billion in the corresponding period of 1985, and corn exports dropped from \$1.4 billion to \$0.8 billion. Significant declines also occurred in exports of oilseeds (mainly soybeans), milled grain products, and animal and vegetable oils, fats, and greases.

U.S. agricultural imports decreased by 3 percent between the third quarter of 1984 and the corresponding period of 1985. Imports of coffee, coffee substitutes, tea, and mate' declined by 11 percent, from \$967 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$863 million in the third quarter of 1985. Most of the decline in the value of imports was the result of a drop in the unit value of green coffee beans because of large harvests by Brazil and other major producers. Sugar imports declined by 38 percent to \$150 million in the third quarter of 1985 mainly because of sugar-quota reductions. Imports of live animals (except birds and poultry) declined from \$156 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$109 million in the corresponding period of 1985, or by 31 percent. A significant decrease also occurred in the quantity and value of imports of cheese. A decrease of 11 percent in the value of imports of animal and vegetable oils, fats, and greases was registered; however, the quantity of such imports rose by 39 percent. Abundant supplies of coconut and palm oils by Indonesia and Malaysia contributed to price declines. Significant increases occurred in imports of fresh fruits, nuts, and distilled spirits.

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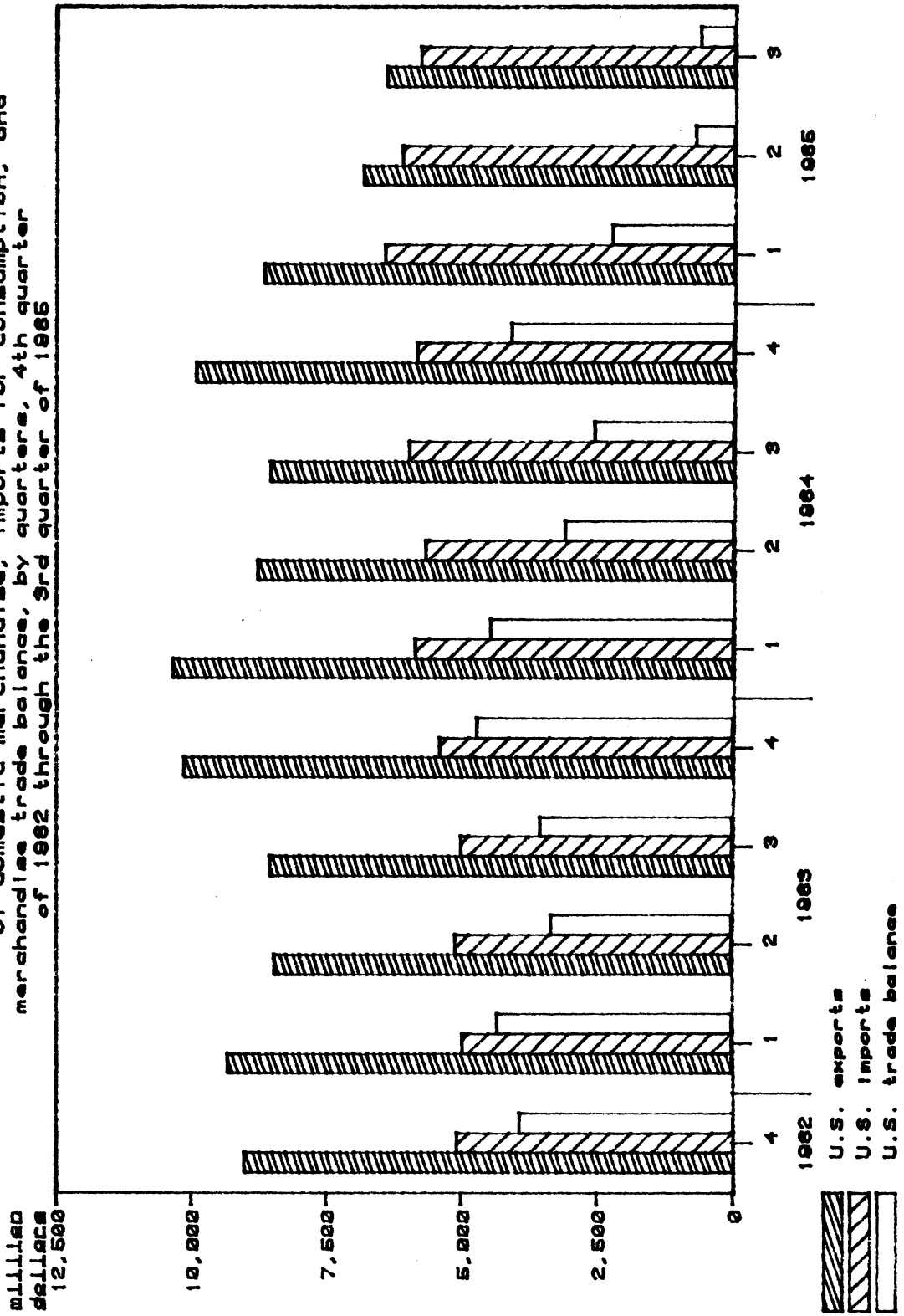
1/ Included here are the commodities classified in schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Animal and vegetable products.

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, 1984, January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985 1/

Item	(In thousands of dollars)				
	1984	January-September 1985	July-September 1984	July 1985	
<b>U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:</b>					
Canada-----	2,032,726	1,355,751	499,469	422,241	
Japan-----	6,770,652	4,245,763	1,735,653	1,605,277	
EC-----	6,564,806	3,580,588	1,121,561	1,014,998	
Brazil-----	508,988	350,049	138,858	86,979	
Hong Kong-----	466,347	370,548	125,579	133,369	
India-----	264,313	72,265	35,952	28,140	
Korea-----	1,292,411	839,085	311,145	245,361	
Mexico-----	2,025,688	1,378,399	439,700	245,260	
Taiwan-----	1,327,492	790,939	302,276	248,457	
OPEC-----	3,005,858	1,804,859	724,416	543,209	
NMES-----	3,850,631	1,764,198	866,232	156,589	
China-----	651,372	169,851	220,633	76,142	
All other-----	9,495,343	5,357,799	2,243,669	1,680,328	
Total-----	37,605,260	21,910,248	8,544,515	6,410,214	
<b>U.S. imports for consumption:</b>					
Canada-----	3,038,906	2,291,570	801,227	807,870	
Japan-----	477,620	401,994	122,927	135,647	
EC-----	4,139,937	3,161,248	1,049,825	1,063,763	
Brazil-----	2,242,543	1,914,315	685,246	607,505	
Hong Kong-----	82,069	64,962	22,320	22,525	
India-----	280,378	240,641	84,806	84,662	
Korea-----	142,743	106,745	35,534	35,889	
Mexico-----	1,715,377	1,277,812	338,310	311,791	
Taiwan-----	337,618	270,239	85,446	79,537	
OPEC-----	1,075,128	953,614	275,959	307,910	
NMES-----	427,241	344,189	109,026	107,100	
China-----	191,941	164,672	52,291	51,833	
All other-----	9,402,688	7,298,300	2,372,153	2,212,828	
Total-----	23,362,253	18,325,636	5,982,785	5,777,033	
<b>U.S. merchandise trade balance:</b>					
Canada-----	-1,006,180	-935,819	-301,757	-385,629	
Japan-----	6,293,032	3,843,768	1,612,725	1,469,630	
EC-----	2,424,869	419,339	71,736	-48,765	
Brazil-----	-1,733,555	-1,564,265	-546,388	-520,526	
Hong Kong-----	384,278	305,585	103,258	110,843	
India-----	-16,065	-168,375	-48,854	-56,521	
Korea-----	1,149,668	732,339	275,611	209,472	
Mexico-----	310,311	100,586	101,390	-66,530	
Taiwan-----	989,874	520,699	216,830	168,919	
OPEC-----	1,930,729	851,245	448,456	235,299	
NMES-----	3,423,389	1,420,008	757,205	49,489	
China-----	459,430	5,178	168,342	24,309	
All other-----	92,654	-1,940,501	-128,483	-532,499	
Total-----	14,243,006	3,584,612	2,561,729	633,181	

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

Figure 1.--Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 4th quarter of 1962 through the 3rd quarter of 1965



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

On a country or regional basis, the U.S. agricultural balance of trade between the third quarter of 1984 and the corresponding period of 1985 declined for almost every major trading partner with the exception of Brazil and Hong Kong. The major shifts in the agricultural trade balance between the third quarter of 1984 and the third quarter of 1985 involved a \$708 million drop in the surplus with the nonmarket economy (NME) countries; a \$213 million drop in the surplus with the OPEC countries; a \$168 million drop in the balance of trade with Mexico (which went from a surplus of \$101 million to a deficit of \$67 million); a \$143 million drop in the surplus with Japan; and a \$121 million drop in the balance of trade with the EC (which went from a surplus of \$72 million to a deficit of \$49 million).

The 25-percent decline in U.S. agricultural exports between the third quarter 1984 and the corresponding period of 1985 reflected principally a \$710 million drop in exports to the NME's. The decline in exports to the NME's consisted mainly of reduced wheat exports to the Soviet Union and China. Such exports declined from \$682 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$46 million in the third quarter of 1985. Other trade shifts involved reduced exports to OPEC (which dropped \$181 million), Mexico (\$149 million), Japan (\$130 million) and the EC (\$107 million).

The 3-percent decline in U.S. agricultural imports between the third quarter of 1984 and the corresponding quarter of 1985 was due in large part to a \$78 million decrease in imports from Brazil and a \$27 million drop in entries from Mexico. These two trading partners accounted for over 50 percent of the shift in imports between the two quarters.

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

U.S. exports of oilseeds and animal fats and vegetable oils continued their downward spiral in the third quarter of 1985, as weak foreign markets, abundant foreign supplies, and the strong dollar weakened U.S. exports. U.S. exports of oilseeds, consisting mainly of soybeans, declined by 32 percent to \$0.5 billion in the third quarter of 1985, compared with the third quarter of 1984. Exports of soybeans fell in the third quarter of 1985 by 13 percent in volume to 4.6 billion pounds (77 million bushels), and by 34 percent in value to \$457 million. The export unit value of soybeans declined by 24 percent, from \$7.76 per bushel in the third quarter of 1984 to \$5.92 per bushel in the third quarter of 1985. Animal and vegetable oils exports meanwhile fell by 16 percent (in terms of volume) to 1.3 billion pounds, and by 22 percent (by value) to \$346 million in the third quarter of 1985. Tight domestic supplies reduced export availability, and domestic prices exceeded those of alternative foreign products. These factors, exacerbated by the strong dollar, constrained U.S. exports of vegetable oils and oilseeds. Although U.S. prices of these products weakened in the third quarter, foreign markets turned to other suppliers, notably Argentina, Brazil, and Malaysia. U.S. imports of vegetable oils, mainly coconut and palm oils, rose by 39 percent, on a volume

basis, to 546 million pounds, but declined by 11 percent (by value) to \$159 million as Indonesian and Malaysian supplies of coconut and palm oils became more abundant and their prices declined. 1/

John Reeder  
724-1754

### Shellfish

U.S. imports of shellfish increased from 147 million pounds, valued at \$503 million, during the third quarter of 1984 to 164 million pounds, valued at \$518 million, during the corresponding period of 1985. This represents an increase of 11 percent in terms of quantity and 3 percent in terms of value. Most of the increase was accounted for by imports of scallops, which rose from 7 million pounds, valued at \$30 million, during the third quarter of 1984 to 13 million pounds, valued at \$46 million, during the corresponding period of 1985, or by 92 percent (by quantity) and 50 percent (by value). The increase was caused mainly by reduced domestic supplies due to depressed landings of sea scallops. Increases were registered between the third quarter of 1984 and the corresponding quarter of 1985 for most other shellfish items, except for shrimp. U.S. imports of shrimp, the major shellfish import item, declined slightly from 83.5 million pounds, valued at \$290 million, during the third quarter of 1984 to 83.1 million pounds, valued at \$257 million, during the corresponding period of 1985, or by 0.5 percent in terms of quantity and 12 percent in terms of value. The decline in the value of imports was the result of a shift to lower valued imports caused by a drop in shrimp production in Mexico and Ecuador (the principal foreign suppliers). A continuing strong U.S. dollar, and increased U.S. shrimp landings in 1985 relative to 1984, also contributed to lower U.S. market prices for shrimp in 1985.

U.S. shellfish exports remained relatively constant between the periods under review, rising slightly from 11 million pounds, valued at \$26 million, during the third quarter of 1984 to 12 million pounds, valued at \$27 million, during the corresponding period of 1985.

Douglas Newman  
724-0087

### Cattle

U.S. imports of live cattle declined from 140,000 animals, valued at \$71 million, during the third quarter of 1984 to 99,000 animals, valued at \$40 million, during the third quarter of 1985. Imports from Canada dropped from 114,000 animals, valued at \$66 million, in the third quarter of 1984 to 45,000 animals, valued at \$26 million, in the corresponding period of 1985, more than offsetting an increase in imports from Mexico, the only other

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1/ On Aug. 16, 1985, the Commission initiated its final investigations No. 731-TA-236 and 237, Certain Castor Oil Products From Brazil to determine whether an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury by reason of imports of certain hydrogenated castor oil from Brazil being sold in the United States at less than fair value.

significant supplier of U.S. imports of live cattle. U.S. imports of live cattle from Canada were higher in the third quarter of 1984, reflecting a drought in the prairie Provinces of Canada that led to pasture shortages and the selloff of animals. Also, the Canadian livestock slaughtering industry experienced worker strikes and plant closings during the third quarter of 1984 that reduced Canadian slaughter capacity and encouraged exports of Canadian animals to the United States for slaughter. Additionally, several States in the United States had imposed restrictions during 1985 with respect to live animals from Canada because of a dispute involving chloramphenicol, a therapeutic drug that had been authorized for use in Canada but prohibited from use in the United States.

David E. Ludwick  
724-1763

### Swine

U.S. imports of live swine, all from Canada, declined from 348,000 animals, valued at \$44 million, during the third quarter of 1984 to 222,000 animals, valued at \$22 million, during the corresponding period of 1985, representing a decline of 36 percent in terms of quantity but 50 percent in terms of value, as unit values declined from \$127 per animal to \$99 per animal. <sup>1/</sup> The decline in unit values was consistent with a decline in unit values of swine in the United States during the corresponding periods. As with cattle and certain other animals, several States in the United States had issued regulations with respect to chloramphenicol that reportedly discouraged U.S. imports of live animals, including swine, from Canada during the third quarter of 1985.

David E. Ludwick  
724-1763

### Coffee, coffee substitutes, tea, and mate'

During the third quarter of 1985, U.S. imports of coffee, coffee substitutes, tea, and mate' amounted to \$863 million, down from \$967 million in the corresponding quarter of 1984. Most of the decline in the value of imports was the result of a decline (about 8 percent) in the unit value of green (raw) coffee bean imports. In 1985, major world producers (especially Brazil, which is the world's largest coffee producer) experienced large

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<sup>1/</sup> On July 31, 1985, the U.S. International Trade Commission issued its final determination in investigation No. 701-TA-224, Live Swine and Pork From Canada. The Commission determined that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports from Canada of live swine and that an industry in the United States is not materially injured or threatened with material injury, and that the establishment of an industry in the United States is not materially retarded, by reason of imports from Canada of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork.



harvests, resulting in a downward pressure on prices. In addition, the quantity of green coffee imported by the United States in the third quarter of 1985 was about 3 percent less than that imported in the corresponding quarter of 1984.

William A. Lipovsky  
724-0097

### Nuts

U.S. exports of edible nuts increased from \$136 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$187 million in the corresponding period of 1985, or by 38 percent. Exports of almonds (up \$32 million) accounted for most of the rise. Exports of almonds increased to all of the major U.S. markets with the most significant growth being in the U.S.S.R. and West German markets. However, exports of walnuts and peanuts also increased between the two periods. The gain in exports resulted from increased domestic supplies and competitive U.S. prices.

Steve Burket  
724-0088

### Fish, fresh or frozen

U.S. exports of fresh or frozen fish in the third quarter of 1985 surged ahead of third quarter 1984 exports, reaching \$520 million during July-September 1985 compared with \$360 million in the corresponding quarter of 1984. This represents an increase of 44 percent and indicates a reversal of the downward trend that has plagued U.S. fresh/frozen fish exporters in recent years. Of particular importance to U.S. exports is salmon, which accounted for 70 percent of the value of total exports in the period under review. Salmon exports increased from 169 million pounds, valued at \$248 million, during the third quarter of 1984 to 225 million pounds, valued at \$366 million, during the corresponding period of 1985, representing increases of 34 and 48 percent in terms of quantity and value, respectively. Virtually all of this increase in salmon exports was accounted for by exports to Japan, which were aided by a strengthening yen. In addition, relatively weak markets in Western Europe have caused U.S. salmon exporters to expand their shipments to the Japanese market.

Roger L. Corey, Jr.  
724-1759

### Grains

U.S. exports of grains continued their downward trend in the third quarter of 1985, as the result of the strong dollar and abundant foreign supplies. U.S. exports of all grains declined by 51 percent to \$1.9 billion, compared with the third quarter of 1984. Third quarter 1985 corn exports--accounting for 31 percent of the decline in grains exports--fell by

43 percent to \$792 million, compared with the corresponding period of 1984. Third quarter 1985 wheat exports--accounting for 66 percent of the decline in grains exports--fell by 60 percent to \$844 million, compared with the third quarter of 1984. Bumper crops worldwide, and a global excess supply of wheat, as well as more nations opting for a policy of greater agricultural independence, combined with the strong U.S. dollar (which places U.S. exports at a price disadvantage relative to other suppliers) to reduce U.S. grains exports. World wheat import demand is presently at its lowest level in over a decade.

John Pierre-Benoist  
724-0074

### Milled rice

U.S. exports of milled rice declined by 31 percent to \$146 million in the third quarter of 1985, compared with \$213 million in the corresponding period of 1984. U.S. exports of milled rice have been declining steadily over the last several years, owing in part to competition from the leading world rice exporter Thailand. Its share of world rice exports in 1984 amounted to 34 percent, and the U.S. share was 16 percent. Falling import demand depressed global rice trade during the first 9 months of 1985, although Thailand's aggressive pricing policy and flexible marketing arrangements, such as favorable credit terms to its customers, have expanded its sales. The United States, meanwhile, has struggled in recent years to maintain commercial export sales of rice in the face of abundant world production, and with prices of U.S. rice often exceeding those of competitive foreign (particularly Thai) rice. U.S. imports of milled rice rose 67 percent from less than \$3 million in the third quarter of 1984 to well over \$4 million in the third quarter of 1985. The majority of these imports come from Thailand. 1/

John Pierre-Benoist  
724-0074

### Mushrooms

U.S. imports of mushrooms and truffles in the third quarter of 1985, at \$41 million, were 23 percent less than the \$53 million imported in the corresponding quarter of 1984. Almost all of the decrease was accounted for by prepared or preserved (i.e., canned) mushrooms from Taiwan. The drop in trade is a result of Taiwan's low inventory due to increased exports in 1983/84, and increased competition from other exporting countries in 1984/85.

Joan Gallagher  
724-1756

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1/ The U.S. Department of Commerce is scheduled to issue its decision relative to a countervailing duty case against Thai rice in mid-January 1986. The case was filed against Thailand, a nonsignatory to the subsidies code of the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (GATT), on Oct. 15, 1985, by the Rice Millers' Association.

### Nonalcoholic beverages

U.S. imports of certain nonalcoholic beverages classified in the basket category "beverages, not specially provided for, other than carbonated soft drinks" increased from nearly 4 million gallons, valued at \$9.0 million, in the third quarter of 1984 to 10.1 million gallons, valued at \$16.4 million, in the corresponding period of 1985. This represented over 150-percent increase in quantity and over 80-percent increase in value between the two periods. Imports from Mexico accounted for the bulk of the increase in the total, and increased from 212,000 gallons, valued at \$584,000, in the third quarter of 1984 to 6.6 million gallons, valued at \$7.7 million, in the corresponding period of 1985. The majority of the products imported under this category are fruit nectars, nonalcoholic beers and wines, and fruit drinks. Customs officials indicate that there is a possibility that certain items entering the United States under this category are misclassified.

Toni James  
724-0017

### Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen

U.S. exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables amounted to 264 million pounds, valued at \$58 million, in July-September 1985, down 25 percent (by volume), 21 percent (by value) from the 352 million pounds, valued at \$73 million, in the corresponding quarter of 1984. About 70 percent of the decline (in terms of quantity) was accounted for by reduced shipments of onions to Japan and potatoes to Canada. Exports of fresh onions fell from 57 million pounds, valued at \$8 million, in the third quarter of 1984 to 20 million pounds, valued at \$3 million, in the corresponding quarter of 1985, reflecting a strong U.S. dollar and a drop in U.S. production. Potato exports were down 57 percent, from 47 million pounds, valued at \$7 million, in the third quarter of 1984 to 20 million pounds, valued at \$3 million, in the corresponding quarter of 1985, because of a drop in growers' prices, a strong U.S. dollar, and an increase in Canadian potato production.

Tim McCarty  
724-1753

### Fresh fruit

U.S. imports of fresh fruit in the third quarter of 1985 compared with the corresponding quarter in 1984 were up by 26 percent, or by \$60 million, to \$285 million. <sup>1/</sup> U.S. fresh fruit exports were down by 6 percent to \$185 million in the third quarter of 1985 compared with such exports during

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<sup>1/</sup> On Aug. 27, 1985, the U.S. International Trade Commission issued its preliminary determination in investigation No. 701-TA-254 on certain red raspberries from Canada, including fresh raspberries, that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports from Canada. On Oct. 21, 1985, the Commission instituted its final investigation on this matter.

the corresponding period of 1984. This differential in the third quarter of 1985 of imports exceeding exports by \$100 million contrasts with 2 years earlier when exports of fresh fruit in the third quarter of 1983, at \$211 million, exceeded imports of fresh fruit in the third quarter of that year, at \$195 million. This change is likely the result of the strong value of the U.S. currency. During the third quarter of 1985 compared with the third quarter of 1984, fresh fruit imports increased in every category except oranges (which were less than 1 percent of the total). Nearly three-fourths of the import value increase was accounted for by fresh bananas, generated primarily by increased imports from Ecuador and Panama. Ten percent of the value increase was accounted for by fresh apples, chiefly by increased imports from New Zealand and France of varieties believed to be in short supply domestically.

Alvin Macomber  
724-1765

Table 4.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
Live animals, except birds and poultry:								
Imports:								
Value	548,784	640,159	476,872	426,137	-11	156,387	108,552	-31
Exports:								
Value	302,888	270,368	195,628	203,672	4	122,838	76,419	-38
Cattle								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	920	753	626	449	-28	140	99	-29
Value	312,643	285,763	226,528	185,975	-18	71,190	39,775	-44
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	55	71	42	91	116	17	26	49
Value	44,035	56,496	33,994	83,942	147	14,331	26,410	84
Swine								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	447	1,322	951	1,084	14	348	222	-36
Value	56,753	155,556	113,063	113,613	0	44,126	22,050	-50
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	23	14	8	12	45	3	4	55
Value	10,556	7,991	5,643	5,622	0	1,673	2,467	47
Poultry and poultry meat								
Imports:								
Value	96,730	102,705	81,325	67,328	-17	25,819	19,362	-25
Exports:								
Value	371,428	362,840	269,028	242,590	-10	90,651	83,169	-8
Feathers and downs								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	18,477	19,365	15,757	13,990	-11	4,777	4,171	-13
Value	74,931	78,442	63,443	50,590	-20	19,809	13,868	-30
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,680	3,711	2,946	2,811	-5	845	983	16
Value	33,415	30,101	23,869	20,331	-15	6,269	6,463	3
Meat, except poultry meat								
Imports:								
Value	2,121,893	2,129,783	1,594,694	1,761,860	10	594,278	605,677	2
Exports:								
Value	979,188	989,676	739,893	710,234	-4	244,805	242,239	-1
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,246,800	1,138,409	831,043	1,000,927	20	317,604	397,376	25
Value	1,160,670	1,027,300	762,381	831,126	9	288,408	309,770	7
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	178,517	218,711	164,366	167,511	2	58,717	62,467	6
Value	340,984	417,884	310,098	324,199	5	110,306	113,066	3

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	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	268,313	457,898	340,149	433,009	27	125,427	132,145	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	196,664	335,505	248,259	300,872	21	94,715	91,777	-3
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	124,845	93,139	72,226	53,184	-26	17,227	13,228	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	146,402	89,655	72,593	36,375	-50	13,158	9,249	-30
Sausage								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,660	12,005	8,498	9,170	8	3,242	3,010	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,886	16,941	11,958	12,378	4	4,436	3,824	-14
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,921	5,738	4,314	4,843	12	1,451	1,658	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,980	7,691	5,796	6,176	7	2,104	2,156	2
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	48,670	53,621	39,783	46,734	17	13,884	15,501	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	63,586	60,956	45,113	50,872	13	16,151	16,635	3
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	31,265	22,695	16,742	14,048	-16	4,848	4,428	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,084	23,633	17,114	13,150	-23	4,841	4,071	-16
Fish, fresh or frozen								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,304,237	1,356,100	1,044,654	1,136,319	9	361,144	376,314	4
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	626,438	611,580	520,116	686,972	32	359,674	519,688	44
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	66,569	67,811	44,822	43,710	-2	14,248	13,427	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	68,891	70,944	45,648	46,219	1	15,233	15,264	0
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	13,385	4,899	3,073	6,929	125	1,713	2,542	48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,369	6,207	4,306	9,116	112	2,025	4,860	140
Fish, in airtight containers								
Imports:								
Quantity (number)-----	180,342	232,743	185,222	265,676	43	77,852	88,418	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	200,357	242,207	191,652	264,034	38	80,020	89,936	12
Exports:								
Quantity (number)-----	65,663	57,162	33,450	39,087	17	10,950	9,264	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	106,397	95,332	53,872	64,963	21	16,323	13,519	-17

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sardines								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	35,247	44,750	32,912	45,344	38	12,733	11,443	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33,700	41,805	30,791	37,425	22	11,028	10,043	-9
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,012	884	678	292	-57	324	43	-87
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	689	583	458	261	-43	198	38	-80
Tuna								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	122,329	162,312	133,431	189,711	42	59,066	66,087	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	137,323	167,269	137,658	187,749	36	60,574	66,565	10
Other fish in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	22,489	25,129	18,550	29,978	62	5,906	10,715	81
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,839	30,642	21,540	35,801	66	7,769	12,342	59
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,162	7,315	6,509	3,424	-47	3,459	1,689	-51
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,714	7,957	6,839	4,213	-38	3,339	2,143	-36
Shellfish								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	568,141	576,219	413,068	462,881	12	147,389	164,273	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,018,382	2,016,876	1,456,641	1,487,563	2	503,193	518,487	3
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	65,320	54,421	43,380	50,569	17	11,147	11,994	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	180,348	144,883	108,705	109,735	1	26,492	26,798	1
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	2,879	1,898	1,288	1,870	45	535	236	-56
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,617	7,062	4,503	6,628	47	1,652	671	-59
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	2,053	3,170	2,126	2,317	9	720	958	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,649	7,335	5,292	4,977	-6	1,744	1,989	14
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	13,939	12,870	9,495	17,103	80	2,296	7,674	234
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,087	5,180	3,979	8,573	115	897	4,097	356
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	634,608	665,933	522,424	591,659	13	231,680	244,493	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	251,148	215,093	167,739	177,422	6	73,332	64,982	-11

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Butter								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,692	1,635	1,154	1,417	23	285	482	69
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,063	1,842	1,228	1,342	9	381	409	7
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	60,795	97,393	77,491	51,146	-34	37,588	13,237	-65
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,855	62,471	50,203	36,111	-28	24,603	9,633	-61
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	31	130	112	221	97	7	35	396
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30	75	60	117	93	6	23	253
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	11,305	9,260	7,162	6,394	-11	2,209	1,381	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,201	4,737	3,687	3,085	-16	1,138	672	-41
Cheeses								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	286,246	306,019	211,146	202,102	-4	84,133	74,914	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	383,296	385,155	266,471	245,412	-8	102,852	91,333	-11
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	38,463	36,885	28,616	23,101	-19	10,895	9,396	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,074	32,697	25,304	19,915	-21	8,520	7,741	-9
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32	111	58	131	123	24	66	172
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,932	3,979	3,112	3,066	-1	1,135	1,178	4
Ice cream								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----		16	16		-96	7		-92
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		50	50	4	-91	21	2	-87
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	1,198	1,244	1,004	992	-1	403	338	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,992	3,271	2,594	2,533	-2	987	875	-11
Eggs								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,107	26,065	23,423	10,098	-57	5,404	3,838	-29
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	56,216	52,260	36,303	40,390	11	14,231	14,058	-1



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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Hides and skins								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	63,090	69,614	53,131	57,231	8	19,765	19,744	0
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	800,256	1,165,177	881,202	824,589	-6	278,509	265,154	-5
Cattle hides								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	667	717	456	806	77	165	242	47
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,061	23,010	15,494	20,169	30	6,010	6,594	10
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	22,452	26,408	19,905	20,005	1	6,097	6,394	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	742,174	1,086,433	821,457	770,033	-6	259,875	246,419	-5
Leather								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	298,542	403,208	318,160	290,086	-9	126,810	86,136	-32
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	248,516	310,817	236,493	225,109	-5	78,411	74,055	-6
Cattle hide upper leather								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	48,018	51,178	39,699	34,003	-14	14,696	11,107	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	45,556	51,799	39,957	36,966	-7	15,120	11,540	-24
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	17,891	15,543	11,812	12,481	6	3,409	3,597	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,128	19,349	15,045	16,055	7	4,379	4,353	-1
Furskins								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	157,061	200,396	169,892	167,911	-1	35,960	31,359	-13
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	271,414	282,020	240,968	239,903	0	30,484	29,928	-2
Mink furskins								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	3,148	3,651	3,116	3,043	-2	525	390	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	79,349	102,652	88,410	91,398	3	15,310	12,027	-21
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	3,228	3,539	3,177	2,940	-7	418	437	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	90,489	104,435	93,938	87,922	-6	13,801	13,852	0
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,082	54,261	33,208	37,448	13	21,589	24,951	16
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,667	3,093	2,218	1,710	-23	599	557	-7

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Live plants								
Imports:								
Value	29,728	40,684	29,991	31,918	6	7,209	7,722	7
Exports:								
Value	36,264	31,212	24,307	24,833	2	4,751	4,971	5
Seeds								
Imports:								
Value	79,742	70,767	54,469	53,257	-2	14,327	16,916	18
Exports:								
Value	186,732	200,250	130,741	124,232	-5	43,594	42,513	-2
Grains								
Imports:								
Value	71,541	120,577	87,534	97,478	11	28,227	27,519	-3
Exports:								
Value	13,817,392	14,792,460	10,961,208	7,511,793	-31	3,824,236	1,874,113	-51
Corn								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	815	2,755	1,932	1,272	-34	498	43	-91
Value	8,126	30,040	23,706	12,536	-47	2,078	468	-77
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	1,875,068	1,932,386	1,326,498	1,221,528	-8	371,525	266,609	-28
Value	6,473,568	7,073,751	5,104,926	3,900,109	-24	1,402,117	792,462	-43
Rice (paddy and brown)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,097	2,471	1,693	5,497	225	756	1,078	42
Value	1,196	828	574	1,827	218	261	344	32
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,258,941	689,510	569,928	744,785	31	184,765	338,170	83
Value	170,807	92,183	78,231	87,153	11	18,495	40,563	119
Wheat								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	1,959	3,709	3,227	7,160	122	1,961	4,458	127
Value	5,838	15,080	13,071	27,653	112	8,219	16,861	105
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	1,413,320	1,552,136	1,185,622	681,506	-43	522,156	222,995	-57
Value	6,235,254	6,476,907	4,960,359	2,742,159	-45	2,128,917	843,534	-60
Milled grain products								
Imports:								
Value	19,697	22,224	16,370	26,676	63	5,214	7,529	44
Exports:								
Value	1,141,885	1,070,273	861,546	675,886	-22	274,815	212,155	-23

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Milled rice								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,608	62,634	45,109	94,470	109:	12,329	24,532	99
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	11,148	13,397	9,640	17,187	78:	2,615	4,369	67
Value (1,000 dollars)-----								
Milled wheat								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)---	4,031,278	4,087,981	3,163,120	2,522,162	-20:	1,156,257	918,908	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	754,816	753,307	585,441	407,507	-30:	212,623	146,143	-31
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)---	157	142	107	107	0:	40	34	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,105	2,124	1,651	1,499	-9:	647	518	-20
Malts and starches								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	52,092	26,291	22,804	23,551	3:	4,293	6,761	57
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	320,289	259,528	229,457	222,906	-3:	47,275	53,741	14
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	29,708	34,884	24,878	32,836	32:	8,158	10,500	29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,143	54,783	37,726	33,157	-12:	13,701	8,198	-40
Malts								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	66,214	69,255	44,079	75,655	72:	15,975	24,779	55
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,305	9,427	6,167	8,335	35:	2,125	2,522	19
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	59,465	168,586	102,190	78,917	-23:	38,067	12,236	-68
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,331	23,001	13,659	11,702	-14:	4,965	1,926	-61
Starches								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	17,899	22,267	16,181	21,771	35:	5,217	7,093	36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,028	31,162	23,707	20,512	-13:	8,470	6,037	-29
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,279,966	2,807,221	2,360,552	2,277,047	-4:	342,128	326,010	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	566,833	599,814	500,267	543,934	9:	75,457	64,637	-14
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,821,088	1,866,079	1,415,501	1,104,959	-22:	352,434	263,546	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	377,824	389,517	301,604	234,588	-22:	72,899	58,238	-20
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	390,585	388,281	315,696	317,550	1:	3,433	3,115	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	54,466	46,178	28,975	68,151	135:	846	745	-12
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	31,001	30,419	23,164	14,023	-39:	10,790	6,222	-42
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,628	3,999	2,970	2,283	-23:	918	965	5

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	738,195	824,294	740,108	741,063	0	93,932	83,073	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	228,870	174,829	158,045	151,782	-4	21,906	12,858	-41
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	175,524	159,337	117,710	108,490	-8	35,912	35,945	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	48,007	42,563	33,426	26,813	-20	9,926	8,545	-14
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	81,740	95,833	69,847	79,625	14	22,198	22,963	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,686	46,560	35,274	38,144	8	12,264	12,388	1
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,098,955	1,087,574	688,736	703,634	2	205,817	226,275	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	268,199	284,013	184,678	187,460	2	52,470	56,704	8
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	212,118	244,107	189,745	176,092	-7	55,380	50,142	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	107,782	97,947	72,627	65,977	-9	22,987	19,607	-15
Mushrooms and truffles								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	16,326	171,869	149,637	118,222	-21	47,232	41,722	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,024	186,347	158,107	124,227	-21	53,025	40,768	-23
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,440	5,601	1,564	1,699	9	624	484	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,590	6,398	1,586	1,536	-3	635	474	-25
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	13,299	169,053	147,485	116,352	-21	46,450	41,119	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,328	165,726	142,999	110,028	-23	46,959	35,903	-24
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	294	2,483	584	647	11	204	206	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	230	2,780	522	531	2	193	173	-10
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	310,620,620	310,351,746	231,578,908	256,935,733	11	81,986,705	95,915,622	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	251,699	324,423	238,379	256,117	7	91,256	106,847	17
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	1047,056,703	1279,046,710	759,844,267	1011,266,410	33	220,510,055	383,506,593	74
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	534,061	645,322	388,774	492,054	27	135,662	186,870	38

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Almonds								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	297,366	171,036	115,424	252,710	119	52,297	116,976	124
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	176,615,285	220,284,092	132,707,783	247,393,506	86	57,654,161	105,977,781	84
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	243,605	315,841	205,462	290,290	41	83,442	115,185	38
Filberts								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	13,718,876	22,050,765	19,501,216	16,709,683	-14	5,654,613	1,934,527	-66
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,966	9,048	7,928	7,862	-1	2,353	918	-61
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	11,957,909	8,466,275	4,342,447	4,739,111	9	1,589,748	1,643,102	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,361	4,112	2,012	1,981	-2	854	774	-9
Pistachio nuts								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	6,310,288	22,304,804	15,108,033	13,276,755	-12	8,394,938	7,417,498	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,398	41,966	28,157	16,487	-41	15,656	8,822	-44
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	3,880,938	4,026,064	2,350,657	3,540,059	51	443,568	1,092,432	146
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,802	5,895	3,730	4,604	23	716	1,327	85
Fruit, fresh								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,089,526	7,755,948	6,142,796	7,023,628	14	1,597,944	2,009,461	26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	931,323	1,054,181	847,888	1,019,087	20	225,603	285,210	26
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,443,051	2,877,739	2,214,059	2,064,884	-7	646,826	603,003	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	833,499	762,328	584,249	569,823	-2	197,636	185,315	-6
Berries, fresh								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	39,928	46,274	27,910	31,165	12	23,748	25,078	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,962	24,281	15,955	18,135	14	11,360	13,143	16
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	54,461	50,586	41,461	34,553	-17	15,802	15,227	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,990	29,761	24,045	21,670	-10	10,784	11,695	8
Cherries, fresh								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	991	1,578	1,336	3,580	168	304	2,570	743
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	742	1,074	893	1,961	120	150	1,262	738
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	17,269	18,011	17,493	15,137	-13	13,269	6,476	-51
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,010	14,748	14,490	13,070	-10	11,085	6,236	-44

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Citrus fruit								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	198,822	264,891	182,721	211,224	16:	59,471	71,597	20
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	49,990	66,434	49,718	50,895	2:	16,290	15,483	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,153,343	1,722,935	1,380,739	1,357,387	-2:	245,974	287,815	17
Fruit, dried	454,950	409,743	327,675	346,862	6:	75,674	85,466	13
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	59,064	65,175	48,466	50,583	4:	6,343	5,175	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,314	41,804	29,573	32,623	10:	4,140	4,278	3
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	258,538	249,067	175,927	180,081	2:	64,221	65,276	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	177,319	161,203	111,828	114,771	3:	43,265	43,001	-1
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	666,206	818,250	655,949	816,076	24:	236,533	248,028	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	258,208	313,400	247,002	283,720	15:	88,685	86,305	-3
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	276,528	218,038	156,726	141,457	-10:	51,677	44,118	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	119,322	100,277	73,621	62,726	-15:	25,114	20,234	-19
Olive								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	106,744	111,231	87,093	101,841	17:	27,021	37,469	39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	77,026	86,004	64,939	62,323	-4:	21,822	21,470	-2
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,851	3,275	2,108	2,218	5:	575	635	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,749	2,318	1,488	1,491	0:	401	451	12
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	11,153	9,627	7,388	11,336	53:	2,823	3,897	38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,690	8,750	6,527	9,149	40:	2,624	3,248	24
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,604	3,973	3,520	2,395	-32:	1,527	913	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,321	1,663	1,289	1,054	-18:	633	269	-57
Sugar, sirups, and molasses								

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	2,940,688	3,646,548	2,296,732	1,909,429	-17	650,290	494,951	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,026,502	1,111,573	826,405	629,910	-24	239,380	149,556	-38
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	215,027	320,731	235,473	306,569	30	48,116	125,908	162
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	52,349	73,049	56,029	48,542	-13	11,623	18,123	56
Molasses								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	1,833,087	1,530,448	1,128,308	1,449,924	29	274,319	346,459	26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	83,701	98,998	76,828	73,970	-4	18,246	17,798	-2
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	285,455	154,732	144,294	185,944	29	43,981	12,756	-71
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,295	13,131	11,488	11,634	1	2,532	1,862	-26
Corn sweeteners								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)-----	9,338,853	22,094,109	16,599,334	18,935,209	14	8,068,364	6,451,280	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,545	3,845	2,823	3,583	27	1,374	1,245	-9
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)-----	36,921,774	35,521,467	26,977,163	16,767,300	-38	8,972,131	5,367,734	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,790	9,166	6,799	4,458	-34	2,167	1,383	-36
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	96,993	111,314	81,297	88,991	9	30,166	32,578	8
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,444	22,165	16,909	14,785	-13	5,055	4,987	-1
Cocoa and confectionery								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	1097,602,725	1200,664,998	922,321,042	1108,099,256	20	288,385,378	302,768,084	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	935,768	1,250,606	956,368	1,136,252	19	327,808	321,548	-2
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	71,908,231	81,690,432	56,248,216	58,177,924	3	19,689,326	18,846,149	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	81,677	97,822	65,120	74,029	14	23,371	24,831	6
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,905,666	3,476,962	2,708,678	2,661,935	-2	967,377	862,551	-11
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	110,174	110,494	83,472	83,084	0	29,295	27,144	-7

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Coffee								
Imports:								
Value	2,771,052	3,271,143	2,555,520	2,528,078	-1	913,659	823,818	-10
Exports:								
Value	98,398	95,415	71,756	72,057	0	24,937	23,304	-7
Spices								
Imports:								
Value	130,619	180,890	123,712	148,206	20	41,553	45,434	9
Exports:								
Value	21,283	23,126	17,372	15,853	-9	6,152	5,167	-16
Fruit juices								
Imports:								
Value	455,559	809,035	543,183	730,416	34	220,403	188,803	-14
Exports:								
Value	219,824	219,806	173,011	152,795	-12	58,053	48,934	-16
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages								
Imports:								
Value	47,395	65,690	45,653	98,439	116	22,162	40,247	82
Exports:								
Value	41,077	34,470	26,949	20,485	-24	9,705	7,407	-24
Ale, porter, stout, and beer								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	195,721	223,301	172,996	186,467	8	72,679	70,595	-3
Value	515,234	577,008	450,837	475,369	5	188,783	182,546	-3
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	17,840	11,402	8,953	18,568	107	2,634	8,248	213
Value	38,110	25,201	19,634	38,238	95	5,905	16,460	179
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	131,304	142,730	101,876	96,919	-5	37,823	31,909	-16
Value	854,674	955,243	675,189	679,354	1	247,948	233,877	-6
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	7,609	6,069	4,799	4,833	1	1,611	1,496	-7
Value	32,133	25,428	19,487	20,459	5	6,479	6,446	-1
Distilled spirits								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 proof gallons)	116,351	117,868	84,317	83,729	-1	27,646	30,500	10
Value	1,191,649	1,249,945	835,365	831,520	0	278,251	317,748	14
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 proof gallons)	8,801	7,539	5,505	5,693	3	2,144	2,017	-6
Value	60,621	65,981	46,866	55,634	19	18,067	18,812	4



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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Tobacco and tobacco products</b>								
Imports:								
Value	817,325	635,867	483,804	477,290	-1	181,995	171,394	-6
Exports:								
Value	2,647,287	2,703,556	1,697,023	1,847,292	9	516,162	645,536	25
Cigarettes								
Imports:								
Quantity (thousands)	740,595	790,750	567,135	688,197	21	213,102	197,427	-7
Value	11,064	12,897	9,157	8,518	-7	3,550	2,541	-28
Exports:								
Quantity (thousands)	60,697	56,516	40,562	42,590	5	14,088	16,832	19
Value	1,125,711	1,120,121	798,136	856,412	7	285,411	339,153	19
Cigars								
Imports:								
Quantity (thousands)	127,820	126,816	92,770	90,580	-2	36,415	31,292	-14
Value	44,849	47,635	35,259	31,813	-10	14,260	11,113	-22
Exports:								
Quantity (thousands)	129	103	87	79	-9	29	19	-32
Value	8,510	7,633	6,319	4,314	-32	2,259	1,181	-48
<b>Oilseeds</b>								
Imports:								
Value	80,582	73,133	52,681	62,784	19	11,381	14,540	28
Exports:								
Value	6,162,342	5,987,897	4,363,237	2,626,674	-40	730,220	492,904	-32
<b>Cottonseed</b>								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	100	86	86	1,765	1,944		1,765	
Value	14	9	9	92	840		92	
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,193	120,364	99,286	99,229	0	1,291	14,502	1,023
Value	1,615	17,307	14,898	10,978	-26	566	1,554	174
<b>Flaxseed</b>								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	192,881	167,942	150,243	256,815	71	21,235	67,206	216
Value	23,718	22,192	20,190	30,777	52	2,666	7,698	189
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,277	14,031	2,185	1,949	-11	1,201	576	-52
Value	473	1,389	122	123	1	68	31	-55
<b>Soybeans</b>								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,523	24,135	4,537	6,540	44	911	281	-69
Value	758	3,218	703	734	4	134	32	-76
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	50,106,209	43,067,053	29,744,989	23,566,816	-21	5,334,261	4,634,186	-13
Value	5,925,420	5,438,081	3,988,578	2,467,023	-38	690,635	457,046	-34

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Sunflower seed								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	85,156	53,940	29,753	33,975	14	2,230	3,729	67
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	9,570	7,826	4,671	4,437	-5	453	504	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----								
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,745,640	3,224,559	1,956,553	953,620	-51	143,441	240,914	68
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	222,586	511,822	344,398	133,796	-61	28,638	30,990	8
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----								
Corn oil								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,802,423	1,617,055	1,210,467	1,473,296	22	392,059	545,819	39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	461,856	671,770	500,088	476,525	-5	178,753	158,628	-11
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,737,966	6,888,067	5,285,351	4,171,205	-21	1,567,245	1,317,395	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,504,393	1,980,435	1,503,318	1,150,038	-23	440,639	345,511	-22
Cottonseed oil								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	88	331	139	122	-12	22	37	62
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33	114	79	73	-7	13	21	61
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	244,519	318,100	246,999	188,960	-23	64,921	51,933	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	89,560	126,669	96,151	73,756	-23	26,345	20,749	-21
Soybean oil								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	20,000			50	-23		50	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,554			4	0		4	
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	422,233	371,409	246,444	304,307	23	49,992	66,283	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	106,262	120,837	79,311	94,467	19	20,225	20,493	1
Soybean oil								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	69	162	79	20,317	25,421	42	14,567	34,293
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15	72	41	5,303	12,789	27	3,630	13,167
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,703,967	2,254,869	1,656,479	1,045,606	-37	428,761	342,860	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	414,548	731,795	537,247	356,832	-34	139,907	119,944	-14
Other vegetable oils								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,740,047	1,567,917	1,174,589	1,406,571	20	376,709	514,066	36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	445,037	654,485	487,264	456,648	-6	173,948	150,632	-13
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	705,202	518,672	395,349	295,152	-25	48,320	59,958	24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	188,646	177,116	135,227	102,007	-25	20,952	22,169	6

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Animal and marine-animal oils								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	31,962	35,707	25,978	35,768	38	11,143	14,127	27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,586	9,289	6,785	10,075	48	2,460	3,237	32
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,561,867	3,295,054	2,636,720	2,258,450	-14	941,863	766,863	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	660,641	760,207	605,045	485,748	-20	216,669	150,094	-31
Shortening and cooking oils								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,253	12,937	9,680	10,465	8	4,140	2,970	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,628	7,809	5,917	4,418	-25	2,303	1,101	-52
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	100,177	129,960	103,359	78,728	-24	33,386	29,496	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,733	63,808	50,335	37,225	-26	16,539	12,058	-27
Natural gums and resins, except pine								
gum								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	121,908	140,611	105,139	134,360	28	41,759	40,117	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	66,778	78,072	58,276	69,159	19	21,964	20,930	-5
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	13,298	18,625	15,911	10,262	-36	5,562	3,150	-43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,867	38,081	31,657	21,776	-31	9,850	7,167	-27
Edible preparations								
Bakery products, except bread								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	149,251,181	194,251,095	130,665,812	169,066,722	29	45,551,492	64,496,948	42
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	131,227	166,187	110,451	137,040	24	38,389	52,619	37
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	65,613,396	61,024,255	43,081,989	43,895,577	2	13,991,045	13,913,056	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,108	39,819	28,237	28,683	2	8,887	8,873	0
Bread made with yeast as the								
leavening substance								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	60,630,404	62,006,392	44,077,646	44,174,970	0	16,625,920	18,483,577	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,853	26,972	19,547	20,182	3	7,518	8,365	11
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	15,098,906	15,525,523	11,270,694	12,511,661	11	3,347,578	5,513,292	65
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,860	6,422	4,660	5,492	18	1,393	2,305	65
Cereal breakfast foods								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	14,860,639	38,941,387	28,507,229	29,863,576	5	13,817,793	6,034,048	-56
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,950	12,287	8,999	9,784	9	3,609	2,796	-23
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	43,746,530	46,920,100	32,143,286	25,225,611	-22	10,730,151	6,413,801	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,217	29,739	21,974	17,471	-20	7,252	4,667	-36

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Chewing gum								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,990,796	22,217,028	17,082,137	18,921,263	11:	7,064,125	7,544,554	7
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,396,287	7,231,901	5,699,298	5,159,130	-9:	1,967,648	1,570,780	-20
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes	8,486	9,157	7,108	6,866	-3:	2,669	2,196	-18
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	138,281,220	179,722,613	131,407,085	138,506,691	5:	45,432,062	44,977,333	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,754	61,283	45,129	46,701	3:	15,355	15,233	-1
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	14,342,615	15,356,331	11,095,668	10,621,898	-4:	3,793,925	2,648,931	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,993	9,512	6,712	6,436	-4:	2,406	1,710	-29
Sauces								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,754	47,432	35,938	35,550	-1:	12,154	12,396	2
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,921	38,844	28,642	25,594	-11:	9,605	7,878	-18
Soups								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	16,006,773	17,522,250	12,551,597	16,007,479	28:	3,901,745	4,499,911	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,262	25,877	19,041	21,653	14:	5,944	6,192	4
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	27,384,550	26,716,859	19,066,781	18,953,455	-1:	7,313,718	5,254,530	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,668	15,431	11,320	11,181	-1:	4,382	3,062	-30
Edible preparations, not specially provided for								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	257,830,382	481,674,294	340,173,164	313,869,597	-8:	142,517,443	109,065,815	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	157,233	235,038	171,800	196,527	14:	61,092	75,338	23
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	695,250,231	716,980,606	533,870,536	623,838,911	17:	182,478,885	188,200,086	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	399,416	414,635	319,515	309,110	-3:	96,768	101,516	5
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,085	1,256	939	952	1:	349	286	-18
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	162,878	191,876	147,882	153,130	4:	50,518	42,439	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,564	12,863	9,624	9,036	-6:	2,550	2,870	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,819,347	2,238,195	1,714,212	1,338,861	-22:	413,517	421,131	2

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Naval stores								
Imports:								
Value	7,337	5,960	4,122	6,124	49	2,005	1,678	-16
Exports:								
Value	41,855	44,747	34,752	33,596	-3	11,831	11,340	-4
Miscellaneous vegetable products								
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flowers or other fresh plant parts								
Imports:								
Value	163,033	214,199	163,892	166,400	2	42,893	40,038	-7
Exports:								
Value	9,803	8,564	6,712	3,160	-53	1,140	665	-42
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin								
Imports:								
Value	32,319	33,520	30,924	35,027	13	949	46	-95
Exports:								
Value	66,016	50,493	35,185	37,301	6	8,498	8,893	5
Tonka and vanilla beans								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	2,248,726	1,933,820	1,426,645	1,193,471	-16	336,716	495,712	47
Value	51,140	50,200	35,317	34,084	-3	8,863	14,220	60
Miscellaneous vegetable products								
Imports:								
Value	99,896	102,566	69,080	65,802	-5	26,581	20,610	-22
Exports:								
Value	53,400	51,647	39,058	41,171	5	12,949	13,972	8

Table 5.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1985 1/

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

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1/ Appendix A contains a detailed description of the specific import and export gates which are currently used in the Commission's trade-monitoring system.

Table 5.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1985

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Malts and starches-----				
Malts-----	1	1	(1)	(4) 9 10
Starches-----	4 (7)	4 (7)	(1)	(4) 9 10
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	1	1	(1)	(4) 9 10
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	9	1 7	(1)(4)	(1)(4) 7
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	(1)(4)(7)		(4) 7	(1)(4) 7
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated-----				(1)
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)-----				
Mushrooms and truffles-----	(1)(4)	(1)(4)	(1)(4)	
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried-----	(1)(4)	(1)(4)	9	4 9
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved-----			6	6
Almonds-----	6 (8) 9 10	6 (8) 10	6	3 6
Filberts-----	(3)(6)		10	6 10
Pistachio nuts-----	(3)(8)	(3)(8)	3 6	
Fruit, fresh-----				
Berries, fresh-----				
Cherries, fresh-----	3 6	3 6 9	(3)(6)	
Citrus fruit-----				
Fruit, dried-----	9	4	(4)	(4)
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)-----				
Olives-----	6 (8)			
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances-----	1 4	1 4	(1)(4)(7)	(4)
Sugar, sirups, and molasses-----				
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane-----			3 6 (8) 9 10	6 (8) 9
Molasses-----	10	10	(6) 8	9
Corn sweeteners-----			(6)	(6)
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey-----				
Cocoa and confectionery-----				
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate-----				
Coffee-----				
Spices-----				
Fruit juices-----		2		
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages-----	3	3 9	3 6 9	3 6 9
Ale, porter, stout, and beer-----				
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages-----				
Distilled spirits-----				
Tobacco and tobacco products-----			1	
Cigarettes-----	9		(3)(6)	
Cigars-----				
Oilseeds-----	9			
Cottonseed-----	3 6 8 9 10	3 6 (8) 9 10	3 6 (8) 9	
Flaxseed-----	3 6	3 6	(3)(6) 9	9

Table 5.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1985

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



### Forest Products 1/

The United States posted a trade deficit of \$1.5 billion for forest products during the third quarter of 1985; this compares with a \$1.4 billion deficit posted during the third quarter of 1984. The deficit for the first 9 months of 1985 reached \$4.2 billion; this compares with \$3.4 billion during the corresponding period of 1984. From the third quarter of 1984 to the third quarter of 1985, U.S. imports declined by 2 percent and U.S. exports declined by 8 percent (table 6, fig. 2).

U.S. imports of forest products declined from \$3.6 billion in the third quarter of 1984 to \$3.5 billion in the third quarter of 1985. Canada supplied 70 percent of all U.S. imports during both third quarters. Roughly three-fourths of all imports from Canada consists of newsprint, softwood lumber, and woodpulp. U.S. imports from Canada remained relatively constant at \$2.5 billion during both third quarters. The U.S. trade deficit with Canada also remained steady near \$2.1 billion during both third quarters. During 1985, the Commission conducted three investigations focusing on imported forest products from Canada: molded pulp egg filler flats; softwood lumber; and roofing shakes and shingles. The Commission also recently concluded an investigation on imported photo albums and photo album filler pages from Korea and Hong Kong.

U.S. exports of forest products declined by 8 percent from \$2.1 billion in the third quarter of 1984 to \$2.0 billion in the third quarter of 1985. U.S. exports of woodpulp, printed material, logs, and paperboards, collectively accounted for close to two-thirds of all U.S. forest product exports. U.S. exports to Canada declined by 7 percent from \$415 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$384 million in the third quarter of 1985. Exports to Canada include a wide variety of forest products including printed material, paper products, and wood products. U.S. exports to Japan remained close to \$430 million during both third quarters. About two-thirds of all exports to Japan consist of rough wood products and woodpulp. U.S. exports to the European Community declined by 19 percent from \$429 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$346 million in the third quarter of 1985. U.S. exports to China increased by 47 percent, from \$75 million during 1984 to \$111 million during the corresponding third quarter of 1985. During the third quarter of 1985, 86 percent of all U.S. exports to China were softwood logs.

### Wood and wood products 2/

The United States posted a trade deficit of \$700 million for wood and wood products during the third quarter of 1985; this compares with a \$693 million deficit posted in the third quarter of 1984. Both U.S. imports and U.S. exports increased slightly between corresponding third quarters. U.S. imports of wood and wood products increased from \$1.3 billion in the third quarter of 1984 to \$1.4 billion during the third quarter of 1985. U.S.

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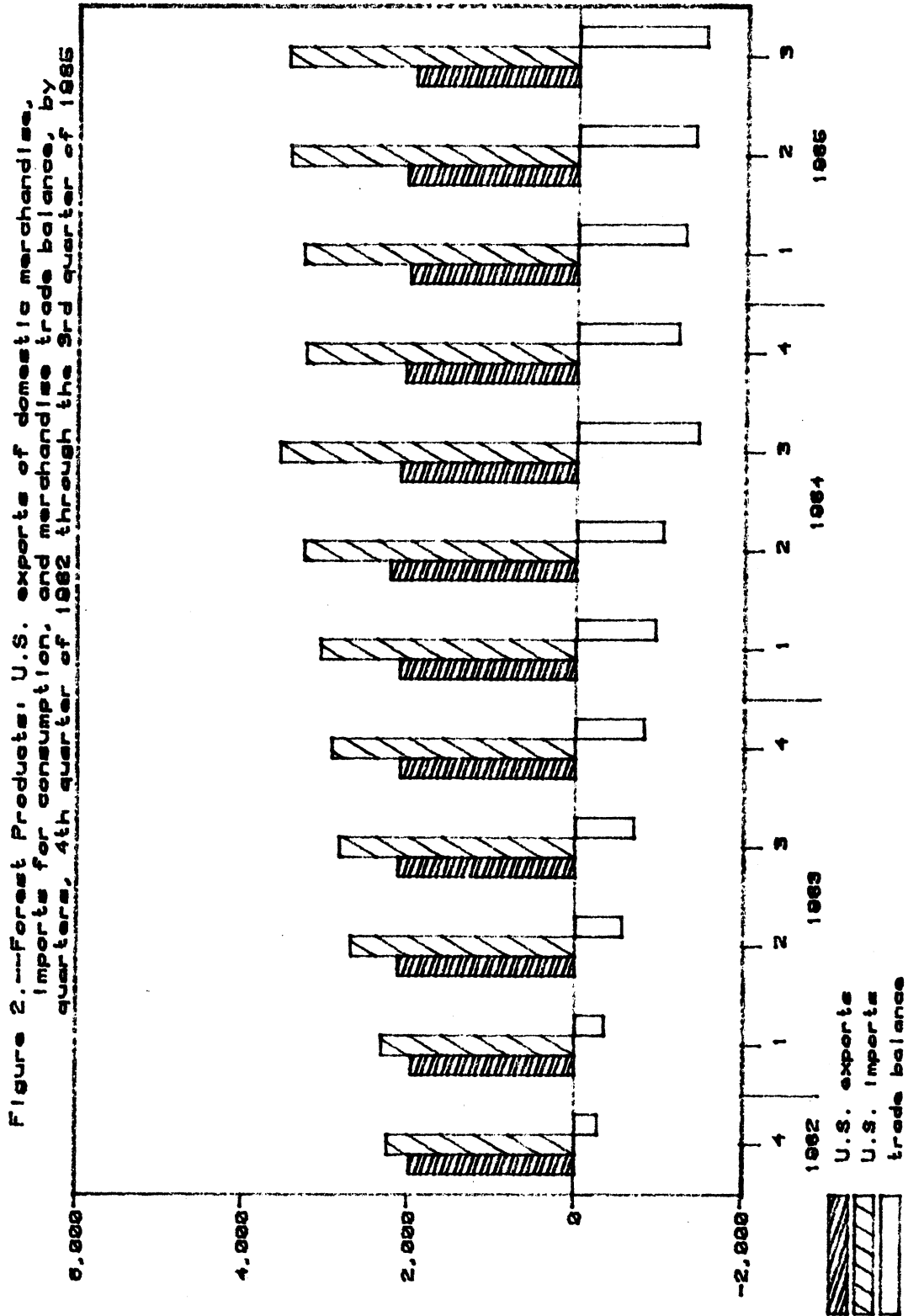
1/ Included are all commodities classified in schedule 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

2/ Wood and wood products are found in parts 1, 2, and 3, schedule 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated.

Table 6.--Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1984, January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985 1/

(In thousands of dollars)					
Item	1984	January- September 1985	July- September 1984	July September 1985	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:					
Canada-----	1,655,283	1,172,807	415,087	384,312	
Japan-----	1,749,833	1,289,927	427,590	429,441	
EC-----	1,808,198	1,150,014	428,952	346,097	
Brazil-----	40,902	31,810	12,250	12,104	
Hong Kong-----	93,961	62,676	26,379	19,863	
India-----	36,389	52,450	10,460	14,777	
Korea-----	337,532	253,361	90,535	77,040	
Mexico-----	523,452	413,253	128,538	140,886	
Taiwan-----	199,060	141,117	49,527	43,735	
OPEC-----	358,039	219,685	97,811	65,771	
WNES-----	355,538	314,922	75,130	110,995	
China-----	343,746	312,238	70,065	109,702	
All other-----	1,427,294	943,666	372,770	318,787	
Total-----	8,585,488	6,045,692	2,135,034	1,963,813	
U.S. imports for consumption:					
Canada-----	9,490,139	7,310,438	2,512,937	2,452,676	
Japan-----	279,913	238,183	77,950	84,934	
EC-----	984,264	770,335	301,019	277,370	
Brazil-----	254,026	165,885	68,502	64,427	
Hong Kong-----	91,157	73,808	25,995	29,315	
India-----	6,179	5,305	1,734	1,973	
Korea-----	86,556	57,350	20,997	17,071	
Mexico-----	271,201	207,950	67,608	78,660	
Taiwan-----	461,750	335,811	142,042	129,762	
OPEC-----	184,553	186,209	50,125	59,594	
WNES-----	98,958	74,410	25,177	24,891	
China-----	82,669	62,157	21,775	20,205	
All other-----	1,022,457	839,471	289,207	276,232	
Total-----	13,231,158	10,265,160	3,583,301	3,496,912	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:					
Canada-----	-7,834,855	-6,137,630	-2,097,849	-2,068,364	
Japan-----	1,469,920	1,051,743	349,640	344,507	
EC-----	823,934	379,678	127,932	68,727	
Brazil-----	-213,124	-134,074	-56,252	-52,323	
Hong Kong-----	2,803	-11,132	383	-9,452	
India-----	30,210	47,145	8,725	12,803	
Korea-----	250,976	196,010	69,537	59,968	
Mexico-----	252,251	205,303	60,929	62,225	
Taiwan-----	-262,690	-194,694	-92,515	-86,026	
OPEC-----	173,486	33,476	47,685	6,176	
WNES-----	256,580	240,511	49,953	86,103	
China-----	261,076	250,081	48,290	89,497	
All other-----	404,837	104,194	83,562	42,554	
Total-----	-4,645,670	-4,219,468	-1,448,267	-1,533,098	

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



exports increased from \$621 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$670 million during the third quarter of 1985. The September 1985 year-to-date level of imports reached \$3.9 billion and the 1985 year-to-date level of exports reached \$2.0 billion.

U.S. imports of softwood lumber from Canada account for 55 percent of all wood and wood product imports. In October 1985, the Commission concluded a factfinding investigation concerning U.S. imports of softwood lumber. <sup>1/</sup> The imports of softwood lumber from Canada increased from 3.5 billion board feet, valued at \$670 million, in the third quarter of 1984 to 3.7 billion board feet, valued at \$754 million, during the third quarter of 1985. The unit value of these imports increased from \$190 per thousand board feet (MBF) to \$202 per MBF during the comparable third quarters. U.S. imports of shakes and shingles from Canada remained steady at 1.4 million squares <sup>2/</sup> during the corresponding third quarters; however, the value decreased from \$55 million (\$39.64 per square) in the third quarter of 1984 to \$52 million (\$37.65 per square) during the third quarter of 1985. <sup>3/</sup> U.S. imports of hardwood lumber from all sources increased from 64 million board feet, valued at \$33 million, in the third quarter of 1984 to 77 million board feet, valued at \$39 million, during the third quarter of 1985. U.S. imports of plywood and building boards declined by 7 percent, from \$227 million during the third quarter of 1984 to \$212 million during the corresponding third quarter of 1985. U.S. housing starts, a principal indicator of domestic activity, increased from 458,000 units in the third quarter of 1984 to 467,000 units in the third quarter of 1985.

U.S. exports of wood and wood products increased by 8 percent to \$670 million during the third quarter of 1985. Exports of logs accounted for 48 percent of all wood and wood products exports. Log exports increased from 812 million board feet, valued at \$262 million, in the third quarter of 1984 to 992 million board feet, valued at \$319 million, during the third quarter of 1985. This increase represents a consistent unit value (\$322 per MBF) but a quantity increase of 22 percent. U.S. exports of logs to China and Japan increased by \$41 million and \$27 million, respectively, during the third quarter of 1984 and the corresponding third quarter of 1985. U.S. exports of prefabricated buildings more than tripled from \$5.5 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$18.4 million in the third quarter of 1985. In the third quarter of 1985, prefabricated building exports to Egypt reached \$5.6 million (\$253,000 in the third quarter of 1984) and exports to the Philippines reached \$3.4 million (nonexistent in the previous third quarter). There was a slight downturn of U.S. exports of lumber during the third quarter of 1984 and the corresponding third quarter of 1985. U.S. lumber exports fell from 502 million board feet, valued at \$199 million, in the third quarter of 1984 to 464 million board feet, valued at \$182 million, during the third quarter of 1985.

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<sup>1/</sup> Conditions Relating to the Importation of Softwood Lumber into the United States, Investigation No. 332-210, U.S. ITC Publication 1765.

<sup>2/</sup> One square is equal to 100 square feet of surface area.

<sup>3/</sup> On Sept. 25, 1985, the Commission instituted investigation No. TA-201-~~36~~, Wood Shakes and Shingles. The final notification to the President is due on Mar. 25, 1986.

Pulp, paper, and printed material 1/

The United States posted a trade deficit of \$833 million for pulp, paper, and printed material during the third quarter of 1985; this compares with a \$756 million deficit posted during the third quarter of 1984. The September year-to-date deficit reached \$2.3 billion in 1985 compared with \$1.8 billion for the corresponding period of 1984. Both U.S. imports and U.S. exports declined during the third quarter of 1984 and the corresponding third quarter of 1985. U.S. imports declined from \$2.3 billion in the third quarter of 1984 to \$2.1 billion during the third quarter of 1985. U.S. exports declined from \$1.5 billion to \$1.3 billion during the third quarter of 1984 and the corresponding third quarter of 1985. September 1985 year-to-date imports reached \$6.4 billion and year-to-date exports reached \$4.0 billion.

U.S. imports of woodpulp remained near 1.1 million short tons during both third quarters of 1984 and 1985. However, the unit value for chemical woodpulp (about 90 percent of all the woodpulp imported) declined by 25 percent, from \$439 per short ton in the third quarter of 1984 to \$329 per short ton in the third quarter of 1985. This contributed to the 25 percent decline in the value of woodpulp imports from \$483 million to \$364 million during the third quarter of 1984 and the corresponding third quarter of 1985. U.S. imports of newsprint, historically the largest U.S. import commodity, remained virtually unchanged during both third quarters. The quantity of newsprint imports remained near 2.1 million short tons and the total value and unit value of these imports increased roughly by 1 percent to \$886 million at \$426 per short ton during the third quarter of 1985. U.S. imports of printing/writing paper grades declined by 15 percent (by quantity), from 1.2 billion pounds, valued at \$340 million, in the third quarter of 1984 to 977 million pounds, valued at \$288 million, during the third quarter of 1985. This downturn reflects a higher level of inventory held by domestic printers and paper mills during the third quarter of 1985. Between the third quarter of 1984 and the corresponding third quarter of 1985, U.S. imports of paper boxes declined by \$10 million (from \$26 million to \$16 million) and U.S. imports of miscellaneous treated papers increased by \$11 million (from \$60 million to \$71 million). These two changes are attributed to a shift by a major aseptic food packaging firm that used to import unassembled paper boxes in the third quarter of 1984 but was importing the treated paper in rolls (later made into boxes in the United States) during the third quarter of 1985. U.S. imports of all printed material increased by 9 percent from \$276 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$300 million in the third quarter of 1985.

All significant U.S. export categories of pulp, paper, and printed material experienced value declines during the third quarter of 1984 and the third quarter of 1985. Although U.S. exports of woodpulp increased in quantity from 902 million short tons to 969 million short tons, the value of total exports decreased from \$307 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$265 million during the third quarter of 1985. Similar to woodpulp imports, the unit value of woodpulp exports declined by 22 percent, from \$418 per short

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1/ Pulp, paper, and printed material include parts 4 and 5, schedule 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated.

ton in the third quarter of 1984 to \$328 per short ton <sup>1/</sup> in the third quarter of 1985. U.S. exports of wastepaper declined by 18 percent, in terms of quantity and by 5 percent in terms of unit value, resulting in a decline in total value from \$107 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$83 million during the third quarter of 1985. U.S. exports of kraft linerboard, the second leading export commodity behind woodpulp, declined from 1.2 billion pounds, valued at \$185 million, in the third quarter of 1984 to 1.0 billion pounds, valued at \$126 million, during the third quarter of 1985. U.S. exports of all printed material declined by 12 percent, from \$359 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$315 million during the third quarter of 1985.

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<sup>1/</sup> The unit value for exports of woodpulp consist of a weighted average for all pulps: 83 percent chemical pulps; 13 percent special alpha pulps; and 4 percent other pulps. <sup>38</sup>

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Rough wood products								
Imports:								
Value	303,762	334,402	260,091	236,544	-9	94,498	80,364	-15
Exports:								
Value	1,400,999	1,410,348	1,057,303	1,122,324	6	325,602	377,855	16
Logs								
Imports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)	164,999	146,909	114,956	73,905	-36	42,457	30,046	-29
Value	27,433	19,366	15,037	16,440	9	5,319	4,996	-6
Exports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)	3,502,126	3,494,925	2,551,403	2,915,505	14	811,686	992,227	22
Value	1,166,563	1,179,910	884,553	956,248	8	261,887	318,987	22
Softwood logs								
Imports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)	142,461	116,822	93,704	55,432	-41	35,188	20,316	-42
Value	24,102	14,624	11,692	13,801	18	4,132	4,141	0
Exports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)	3,390,618	3,369,371	2,461,435	2,828,380	15	788,718	971,628	23
Value	1,068,481	1,079,201	808,397	887,374	10	247,666	305,880	24
Hardwood logs								
Imports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)	22,538	30,087	21,250	18,473	-13	7,269	9,730	34
Value	3,330	4,741	3,345	2,639	-21	1,186	855	-28
Exports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)	111,508	125,554	89,968	87,125	-3	22,968	20,599	-10
Value	98,062	100,708	76,155	68,874	-10	14,220	13,106	-8
Lumber								
Imports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)	12,162,388	13,519,021	10,146,141	11,368,932	12	3,664,856	3,900,088	6
Value	2,700,689	2,848,680	2,178,164	2,359,295	8	748,393	838,442	12
Exports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)	2,321,654	2,065,605	1,580,346	1,424,563	-10	502,003	464,366	-7
Value	899,427	822,069	631,194	559,562	-11	199,347	182,008	-9
Softwood lumber								
Imports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)	11,739,612	12,995,985	9,749,966	10,908,389	12	3,539,570	3,752,892	6
Value	2,461,590	2,553,006	1,951,208	2,119,917	9	673,571	758,675	13
Exports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)	1,837,576	1,592,708	1,216,409	1,123,898	-8	388,195	366,176	-6
Value	602,442	531,685	409,596	368,997	-10	126,628	119,715	-5

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	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Hardwood lumber								
Imports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	239,099	294,295	219,919	259,157	18:	63,945	76,828	20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	120,071	141,724	106,957	123,313	15:	33,006	38,978	18
Exports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	449,508	443,331	342,399	279,052	-19:	107,331	90,098	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	288,423	282,891	216,095	184,641	-15:	71,144	60,084	-16
Millwork								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	121,941	145,664	110,424	117,245	6:	41,072	42,472	3
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	35,400	39,371	31,820	26,583	-16:	10,001	9,989	0
Miscellaneous wood manufactures								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	539,689	666,783	491,434	506,889	3:	203,039	197,244	-3
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	170,216	153,423	113,301	129,126	14:	35,438	48,776	38
Prefabricated buildings								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,609	6,526	4,370	8,659	98:	2,027	4,682	131
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33,551	25,008	18,088	40,897	126:	5,500	18,447	235
Plywood and building boards								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	754,032	870,371	680,369	657,747	-3:	226,906	211,550	-7
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	322,830	269,208	211,071	170,037	-19:	50,992	51,289	1
Hardwood veneer and plywood								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	552,990	545,010	434,234	412,076	-5:	135,575	128,661	-5
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	100,584	90,061	70,349	53,464	-24:	19,516	17,643	-10
Softwood veneer and plywood								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,236	33,023	25,620	26,611	4:	10,325	8,946	-13
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	151,786	99,697	78,735	60,700	-23:	14,485	14,854	3
Particle board								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 M. square feet)-----	645	955	719	750	4:	289	268	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	83,704	131,777	97,614	102,574	5:	39,618	37,215	-6
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 M. square feet)-----	94	108	83	80	-4:	24	27	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,723	26,198	20,824	16,234	-22:	5,727	5,516	-4



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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wood pulp:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,093:	4,490:	3,315:	3,370:	2:	1,131:	1,119:	-1
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1,472,477:	1,844,766:	1,354,834:	1,171,563:	-14:	482,806:	364,242:	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,746:	3,678:	2,790:	2,945:	6:	901:	968:	7
Waste paper:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1,431,826:	1,565,490:	1,178,524:	1,098,155:	-7:	398,425:	350,200:	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----								
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	159:	161:	126:	122:	-4:	39:	40:	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,645:	27,244:	21,923:	22,759:	4:	7,237:	7,259:	0
Building papers:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	3,742:	3,818:	2,960:	2,459:	-17:	970:	792:	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	308,917:	408,814:	305,318:	266,243:	-13:	106,795:	82,648:	-23
Building papers:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	392,477:	362,372:	268,810:	271,477:	1:	109,960:	97,763:	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	48,755:	46,490:	34,505:	38,754:	12:	14,003:	14,836:	6
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	31,991:	37,086:	27,372:	24,329:	-11:	10,415:	8,341:	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,373:	12,485:	9,069:	7,921:	-13:	3,334:	2,874:	-14
Industrial paperboard:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	270,076:	389,576:	304,286:	241,054:	-21:	102,353:	78,535:	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	43,479:	66,818:	50,966:	42,493:	-17:	17,621:	13,682:	-22
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,162,443:	5,796,397:	4,567,718:	3,999,435:	-12:	1,556,243:	1,412,030:	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,098,019:	1,134,624:	887,203:	741,037:	-16:	306,800:	240,733:	-22
Containerboard (kraft linerboard)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	96,236:	140,053:	106,620:	75,885:	-29:	33,221:	22,690:	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,041:	22,216:	16,427:	12,555:	-24:	4,989:	3,639:	-27
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,548,325:	4,108,567:	3,273,868:	2,730,374:	-17:	1,151,713:	995,871:	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	583,396:	632,160:	496,397:	373,708:	-25:	185,024:	126,305:	-32
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,569,885:	4,772,989:	3,564,282:	3,823,353:	7:	1,300,013:	1,253,996:	-4
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	539,701:	560,162:	424,352:	393,690:	-7:	134,250:	123,998:	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----								

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	:Percent: :change :from :(3) to :(4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	:Percent: :change :from :(6) to :(7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Newsprint:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	6,919:	7,893:	5,943:	6,353:	7:	2,101:	2,080:	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,757,523:	3,299,569:	2,452,399:	2,723,432:	11:	881,359:	886,302:	1
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1179,479,286:	306:	231:	235:	2:	75:	73:	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	127,118:	133,963:	101,268:	94,861:	-6:	32,458:	30,511:	-6
Wallpaper								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	54,519:	73,893:	57,250:	53,417:	-7:	19,122:	18,910:	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	119,636:	152,007:	117,879:	106,888:	-9:	39,438:	36,979:	-6
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,927:	3,443:	2,546:	3,021:	19:	849:	992:	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,456:	8,321:	5,923:	6,949:	17:	2,059:	2,146:	4
Albums								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	44,758:	52,843:	42,168:	41,154:	-2:	13,322:	10,706:	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,551:	52,862:	40,540:	42,918:	6:	11,737:	11,946:	2
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	3,553:	2,007:	1,647:	1,347:	-18:	576:	501:	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,362:	2,511:	1,977:	1,662:	-16:	581:	570:	-2
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	485,665:	610,786:	462,957:	494,626:	7:	171,783:	172,645:	1
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	803,517:	807,852:	614,736:	551,748:	-10:	197,792:	172,602:	-13
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	64,081:	72,660:	56,349:	41,003:	-27:	24,158:	14,935:	-38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	78,407:	79,543:	61,965:	46,140:	-26:	26,127:	16,244:	-38
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	318,154:	400,449:	321,513:	207,899:	-35:	84,919:	60,795:	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	136,894:	154,029:	118,355:	95,373:	-19:	38,431:	28,008:	-27
Miscellaneous books								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	352,030:	479,149:	358,600:	395,315:	10:	147,098:	150,973:	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	356,539:	481,194:	352,924:	393,489:	11:	129,450:	149,894:	16
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	243,157:	249,817:	186,835:	167,894:	-10:	64,140:	56,454:	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	600,396:	633,582:	477,330:	444,264:	-7:	165,244:	149,089:	-10

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
Printed matter								
Imports:								
Value								
Exports:								
Value								
Newspapers								
Imports:								
Value								
Exports:								
Value								
Periodicals								
Imports:								
Value								
Exports:								
Value								
Decalcomanias								
Imports:								
Quantity								
Value								
Exports:								
Quantity								
Value								

Table 8.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1985 1/

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

1/ Appendix A contains a detailed description of the specific import and export gates which are currently used in the Commission's trade-monitoring system.

Textiles, Apparel, and Footwear 1/

The fibers, textile mill products, and apparel trade deficit rose by almost 18 percent to \$10.7 billion during January–September 1985 compared with the corresponding period of 1984 (table 9, fig. 3). Exports, valued at \$4.3 billion, were down approximately 12 percent compared with exports during the third quarter of 1984; whereas imports, valued at \$15.1 billion, were up nearly 8 percent.

The apparel deficit increased from \$9.7 billion during January–September 1984 to \$10.6 billion in the corresponding period of 1985, or by about 9 percent. In terms of fibers and textile mill products, the trade balance shifted from a surplus of approximately \$578 million to a deficit of \$97 million; the first negative balance of trade reported for this sector during any January–September period.

During the third quarter of 1985, U.S. trade in fibers, textile mill products, and apparel reached a record deficit of \$4.4 billion, approximately 7 percent greater than the deficit incurred during the corresponding quarter of 1984, and almost 38 percent more than the \$3.2 billion deficit reported during the second quarter of 1985. U.S. imports of textiles (including fibers) and apparel increased by approximately \$100 million from the third quarter of 1984 to \$5.65 billion during the corresponding period of 1985. Exports decreased from \$1.4 billion during the third quarter of 1984 to \$1.2 billion during the corresponding period of 1985, or by about 14 percent. More than 90 percent of the deficit in fibers, textile mill products, and apparel came from the apparel sector, which worsened from \$4.0 billion during the third quarter of 1984 to nearly \$4.2 billion during the corresponding period of 1985, or by about 5 percent. The fiber and textile mill product deficit also widened from \$110 million to \$295 million, or by about 168 percent and accounted for approximately 7 percent of the deficit in the textiles (including fibers) and apparel sector during the third quarter of 1985.

The single largest import increase in fibers, textile mill products, and apparel was reported in sweaters that increased by \$95 million, from the third quarter of 1984 to \$780 million during the corresponding quarter of 1985. In terms of exports, the most significant decline occurred in raw cotton, which declined by \$210 million, or by almost one-half, to \$215 million during the third quarter of 1985.

U.S. trade in the footwear sector was marked by a deficit of \$1.65 billion during the third quarter of 1985, approximately 3 percent more than the deficit incurred during the third quarter of 1984, and approximately 33 percent more than the deficit of the previous quarter. The footwear deficit continued to be largely the result of increased imports of nonrubber footwear, which increased from \$1.48 billion during the third quarter of 1984 to \$1.57 billion during the corresponding period of 1985.

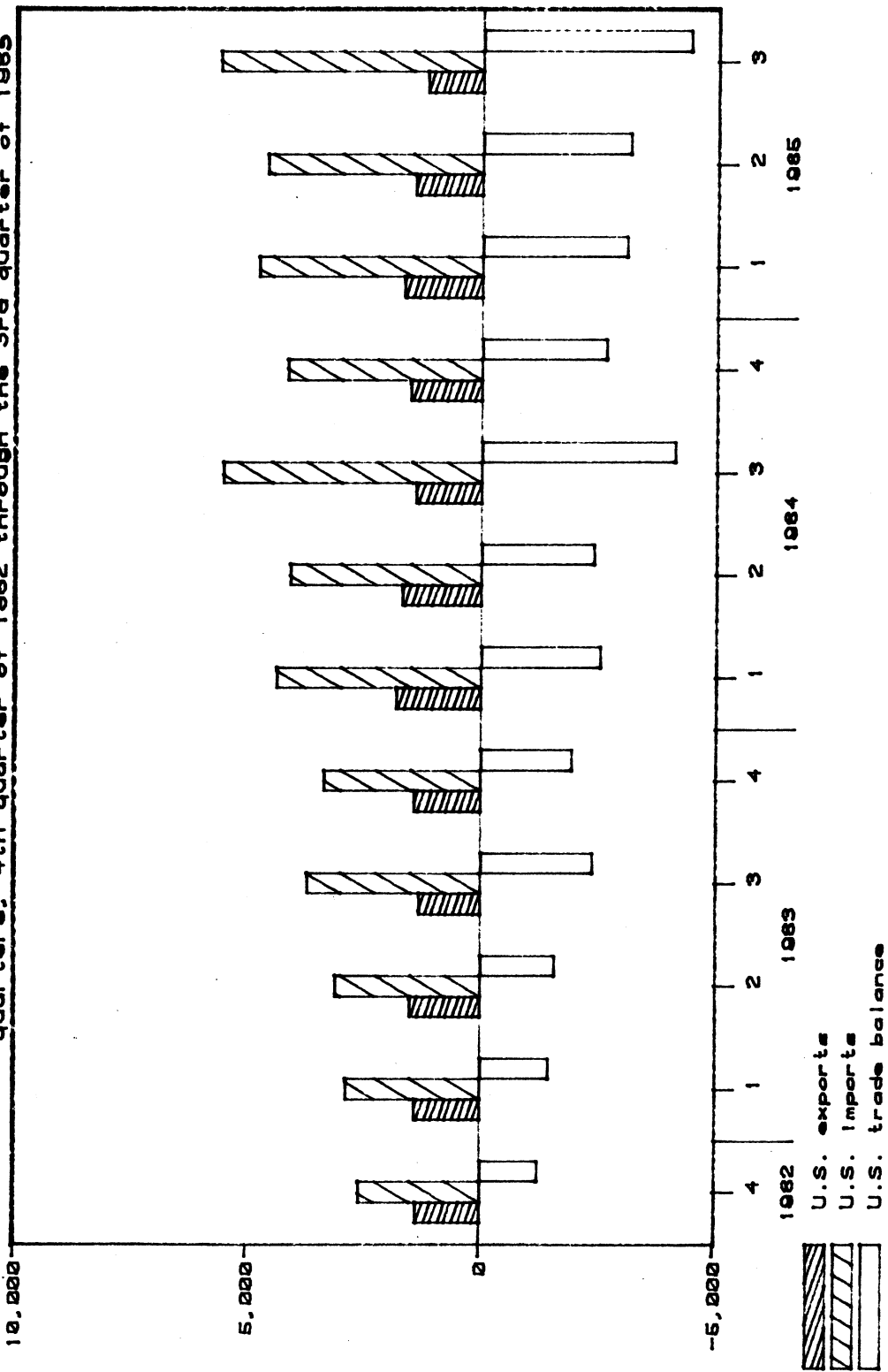
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1/ Included here are the commodities classified in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 3 (textile fibers and textile products), and pts. 1(A), 1(B), 12(C (pt.)), 12(D (pt.)), and 13(B) of Schedule 7 (specified products; miscellaneous and nonenumerated products).<sup>45</sup>

Table 9.--Textiles and apparel: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1984, January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985 1/

(In thousands of dollars)					
Item	1984	January-September 1985	July-September 1984	July-September 1985	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:					
Canada	763,015	518,708	174,880		167,712
Japan	769,708	430,239	139,937		73,533
EC	1,124,829	776,450	219,513		215,142
Brazil	20,524	11,136	4,063		4,274
Hong Kong	141,227	64,434	25,877		15,499
India	18,702	15,481	4,210		3,438
Korea	502,170	349,033	105,988		86,717
Mexico	308,414	261,025	79,679		84,773
Taiwan	233,585	174,392	31,753		29,345
OPEC	526,733	309,680	119,006		82,925
NMES	340,813	287,691	111,902		86,634
China	145,684	208,149	42,121		77,933
All other	1,694,385	1,138,268	396,410		351,098
Total	6,444,110	4,336,541	1,413,224		1,201,096
U.S. imports for consumption:					
Canada	348,438	284,919	97,924		120,104
Japan	1,171,415	925,951	342,685		326,632
EC	2,192,710	1,938,304	676,836		791,204
Brazil	255,258	194,570	65,918		57,407
Hong Kong	3,165,024	2,535,372	961,381		954,147
India	462,563	408,617	110,324		96,623
Korea	2,496,129	1,937,609	823,953		769,462
Mexico	361,654	297,474	99,034		105,337
Taiwan	2,551,968	2,026,913	845,554		809,408
OPEC	247,312	221,190	89,875		70,068
NMES	1,477,497	1,181,252	424,223		433,435
China	1,297,857	1,044,467	359,712		378,175
All other	3,478,471	3,104,426	1,012,499		1,113,823
Total	18,208,444	15,056,601	5,550,212		5,647,655
U.S. merchandise trade balance:					
Canada	414,577	233,788	76,955		47,607
Japan	-401,707	-495,712	-202,748		-253,098
EC	-1,067,880	-1,161,853	-457,322		-576,062
Brazil	-234,733	-183,433	-61,854		-53,132
Hong Kong	-3,023,797	-2,470,938	-935,504		-938,647
India	-443,860	-393,136	-106,113		-93,185
Korea	-1,993,958	-1,588,575	-717,964		-682,744
Mexico	-53,239	-36,448	-19,355		-20,564
Taiwan	-2,318,382	-1,852,520	-813,801		-780,062
OPEC	279,421	88,490	29,131		12,857
NMES	-1,136,684	-893,561	-312,321		-346,800
China	-1,152,172	-836,317	-317,591		-300,242
All other	-1,784,085	-1,966,157	-616,089		-762,724
Total	-11,764,334	-10,720,060	-4,136,987		-4,446,558
1/ 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 1982 through the 3rd quarter of 1985



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

The textiles, apparel, and footwear items showing the most significant increases in imports during the third quarter of 1985 were coated fabrics, certain textile homefurnishings, sweaters, dresses, hosiery, rubber and plastic apparel, and footwear. Broadwoven fabrics reported the most significant import decrease. The largest export increases took place in mohair, processed fibers of wool (not spun), manmade-fiber filament yarn, and broadwoven fabrics, whereas exports of raw cotton, manmade fibers, and nonwoven fabrics decreased.

On a country basis, the most significant trade shifts in textiles and apparel during the third quarters of 1984 and 1985 occurred in imports from the European Community (EC), up \$114 million; and the Republic of Korea (Korea), down \$54 million. Approximately two-thirds of the increased imports from the EC consisted of apparel and the balance was in textile mill products. The decline in imports from Korea were entirely of apparel. U.S. exports to Japan, down \$66 million, and the OPEC nations, down \$36 million, together accounted for almost one-half of the total decline in textile and apparel exports. Decreased shipments to Japan were largely in raw cotton and decreases to the OPEC nations were in a variety of textile mill products. Shipments of textile mill products to China, which were up nearly \$36 million during the third quarter of 1984, accounted for the largest export increase. The most significant footwear import increases came from Taiwan, up \$44 million, and Korea, up \$42 million.

#### Fibers and textiles

U.S. imports of fibers and textile mill products (including textile furnishings) during the third quarter of 1985 declined by about \$13 million, from \$1,331 million during July-September 1984 to \$1,318 million during July-September 1985. Exports also declined, but by a larger amount--\$198 million--from \$1,221 million to \$1,023 million. Despite the slight decline in imports, the unfavorable trade balance worsened because of the larger decline in exports, from a deficit of \$111 million to \$295 million.

The trade surplus for raw fibers declined by \$213 million to \$307 million. Imports of raw fibers were down by \$8 million as an increase in manmade fibers was offset by declines in wool and textile waste. Meanwhile, exports of raw fibers declined by \$221 million, due primarily to a sharp reduction in cotton exports.

The unfavorable trade balance for textile mill products (not including fibers) improved slightly from a deficit of \$630 million to \$601 million. Imports declined slightly from \$1,214 million to \$1,210 million and exports increased from \$584 million to \$608 million. The decline in imports was mainly because of a \$47-million decrease in imports of broadwoven fabrics that was largely offset by increases of \$20 million in imports of homefurnishings, \$13 million in coated fabrics, and \$6 million in narrow fabrics. The much larger increase in exports was due primarily to a \$37-million increase in processed fibers and a \$20-million increase in broadwoven fabrics that were partially offset by declines in homefurnishings of \$12 million and nonwoven fabrics of \$14 million.



Raw cotton.--The value of U.S. cotton exports during the third quarter of 1985 was nearly one-half the level of exports during the corresponding quarter of 1984. Exports were valued at \$425 million in the third quarter of 1984 and \$215 million in the third quarter of 1985. The volume of exports declined by 41 percent, from 1.1 million bales to 675,000 bales. The largest decline was in exports to Japan, the second largest market in each period; these shipments declined by 51 percent in quantity and 58 percent in value to 124,000 bales, valued at \$40 million. The decline in exports to Japan can be attributed to a decline in mill activity in that country as a result of increasing imports from nearby, lower wage countries.

Part of the drop in the value of exports can be attributed to an 11-cent-per-pound decline in the unit value of cotton exports, reflecting abundant supplies both domestically and worldwide. Despite this decline in the unit value of exports, U.S. cotton was priced as much as 20 cents per pound higher than the international index price. This factor, coupled with ample supplies from alternative sources, was the prime reason for the actual decline in the volume of U.S. cotton exports.

Worldwide production of cotton is estimated to be 88 million bales for crop year 1984/85 and 81 million bales for 1985/86 compared with 68 million bales for the previous 2 crop years. Worldwide consumption has been increasing approximately 2 percent annually and is expected to amount to 72 million bales in 1985/86. Global stocks at the end of 1985/86 are expected to be 51 million bales, equivalent to over 8 months consumption.

M. E. K. Sweet  
523-0394

Mohair.--U.S. exports of mohair more than doubled, in terms of quantity and value, from 1.3 million pounds, valued at \$5.7 million, during the third quarter of 1984, to 2.7 million pounds, valued at \$12.0 million, during the corresponding quarter of 1985. The increase was in exports to the United Kingdom, traditionally the largest export market for U.S.-produced mohair. The United Kingdom resisted purchasing U.S.-produced mohair from the beginning of 1985 until the third quarter of 1985 because of their opposition to the new U.S. marketing system for mohair. U.S. mohair exports to the United Kingdom, which accounted for more than 85 percent of the total quantity and value of U.S. mohair exports, increased by more than 1.7 million pounds, valued at \$7.5 million during the third quarter of 1984 to 2.4 million pounds, valued at \$10.4 million during the corresponding quarter of 1985. Other factors contributing to the export increase were strong demand for mohair in the knitting yarn markets of Europe, as well as decreased production of mohair in Turkey and political instability in the Republic of South Africa--two of the United States' major competitors for the European market.

Pamela J. McGuyer  
523-0403

Manmade fibers.--U.S. imports of manmade fibers increased 17 percent, from \$47.7 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$55.7 million in the

corresponding quarter of 1985. Imports rose chiefly from Japan and Canada, which together provided \$14.6 million in July-September 1984 and \$23.3 million in the corresponding period of 1985. Much of the increase was in olefin (polypropylene) fibers that are enjoying expanded demand in the United States, particularly as carpet backing.

Meanwhile, U.S. exports of manmade fibers declined about 10 percent, from \$186.6 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$168.6 million in the corresponding period of 1985. Weakening markets for nylon and acrylic staple and tow in several countries caused the decline in U.S. exports. Of particular note was the drop in U.S. acrylic staple and tow exports to South Africa, which totaled \$8.4 million in July-September 1984 and only \$0.7 million in the corresponding period of 1985.

A. C. Chiriaco  
523-5701

Processed fibers.--The unfavorable U.S. trade balance of \$3.4 million for processed fibers in the third quarter of 1984 changed to a favorable balance of \$39.0 million in the corresponding quarter of 1985. Imports declined by \$5.3 million and exports increased by \$37.2 million. Most of the increase in exports occurred in processed wool fibers and in filament yarns.

A. C. Chiriaco  
523-5701

Processed wool and related animal hairs, not spun.--U.S. exports of unspun, processed wool, and related animal hairs increased significantly, by \$10.1 million to \$12.6 million during the third quarter of 1985 compared with those in the corresponding quarter of 1984. Approximately one-half of the increase was in exports to Switzerland, the leading export market, rising from \$111,000 to \$5.4 million during the two periods. Following Switzerland were the United Kingdom and Romania, together receiving about one-third of the total quantity and value of U.S. shipments of processed wool and related animal hairs, not spun. Most shipments were concentrated in wool tops used in worsted fabrics for men's and women's outerwear. The large increase from the third quarter of 1984 to the corresponding period of 1985 was largely the result of European wool combing plants not being able to stay abreast of the demand for these products.

Pamela J. McGuyer  
523-0403

Filament yarn of manmade fibers.--Imports of filament yarn of manmade fibers rose 10 percent, from \$40.1 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$44.3 million in the corresponding period of 1985; however, exports of these products increased 27 percent, from \$90.1 million during the third quarter of 1984 to \$114.1 million during the corresponding period of 1985. Most of the increase was in exports of polyester filament yarns to China that tripled from \$11.9 million in July-September 1984 to \$36.3 million in the

corresponding period of 1985 in response to expanding Chinese consumer demand for apparel made of these yarns.

A. C. Chiriaco  
523-5701

Broadwoven fabrics.---Imports of broadwoven fabrics in the third quarter of 1985 decreased 9 percent and exports increased 15 percent compared with imports and exports during the third quarter of 1984. Imports were valued at about \$532 million in the third quarter of 1985 and exports were valued at about \$159 million, resulting in a trade deficit of \$373 million in these fabrics. This trade deficit is less than the previous quarter and sharply lower than the corresponding quarter of 1984, when it reached a peak of \$441 million.

Imports decreased to 677 million square yards, valued at \$532 million, in the third quarter of 1985 from 748 million square yards, valued at \$579 million, in the corresponding quarter of 1984. A large part of the \$47 million decline is attributable to broadwoven cotton fabrics, imports of which decreased from \$229 million to \$198 million.

Imports of broadwoven fabrics from China decreased more than 30 percent in 1985, in terms of value, compared with those in the corresponding period of 1984; imports from both Italy and Hong Kong were down about 15 percent. The value of imports from Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and India were about stable and imports from the United Kingdom, Germany, and France increased slightly. Most of the \$13 million decrease in Chinese imports was in cotton fabrics. The decrease of \$15 million in Italian imports occurred mostly in wool fabrics and the decrease of over \$4 million from Hong Kong was largely in cotton fabrics.

Japan was the only country that increased its shipments of cotton fabrics to the United States during 1985 compared with shipments from other countries during the corresponding period of 1984. China, Indonesia, and Hong Kong accounted for most of the decrease in cotton fabric imports. Exports of cotton fabrics rose by \$8 million with Italy accounting for most of the increase. Total imports of manmade-fiber fabrics were almost unchanged but imports from Italy declined and imports from Korea and Germany increased. Exports of manmade-fiber fabrics increased by nearly \$14 million, or by about 16 percent, with exports up to a number of countries including China, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Canada. Imports of wool fabrics declined by \$10 million to about \$39 million in the third quarter of 1985 with Japan, Korea, and Italy accounting for much of the decrease. Imports of silk fabrics declined by more than \$4 million to about \$42 million with Italy and China accounting for most of the decrease. Exports of silk and wool fabrics were less than \$2 million each but both were larger than those during the third quarter of 1984.

J. L. Williams  
523-5702

Coated fabrics.---The U.S. trade balance for fabrics that are coated, filled, or laminated with rubber or plastics switched from a surplus of \$16.4

million in the third quarter of 1984 to a deficit of \$1.3 million during the corresponding period of 1985. This change reflected a rise of 39 percent in the value of imports and a decrease of 9 percent in the value of exports.

Imports of coated fabrics increased from 27.6 million square yards, valued at \$33.6 million, in the third quarter of 1984 to 39.3 million square yards, valued at \$46.6 million, in the third quarter of 1985. The overall increase of 42 percent in quantity and 39 percent in value of such imports can be attributed primarily to the increased shipments from Taiwan, Colombia, Italy, and the United Kingdom, all of which are leading foreign sources for these fabrics. These countries accounted for 37 percent of the quantity of U.S. imports in the third quarter of 1985, compared with 16 percent in the third quarter of 1984. Much of this increase consisted of imitation leather fabrics used predominantly in luggage, furniture upholstery, sports equipment, such as golf bags and tennis racket covers, and seat covers for small boats.

Exports of coated fabrics increased slightly in quantity from 24.3 million square yards in the third quarter of 1984 to 24.8 million square yards in the corresponding period of 1985; however, the value of such exports declined from \$50.0 million to \$45.3 million. The primary markets, Canada and the United Kingdom, increased their purchases slightly, but smaller markets, such as Mexico, Australia, and the Dominican Republic, purchased less, resulting in an overall decline in the value of U.S. exports.

C. Lee Cook  
523-0348

Webs, wadding, batting, and nonwoven fabrics.--Exports of webs, wadding, batting, and nonwoven fabrics decreased from 51 million pounds, valued at \$52.8 million, in the third quarter of 1984 to 26 million pounds, valued at \$39.1 million, during the corresponding period of 1985. The overall decrease of 49 percent in quantity and 26 percent in value can be attributed primarily to the decreased shipments to Canada, Japan, and the United Kingdom, major foreign markets for U.S. exports of these items. These countries received about two-thirds of U.S. exports in the third quarter of 1985, with the great majority consisting of nonwoven fabrics. Uses for nonwovens include applications such as geotextiles, roofing, apparel interlinings, and disposables such as diapers, feminine hygiene products, and medical/surgical items.

Many domestic manufacturers are moving their production facilities offshore to cut expenses and to become more competitive. Also more foreign countries are developing their own nonwoven industries, which has resulted in a more competitive world market.

C. Lee Cook  
523-0348

Certain textile homefurnishings.--U.S. imports of textile homefurnishings during the third quarter of 1985 continued their increases of recent years. Areas of greatest growth included imports of curtains,

draperies, and bedding, which together rose by 46 percent during the third quarter of 1984 to \$64 million, following a year-to-year growth of 69 percent for the first half of 1985 and growth of 80 percent for the full year of 1984. Increasingly tight quotas on other manufactured textile products and the introduction of new products, such as flannel sheets, contributed to the growth with Portugal, Spain, and China as the leading suppliers.

Sheet and pillowcase imports accounted for 70 percent of the third-quarter increase, rising by 67 percent on a year-to-year basis to \$35 million. Curtain and drapery imports rose by 55 percent to \$9 million and blankets, bedspreads and quilt imports rose by 17 percent to \$20 million for the quarter.

Prior to 1985, import quotas had not been established on textile home-furnishings because of the efficient and competitive U.S. industry and the generally low level of imports. During 1985, however, import surges prompted the United States to issue calls for consultations, which led to import quotas, on cotton sheets from Brazil, China, Israel, Portugal, and Taiwan and on cotton pillowcases from China, Hong Kong, Portugal, and Taiwan.

Exports of curtains, draperies, and bedding also continued to grow but at a slower rate than imports, rising by 20 percent on a year-to-year basis to nearly \$18 million for the third quarter of 1985. Canada and Saudi Arabia were the major markets.

Marilyn Borsari  
523-5703

### Apparel

The growth of U.S. apparel imports slowed considerably during the third quarter of 1985, with imports rising by only 3 percent over those in the third quarter of 1984 to \$4.3 billion. This compares with a 13-percent year-to-year increase during January-June 1985 and the 40-percent increase experienced during the full year of 1984. High retail inventories, which led to reduced demand for apparel, and in some instances tight import quotas contributed to the slowdown in import growth.

Imports from Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea, which together accounted for over one-half of the quarter's imports, declined by 4 percent on a year-to-year basis to \$2.3 billion. Imports from other significant suppliers also declined; imports from Japan declined by 6 percent and those from Singapore declined by 3 percent to \$142 million and \$81 million, respectively. In contrast, imports from China rose by 9 percent to \$284 million, with virtually all of the increase coming in sweaters of all fibers and trousers, blouses, and dresses of nonquota fibers (silk, linen, and ramie).

Overall apparel trade shifted significantly to quota-free products and sources. Imports from the European Community (EC), which are not restricted, rose by 32 percent over those in the third quarter of 1984 to \$440 million. Of the major EC suppliers, imports from Italy rose by 20 percent to \$236 million and those from the United Kingdom rose by 70 percent to \$84 million. Apparel imports of nonquota fibers from all sources also showed significant increases. Sweaters, women's blouses, and dresses of silk, linen, and ramie,

together rose by 26 percent on a year-to-year basis to \$274 million in the third quarter of 1985.

U.S. exports of apparel are small and declined on a year-to-year basis by 8 percent to \$178 million. The major destinations for U.S. apparel, primarily apparel parts for assembly abroad and subsequent return to the United States as finished garments, were Mexico and the Dominican Republic, which together accounted for exports of \$64 million.

Sweaters.--U.S. imports of sweaters during the third quarter of 1985 continued to increase but at a slower rate than such imports in previous periods, rising by 14 percent, in terms of value, over those in the corresponding quarter of 1984 to \$780 million, compared with the 47 percent year-to-year increase during January-June 1985. Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea supplied two-thirds of the sweater imports, although total imports from those countries grew by only 6 percent in the third quarter to \$523 million. In contrast, imports from China grew significantly, rising by 79 percent to \$52 million. This growth is due partly to a 1985 change by the U.S. Customs Service in the country-of-origin rules in which sweaters assembled in Hong Kong from panels knit in China, which had previously been counted against Hong Kong's quotas, are now classified as products of China. In addition, since the import quotas on sweaters from China are much smaller than the quantities permitted from Hong Kong, importers have been trading up to more expensive sweaters from China to maximize their profits as well as bringing in increased quantities of sweaters containing silk and ramie that are not restricted by quota.

Sweaters imported from Western Europe, which are not subject to quotas, also continued to grow significantly. During the third quarter of 1985, imports from Italy rose by 29 percent and those from the United Kingdom rose by 56 percent compared with the third quarter of 1984, to \$79 million and \$35 million, respectively.

Peggy MacKnight  
523-5585

Dresses.--Imports of dresses during the third quarter of 1985 increased by 23 percent, in terms of quantity, and 31 percent, in terms of value, to 1.1 million dozen, valued at \$134 million, compared with those in the corresponding period of 1984. Most of the increase in the value of imports was accounted for by Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea, which together accounted for almost 40 percent of the quantity and 56 percent of the value of total imports during the period. The largest increase came in imports from Taiwan, whose shipments rose by 60 percent to \$15 million. Imports from Hong Kong increased by 34 percent to \$36 million and those from Korea increased by 31 percent to \$24 million. These three suppliers filled all or most of their 1984 quotas on cotton and manmade-fiber dresses. Only Hong Kong had a quota on wool dresses, which was 80 percent filled.

On a fiber basis, the greatest import growth during the third quarter occurred in dresses of manmade fibers and dresses of silk. Dress imports of

manmade fibers increased by 28 percent to \$53 million and those of silk, which are not subject to quota, rose by 92 percent to \$37 million.

Judith M. Bryant  
523-1744

Hosiery.--The rapid growth in U.S. imports of hosiery during the past two years continued during the third quarter of 1985, when they increased by 52 percent over those in the corresponding period of 1984 to 2.8 million dozen pairs, valued at almost \$19.0 million. Hosiery imports so far this year are up 67 percent over those in the corresponding period of 1984 and follow an annual growth rate of 57 percent in 1983 and 67 percent in 1984. By contrast, U.S. production of hosiery peaked at 309 million dozen pairs in 1983 and then declined by less than 1 percent in 1984 and by 4 percent during January-September 1985 from that in the corresponding period of 1984. Consequently, import penetration in the hosiery market, though it ranks among the lowest of all major apparel categories, nearly tripled from 1.2 percent in 1983 to 3.3 percent in January-September 1985.

Hosiery was one of the few apparel products that had not been subject to quota. However, this summer the Administration initiated consultations leading to the establishment of limits on imports from the major suppliers, Taiwan and Korea. Consequently, a quota of 4.1 million dozen pairs was set on manmade-fiber hosiery from Taiwan, retroactive to January 1, 1985. Approximately two-thirds of the U.S. manmade-fiber hosiery imports came from Taiwan and Korea during January-September 1985. Hosiery shipments from Taiwan in the third quarter of 1985 increased by 78 percent over the level of shipments in 1984 to 1.2 million dozen pairs, valued at nearly \$6.5 million, bringing total imports from Taiwan so far this year to 3.1 million dozen pairs, up 159 percent over those in the corresponding period of 1984. Imports of hosiery from Korea in the third quarter of 1985 increased by 71 percent over those in the third quarter of 1984 to 584,000 dozen pairs, valued at \$2.9 million, bringing total imports from Korea so far this year to 1.6 million dozen pairs, up 70 percent over those in the third quarter of 1984.

Rapid growth was also recorded in hosiery imports from Japan, Israel, the United Kingdom, and Canada, which together accounted for 21 percent of the quantity and 29 percent of the value of total imports during the third quarter of 1985. Imports from Israel, the leading supplier of pantyhose, showed the greatest growth during the period, more than tripling the level attained in the third quarter of 1984 to 272,000 dozen pairs, valued at \$962,000, bringing total imports from Israel for the first 9 months of this year to 976,000 dozen pairs, up 275 percent over imports in the third quarter of 1984. Slightly more than one-half of Israel's hosiery shipments during 1985 consisted of pantyhose.

Judith M. Bryant  
523-1744

Wearing apparel of rubber and plastics.--U.S. imports of rubber and plastic apparel declined by 63 percent in the third quarter of 1985 to \$34.7 million from \$95.1 million in the corresponding period of 1984.

Imports of these products began declining in the first quarter of 1985, after having increased considerably each year since 1981 and more than doubling in value, from \$101.7 million in 1983 to almost \$242.0 million in 1984. Taiwan and Korea, which together supplied almost 90 percent of total imports in the third quarter of 1985, accounted for most of the decrease.

These imports consist of a variety of rubber and plastic apparel products, including rainwear, coats, jackets, and waders, most of which are not subject to import control. The increased imports in 1983 and 1984 reflected strong demand for popularly styled men's and boys' polyurethane-coated jackets. Demand for these jackets dropped off in 1985 and also declined for use as rainwear because of the dry weather in the first half of 1985.

Jackie Worrell  
523-0452

#### Footwear 1/

The U.S. footwear trade deficit amounted to \$4.3 billion during January–September 1985, representing an increase of \$244 million, or 6 percent, over the last year's level (table 10, fig. 4). The deficit continued to rise as imports increased by 6 percent in value to \$4.4 billion and 3 percent in quantity to 875 million pairs. Exports totaled \$150 million (9 million pairs), representing a 7-percent increase over the value of exports for last year.

The footwear trade deficit in the third quarter of 1985 rose by \$53 million, or 3 percent, over that in the third quarter of 1984 to slightly more than \$1.6 billion. Imports increased by 4 percent during the period to \$1.7 billion (282 million pairs), and exports increased by 8 percent to \$51 million (4 million pairs).

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1/ On July 1, 1985, the U.S. International Trade Commission advised the President that nonrubber footwear is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause or threat of serious injury to the domestic nonrubber footwear industry. To remedy the injury, four Commissioners recommended that the President impose import quotas on nonrubber footwear valued over \$2.50 a pair for a 5-year period, and the fifth Commissioner recommended adjustment assistance for footwear workers. The Commission's investigation, No. TA-201-55, was requested by the Senate Committee on Finance on Dec. 31, 1984.

On Aug. 28, 1985, the President determined that granting import relief to the domestic industry would not be in the national economic interest. Instead, the President directed the Secretary of Labor to work with State and local officials to develop a retraining and relocation assistance program for shoe workers and to use programs of the Job Training Partnership Act to the fullest extent possible. In addition, the President instructed the United States Trade Representative to take action to initiate investigations under sec. 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 to root out any unfair trade practices that may be harming U.S. interests.

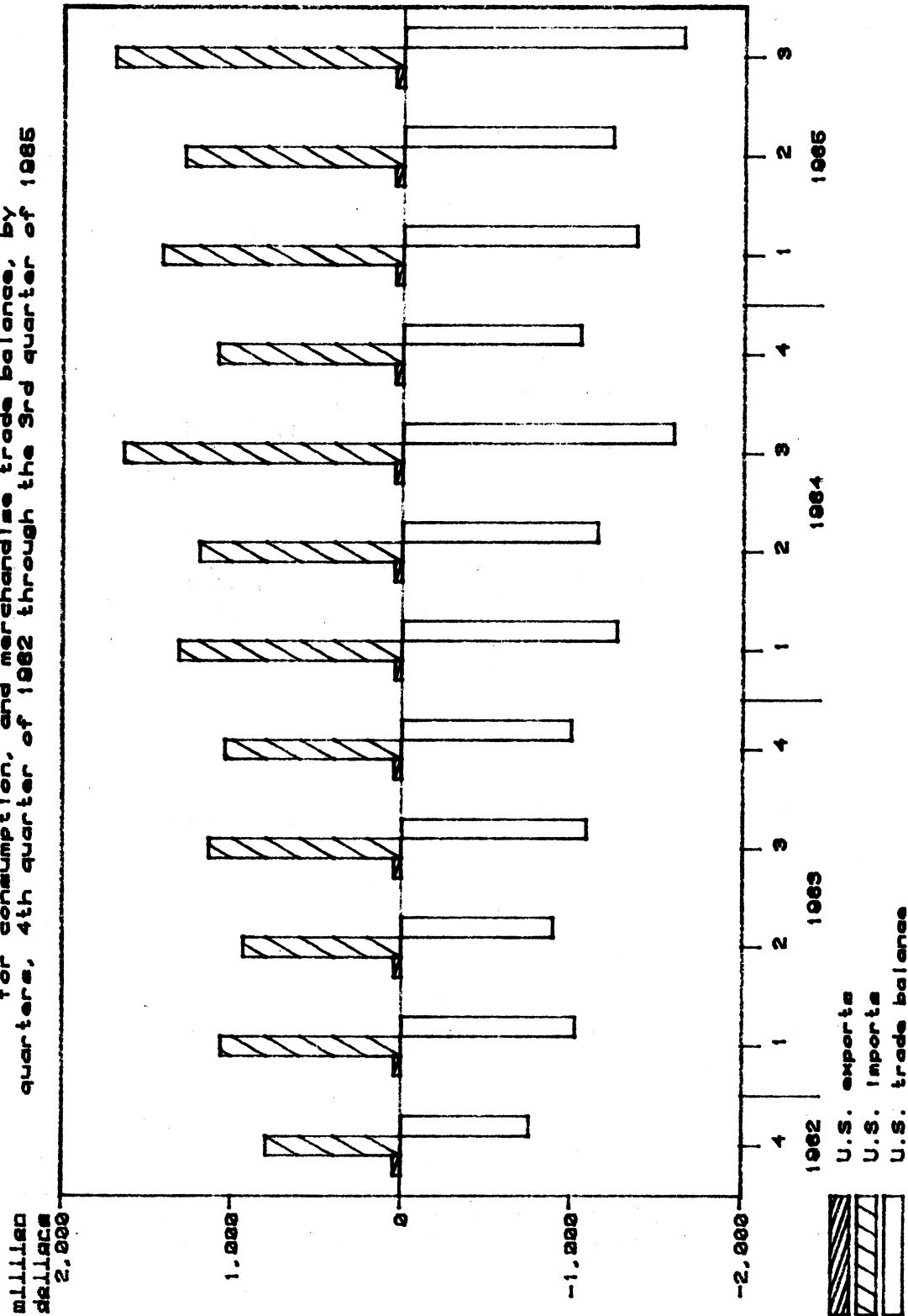


Table 10.--Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1984, January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985 1/

(In thousands of dollars)					
Item	1984	January-September 1985	July-September 1984	July-September 1985	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:					
Canada-----	11,948	8,024	2,028	2,235	
Japan-----	39,093	28,143	10,884	9,509	
EC-----	29,123	26,137	8,314	9,907	
Brazil-----	659	761	124	240	
Hong Kong-----	1,545	936	310	465	
India-----	1,768	1,249	929	683	
Korea-----	4,409	2,312	1,124	382	
Mexico-----	29,533	26,633	7,461	9,695	
Taiwan-----	1,248	1,254	199	183	
OPEC-----	5,209	4,194	1,161	1,285	
NMES-----	75	514	31	160	
China-----	52	92	30	11	
All other-----	62,817	49,694	15,283	16,750	
Total-----	187,432	149,857	47,855	51,500	
U.S. imports for consumption:					
Canada-----	44,268	31,438	12,436	13,673	
Japan-----	26,751	15,738	9,772	5,167	
EC-----	946,132	808,892	320,023	317,020	
Brazil-----	878,688	696,194	277,107	253,028	
Hong Kong-----	78,145	73,661	22,910	24,915	
India-----	45,895	44,943	15,548	12,865	
Korea-----	956,384	789,563	297,526	340,289	
Mexico-----	92,350	63,614	23,625	24,398	
Taiwan-----	1,515,265	1,353,941	465,564	509,622	
OPEC-----	1,246	1,100	160	826	
NMES-----	89,344	75,014	28,004	27,494	
China-----	43,241	42,674	10,968	10,534	
All other-----	572,060	452,883	170,862	171,062	
Total-----	5,246,535	4,406,988	1,643,541	1,700,366	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:					
Canada-----	-32,320	-23,414	-10,407	-11,438	
Japan-----	12,342	12,404	1,112	4,341	
EC-----	-917,009	-782,755	-311,709	-307,112	
Brazil-----	-878,029	-695,432	-276,983	-252,788	
Hong Kong-----	-76,600	-72,725	-22,599	-24,450	
India-----	-44,126	-43,694	-14,619	-12,181	
Korea-----	-951,975	-787,250	-296,402	-339,906	
Mexico-----	-62,816	-36,981	-16,163	-14,703	
Taiwan-----	-1,514,016	-1,352,686	-465,364	-509,438	
OPEC-----	3,962	3,093	1,000	458	
NMES-----	-89,269	-74,500	-27,973	-27,333	
China-----	-43,189	-42,582	-10,937	-10,522	
All other-----	-509,243	-403,189	-155,578	-154,311	
Total-----	-5,059,103	-4,257,130	-1,595,686	-1,648,865	
1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.					

1/ 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 1982 through the 3rd quarter of 1985



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

Most of the imports consisted of nonrubber footwear, primarily of leather and vinyl. Imports of this footwear in the third quarter of 1985 totaled 217 million pairs, valued at \$1.6 billion, representing an increase of 3 percent in volume and 6 percent in value over those in the corresponding period of 1984. The growth was the smallest quarterly gain in recent years and virtually all the growth was generated by Taiwan and Korea, the two largest suppliers. Taiwan increased its shipments by 6 percent to 95.5 million pairs, valued at \$481 million, and Korea increased its shipments by 18 percent to 42.5 million pairs, valued at \$306 million. By contrast, imports from Brazil, the third largest supplier, declined by 12 percent to 29 million pairs, valued at \$244 million, following an annual growth rate of 57 percent in 1983 and 70 percent in 1984, though the growth slowed considerably during January-June 1985.

On a product basis, athletic footwear was the only category to show a significant increase in imports during the third quarter. Such imports rose 33 percent to 51.8 million pairs, valued at \$437 million.

With respect to rubber footwear, imports amounted to 23.3 million pairs, valued at nearly \$65 million, representing a decline of 31 percent in quantity and 34 percent in value from those in the corresponding period of 1984. Most of the decline occurred primarily in footwear with fabric uppers and soles of rubber or plastics, including sneakers, joggers, and certain casual shoes and slippers, especially those from the traditional major suppliers, Korea and Taiwan. Mexico became the major source for the fabric-upper footwear in the third quarter of 1985, with shipments of primarily low-valued slippers totaling 5.7 million pairs, valued at \$9 million, representing a 26-percent increase over those in the corresponding period of 1984.

J. Gail Burns  
523-0200

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Raw fibers:								
Cotton								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,920	5,757	5,156	9,861	91	2,944	771	-74
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,286	5,085	4,695	5,872	25	2,812	419	-85
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,647,643	3,301,126	2,593,404	2,107,008	-19	550,239	324,088	-41
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,817,087	2,441,369	1,915,219	1,418,888	-26	424,899	214,767	-49
Wool and fine animal hair:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	80,196	96,888	77,205	60,907	-21	22,669	19,315	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)	149,407	181,378	145,450	109,455	-25	38,734	33,097	-15
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	11,921	8,907	5,556	8,595	55	1,538	3,535	130
Value (1,000 dollars)	53,541	44,539	28,883	33,536	16	6,518	14,493	122
Man-made fibers:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	139,520	172,702	134,498	154,442	15	46,624	58,138	25
Value (1,000 dollars)	130,026	174,076	135,704	148,588	9	47,745	55,664	17
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	569,817	704,039	514,949	498,704	0	186,605	168,562	0
Value (1,000 dollars)					-3			-10
Noncellulosic man-made fibers								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	125,855	155,598	121,759	145,042	19	42,255	55,384	31
Value (1,000 dollars)	119,858	160,540	125,595	141,437	13	44,194	53,582	21
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	400,477	511,091	369,255	376,497	0	137,796	126,083	0
Value (1,000 dollars)					2			-9
Cellulosic man-made fibers								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	13,665	17,104	12,738	9,399	-26	4,369	2,754	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,168	13,536	10,108	7,150	-29	3,551	2,082	-41
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	169,339	192,947	145,694	122,206	0	48,809	42,478	0
Value (1,000 dollars)					-16			-13
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage):								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	195,394	277,022	218,639	216,942	-1	70,177	76,945	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	292,402	430,362	344,777	319,356	-7	117,917	112,600	-5
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	306,998	323,179	236,013	325,281	38	84,318	120,310	43
Value (1,000 dollars)	452,557	448,896	336,396	406,894	21	114,526	151,764	33

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	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	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)-----								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	104,678	132,660	109,161	94,837	-13	35,978	34,914	-3
Exports:	187,527	255,670	207,336	185,156	-11	73,507	65,450	-11
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	42,340	37,507	26,250	40,632	55	9,733	16,330	68
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk:	86,512	77,033	57,205	65,750	15	19,199	22,928	19
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	76,930	95,948	80,727	73,226	-9	26,100	27,822	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	137,205	173,708	143,831	132,502	-8	49,661	46,902	-6
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	40,725	35,556	25,163	37,708	50	9,411	15,551	65
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	82,926	72,838	54,302	58,952	9	18,445	21,278	15
Spun yarn, of wool or hair								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,531	13,012	10,344	9,320	-10	3,806	3,192	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,678	65,734	51,337	43,830	-15	19,478	15,622	-20
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	249	415	334	342	2	63	67	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,413	1,948	1,661	2,388	44	481	612	27
Filament yarn of manmade fibers:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	64,781	113,290	86,512	102,326	18	28,783	37,247	29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	93,235	154,708	120,459	124,389	3	40,095	44,252	10
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	253,978	275,327	201,014	269,700	34	72,428	99,189	37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	345,653	351,898	263,440	308,319	17	90,055	114,122	27
Sewing thread:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,439	3,911	3,192	3,345	5	1,214	1,232	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,333	11,963	9,805	10,226	4	3,553	3,557	0
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	12,805	13,782	10,690	9,073	-15	3,531	2,839	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,197	29,541	22,661	18,634	-18	7,935	5,641	-29
Cordage and fish netting and nets								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	239,814	257,938	211,364	223,745	6	43,063	47,859	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	94,329	91,818	75,765	74,487	-2	16,241	17,806	10
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,678	5,059	3,756	4,732	26	1,333	2,266	70
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,027	13,209	9,820	7,976	-19	3,553	2,510	-29

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Fish netting and nets								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,126	2,190	1,695	2,203	30	498	724	45
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,332	6,852	5,760	6,746	17	1,311	1,957	49
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	246	212	148	113	-23	28	36	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	705	744	510	329	-35	126	94	-25
Cordage								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	237,688	255,747	209,669	221,542	6	42,565	47,135	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	86,997	84,966	70,004	67,740	-3	14,930	15,849	6
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,431	4,847	3,608	4,618	28	1,304	2,229	71
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,321	12,465	9,309	7,646	-18	3,426	2,415	-30
Broadwoven fabrics:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	2,521,022	3,063,372	2,382,956	2,081,132	-13	747,737	676,610	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,523,745	2,100,520	1,632,405	1,600,599	-2	578,755	531,725	-8
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	396,909	369,700	280,532	294,726	5	86,893	107,975	24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	614,105	579,973	438,063	456,703	4	137,788	158,547	15
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	1,092,706	1,588,249	1,293,953	1,027,013	-21	397,897	336,870	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	566,384	858,958	665,883	620,219	-7	229,488	197,531	-14
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	137,200	131,741	98,539	110,241	12	29,506	37,123	26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	188,833	173,702	129,117	145,854	13	40,434	48,638	20
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	593,379	680,882	531,062	601,221	13	203,826	219,027	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	586,730	701,000	558,106	584,804	5	216,912	217,210	0
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	246,584	225,114	172,590	175,555	2	54,014	67,594	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	388,424	368,382	281,521	284,893	1	88,111	101,955	16
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	25,397	32,650	25,268	21,923	-13	9,915	7,499	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	120,807	166,291	127,303	120,829	-5	46,636	42,471	-9
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	1,471	1,679	1,141	1,408	23	382	853	123
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,846	6,509	4,301	3,611	-16	1,580	1,612	2

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,903	44,183	37,417	34,985	-6	12,521	9,328	-25
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	120,280	179,530	150,566	140,806	-6	49,050	39,401	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	863	965	734	990	35	178	320	79
Knit fabrics:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	5,473	6,467	4,817	6,388	33	1,233	1,865	51
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,003	4,736	3,705	4,054	9	1,288	1,688	31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,090	25,721	20,283	20,890	3	7,256	8,363	15
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	16,303	15,701	11,869	9,915	-16	4,201	3,721	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,492	65,682	49,795	41,167	-17	18,156	15,681	-14
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,709	12,291	9,224	11,836	28	3,357	4,195	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,412	43,988	34,524	38,262	11	12,349	13,786	12
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	35,761	37,173	26,602	22,333	-16	10,346	7,786	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	66,525	72,077	54,111	49,360	-9	17,652	16,511	-6
Webbs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f.								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	31,676	46,178	35,270	37,174	5	14,777	13,671	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	68,388	82,695	64,540	63,970	-1	22,360	22,602	1
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	82,353	139,898	110,252	78,635	-29	50,885	25,670	-50
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	153,481	208,878	162,048	133,138	-18	52,813	39,107	-26
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,340	560	421	740	76	75	315	318
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,793	811	615	1,145	86	123	471	283
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	28,876	39,422	28,164	25,725	-9	9,512	9,041	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	62,631	85,993	62,027	58,492	-6	21,729	19,360	-11

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Moven 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)-----	60,819	95,815	72,941	104,086	43:	27,553	39,281	43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	86,227	115,829	89,791	123,524	38:	33,561	46,568	39
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	110,654	109,863	79,878	77,531	-3:	24,332	24,766	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	203,531	212,236	157,989	139,950	-11:	50,002	45,319	-9
Textile furnishings								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	621,275	922,918	686,701	808,724	18:	257,567	277,109	8
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	398,729	329,333	253,357	207,848	-18:	77,418	65,579	-15
Floor coverings								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	29,792	45,939	33,764	49,546	47:	11,232	17,171	53
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	333,105	485,469	369,019	389,242	5:	134,801	121,447	-10
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	52,517	37,920	30,175	20,540	-32:	7,875	5,898	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	270,192	219,707	173,838	133,701	-23:	50,610	39,804	-21
Curtains and draperies								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,841	2,528	1,855	3,790	104:	694	1,231	77
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,008	20,867	15,790	24,920	58:	5,545	8,600	55
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,592	2,003	1,405	1,174	-16:	534	464	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,581	11,536	8,703	6,011	-31:	2,654	2,337	-12
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	344,313	507,072	392,844	430,424	10:	130,512	150,178	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	273,160	416,582	301,890	394,561	31:	117,219	147,061	25
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	23,920	18,841	14,015	13,593	-3:	4,834	4,506	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	114,955	98,089	70,815	68,135	-4:	24,153	23,437	-3



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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics								
Imports:								
Value	9,574,489	13,351,435	10,284,101	11,155,030	8	4,219,204	4,331,776	3
Exports:								
Value	796,182	776,735	591,322	532,193	-10	192,748	178,072	-8
Sweaters								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	15,635	20,219	15,587	19,822	27	8,059	9,510	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	984,427	1,658,172	1,218,704	1,565,576	28	685,288	780,266	14
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	64	76	52	66	27	24	40	67
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,721	2,593	1,747	1,484	-15	959	833	-13
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	42,068	45,345	37,764	38,628	2	10,795	11,316	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,541,109	1,886,539	1,498,412	1,668,838	11	518,085	568,161	10
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,498	1,650	1,260	1,013	-20	353	327	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,361	37,421	29,053	23,050	-21	7,870	7,560	-4
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats and jackets								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	9,317	14,706	8,854	8,751	-1	3,164	3,404	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,049,246	1,252,006	992,335	1,027,171	4	430,150	456,656	6
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	473	501	392	442	13	104	159	52
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,909	31,035	24,439	24,682	1	7,209	8,824	22
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	20,062	22,164	17,989	19,441	8	5,470	5,683	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	919,360	1,158,943	911,426	1,051,146	15	327,162	338,368	3
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	719	908	580	1,169	102	171	303	77
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,233	24,992	16,658	28,406	71	5,292	8,465	60
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	3,107	3,925	3,119	3,525	13	861	1,061	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	290,880	414,706	326,337	384,049	18	102,713	134,224	31
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,419	1,001	706	579	-18	248	182	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)	43,476	38,446	27,848	22,892	-18	8,393	6,805	-19

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Men's and boys' shirts								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	33,482	41,896	33,647	33,801	0	12,342	11,490	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,288,423	1,791,923	1,395,804	1,544,147	11	559,379	551,471	-1
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	2,815	2,376	1,753	1,659	-5	539	518	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	74,416	64,240	47,847	45,719	-4	16,547	15,883	-4
Men's and boys' suits, coats and jackets								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	5,075	6,116	4,754	4,702	-1	2,107	2,012	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	710,173	987,054	754,116	796,703	6	364,506	354,337	-3
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	536	779	614	548	-11	184	254	38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,631	23,874	17,304	22,325	29	7,504	10,744	43
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	11,648	13,325	10,752	11,101	3	3,360	3,446	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	614,209	794,221	625,219	685,777	10	222,273	227,410	2
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,916	2,629	2,008	1,745	-13	662	593	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	78,209	92,988	74,042	54,063	-27	24,038	16,807	-30
Robes and dressing gowns								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	716	882	676	692	2	216	228	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	45,497	61,934	45,058	50,297	12	16,984	18,685	10
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	136	104	74	134	81	28	81	187
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,728	5,707	4,297	4,902	14	1,470	2,794	90
Body-supporting garments								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	13,175	13,829	10,376	11,689	13	3,522	3,790	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	181,606	200,327	149,480	173,706	16	50,934	55,790	10
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	9,180	10,292	7,660	6,019	-21	1,988	1,753	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	84,779	88,461	67,538	57,103	-15	19,975	18,905	-5
Hosiery								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	3,734	6,242	4,581	7,655	67	1,831	2,793	52
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,230	39,316	27,743	47,241	70	12,026	18,809	56
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	4,692	3,196	2,581	2,224	-14	861	871	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	42,563	29,735	23,879	20,414	-15	8,090	8,106	0

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Gloves								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	47,850	69,921	51,062	58,544	15:	21,300	20,751	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	243,742	324,598	234,391	270,188	15:	120,071	117,385	-2
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	23,268	25,293	18,989	16,515	-13:	5,774	5,150	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	71,587	88,177	65,531	60,471	-8:	21,892	18,493	-16
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	201,901	336,410	229,442	282,953	23:	107,715	127,081	18
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,824	32,926	26,045	26,145	0:	8,326	7,880	-5
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	7,959	10,948	8,054	7,265	-10:	3,798	3,567	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	271,580	381,336	278,054	237,653	-15:	131,201	117,214	-11
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,552	4,970	3,721	4,104	10:	1,371	2,230	63
Other wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped								
Neckwear								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	948	1,555	1,226	1,173	-4:	414	439	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,227	43,532	33,652	32,326	-4:	12,244	11,539	-6
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	154	190	146	215	47:	57	83	46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,518	3,125	2,524	2,696	7:	930	1,055	13
Headwear								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	34,663	39,611	29,636	38,292	29:	10,888	13,315	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	139,928	193,997	147,623	181,969	23:	57,579	63,081	10
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,593	1,539	1,242	979	-21:	343	282	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,824	20,759	16,076	13,760	-14:	4,765	3,898	-18

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent		Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent	
					change from (3) to (4)	(5)			change from (6) to (7)	(8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
Footwear										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	854,982	1,047,657	845,849	874,692	3:	293,808	281,820	-4		
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,007,341	5,246,535	4,152,980	4,428,437	7:	1,643,541	1,707,415	4		
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	9,003	10,301	7,220	8,968	24:	2,718	3,653	34		
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	102,212	187,432	139,454	149,857	7:	47,855	51,500	8		
Rubber footwear										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	132,292	141,281	117,860	91,568	-22:	33,649	23,331	-31		
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	331,146	355,963	288,100	201,463	-30:	98,466	64,511	-34		
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	1,508	1,415	1,089	838	-23:	258	292	13		
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,209	12,872	9,533	7,748	-19:	2,508	3,101	24		
Nonrubber footwear										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	581,857	725,892	591,605	648,287	10:	211,574	217,222	3		
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,661,958	4,651,397	3,680,782	4,024,387	9:	1,483,346	1,573,966	6		
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	7,495	8,886	6,131	8,130	33:	2,460	3,360	37		
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	90,003	98,511	71,379	75,804	6:	25,724	26,298	2		

Table 12.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1985 1/

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Raw fibers:				
Cotton	(2)(5)(7) 9	5 (7) 9	(1)(4)	(1)(4)
Wool and fine animal hair:	(4)	(1)(4)	1 4 9	4
Man-made fibers:				
Noncellulosic man-made fibers	6			
Cellulosic man-made fibers	(3)(6)			
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit				
(except cordage):	4 10		1 4	1 4
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and				
handwork yarns:		(4)	5	5
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk:	10		4	4
Spun yarn, of wool or hair	(4)	(4)	3 8 9	6
Filament yarn of manmade fibers:				
Sewing thread:			6	(8)
Cordage and fish netting and nets	1 4	4	(1)(4) 9 10	(1)(4) 9 10
Fish netting and nets	9		6 (8) 9	(8)
Cordage	(4)	(4)	4	4
Broadwoven fabrics:	(4)		1 4	4
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton:	(4)		6 (8) 9	(8)
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers:			(1)(4) 9 10	(1)(4) 9 10
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk			6 (8) 9	(8)
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool	(1)(4)		6	6
Knit fabrics:	5			
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and				
belts, and hose, of textile materials				
Narrow fabrics				
Wools, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and				
articles thereof, n.s.p.f.	3 6 9	3 6 9	(6) 8	
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires				
Woven or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or				
laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and				
other laminated fabrics, and fabrics,	6	6		
n.s.p.f.				
Textile furnishings				
Floor coverings	5 (8)	5		(6)
Curtains and draperies	3 6	3 6		
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings,				
curtains, and draperies				
Mearing apparel and accessories, including				
leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics				
Sweaters	4	1 4	4 (8)	4 (8)
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and				
blouses				
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts,				(1)(4)
coats and jackets				
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks,			1 4	4
and shorts			1 4	1 4
				69

1/ Appendix A contains a detailed description of the specific import and export gates which are currently used in the Commission's trade-monitoring system.

Table 12.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1985

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses-----				
Men's and boys' shirts-----				
Men's and boys' suits, coats and jackets-----			3 6 10	8 10
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----			(1)(4)	(1)(4)
Robes and dressing gowns-----			3 6 (8) 9 10	6 (8) 9 10
Body-supporting garments-----				(5)
Hosiery-----				
Gloves-----	3 6	4		
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin-----				
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints-----				
Other wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped-----			3 6 8	6 8
Neckwear-----			9	
Headwear-----	5	5	6	6
Footwear-----			6	
Rubber footwear-----	(1)(4)	(1)(4)		
Nonrubber footwear-----		4	6	6

Energy and Chemicals 1/

During January–September 1985, the U.S. trade deficit in chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products decreased by \$6.1 billion, or 18 percent, compared with the deficit in the corresponding period of 1984 to \$28 billion. The decrease in the deficit during the first 9 months of 1985 was accounted for by a decrease of \$7.1 billion in the negative balance for petroleum, natural gas, and related products and a decrease of \$1.0 billion in the positive balance for chemicals, coal, and related products. (tables 13 and 14, figs. 5 and 6).

The positive trade balance for chemicals and related products (not including coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products) decreased 24 percent to \$3.5 billion during January–September 1985, compared with the corresponding period of 1984. Imports of these products increased by 4 percent to \$15.2 billion for January–September 1985 compared with \$14.6 billion for January–September 1984. The increase in imports was attributed mainly to nonbenzenoid organic compounds, benzenoid organic chemicals and certain inorganic chemical compounds. Exports of chemicals and related products (not including coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products) decreased by approximately \$448 million to \$18.7 billion during the first 9 months of 1985 compared with exports of these products, valued at \$19.1 billion, in the corresponding period of 1984. Decreased exports of miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic compounds, certain inorganic chemical compounds, synthetic elastomers, and pneumatic tires accounted principally for the difference.

For petroleum related products (not including natural gas and related products), the negative balance of trade decreased during January–September 1985 to \$32.4 billion, representing a decline of 17 percent compared with the negative balance of \$39 billion during January–September 1984. Imports of crude petroleum decreased by 13 percent to \$23.6 billion and imports of petroleum products decreased by 19 percent to \$11.6 billion compared with the first 9 months of 1984. Imports of natural gas decreased by \$471.9 million, or 13 percent, to \$3.1 billion during the first 9 months of 1985 compared with that during the corresponding period of 1984. Exports of petroleum and related products (not including natural gas and related products) increased by \$188.1 million, or 7 percent, during January–September 1985 compared with those in the corresponding 9 months of 1984.

For petroleum, natural gas, and related products, the OPEC showed the most significant changes by a trading partner for the first 9 months of 1985 with a decrease of \$4.4 billion in exports to the United States valued at \$13.6 billion compared with the similar period in 1984. The EC showed the most significant changes by a trading partner for the first 9 months of 1985 for chemicals, coal, and related products. Imports of these latter products from the EC increased by 3 percent to \$5.1 billion compared with such imports in January–September 1984.

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1/ 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), 12 (D(pt.)) of schedule 7 (Specified products; miscellaneous and nonenumerated 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, 1984, January–September 1985, July–September 1984, and July–September 1985 1/

(In thousands of dollars)						
Item	1984	January- September 1985	July- September 1984	July September 1985		
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:						
Canada	4,763,677	3,285,677	1,298,728	1,083,048		
Japan	4,124,135	3,043,391	1,133,027	998,614		
EC	7,647,331	6,039,535	1,885,068	1,945,388		
Brazil	861,037	649,783	247,692	213,632		
Hong Kong	390,814	304,719	92,827	93,322		
India	449,342	457,598	129,989	133,501		
Korea	845,079	618,841	219,673	199,832		
Mexico	1,491,334	1,315,086	393,328	434,244		
Taiwan	862,049	567,217	232,001	187,961		
OPEC	1,499,557	961,834	374,768	352,088		
NMES	1,036,071	776,249	315,132	292,398		
China	654,386	434,410	200,460	156,914		
All other	6,068,866	4,379,508	1,669,116	1,537,685		
Total	30,039,296	22,399,443	7,991,354	7,471,719		
U.S. imports for consumption:						
Canada	4,192,987	3,052,945	1,016,690	906,506		
Japan	2,064,476	1,734,472	564,116	563,937		
EC	6,315,741	5,102,009	1,877,715	1,612,377		
Brazil	526,332	440,367	111,818	162,141		
Hong Kong	175,568	135,008	56,552	53,471		
India	76,462	88,527	24,238	26,983		
Korea	320,045	287,011	89,486	83,598		
Mexico	694,513	530,152	152,039	166,476		
Taiwan	617,807	546,066	167,318	187,325		
OPEC	561,532	348,274	139,245	88,152		
NMES	528,266	383,021	134,556	118,457		
China	169,160	128,610	48,172	47,818		
All other	3,273,584	2,643,860	797,274	834,458		
Total	19,347,318	15,291,718	5,131,052	4,803,887		
U.S. merchandise trade balance:						
Canada	570,689	232,731	282,038	176,541		
Japan	2,059,659	1,308,919	568,911	434,677		
EC	1,331,589	937,525	7,352	333,010		
Brazil	334,704	209,416	135,874	51,490		
Hong Kong	215,246	169,711	36,275	39,851		
India	372,879	369,070	105,751	106,518		
Korea	525,034	331,830	130,186	116,234		
Mexico	796,821	784,933	241,288	267,768		
Taiwan	244,241	21,150	64,683	636		
OPEC	938,024	613,559	235,522	263,935		
NMES	507,804	393,227	180,575	173,940		
China	485,225	305,799	152,288	109,096		
All other	2,795,282	1,735,647	871,841	703,226		
Total	10,691,977	7,107,724	2,860,302	2,667,832		
1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.						

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

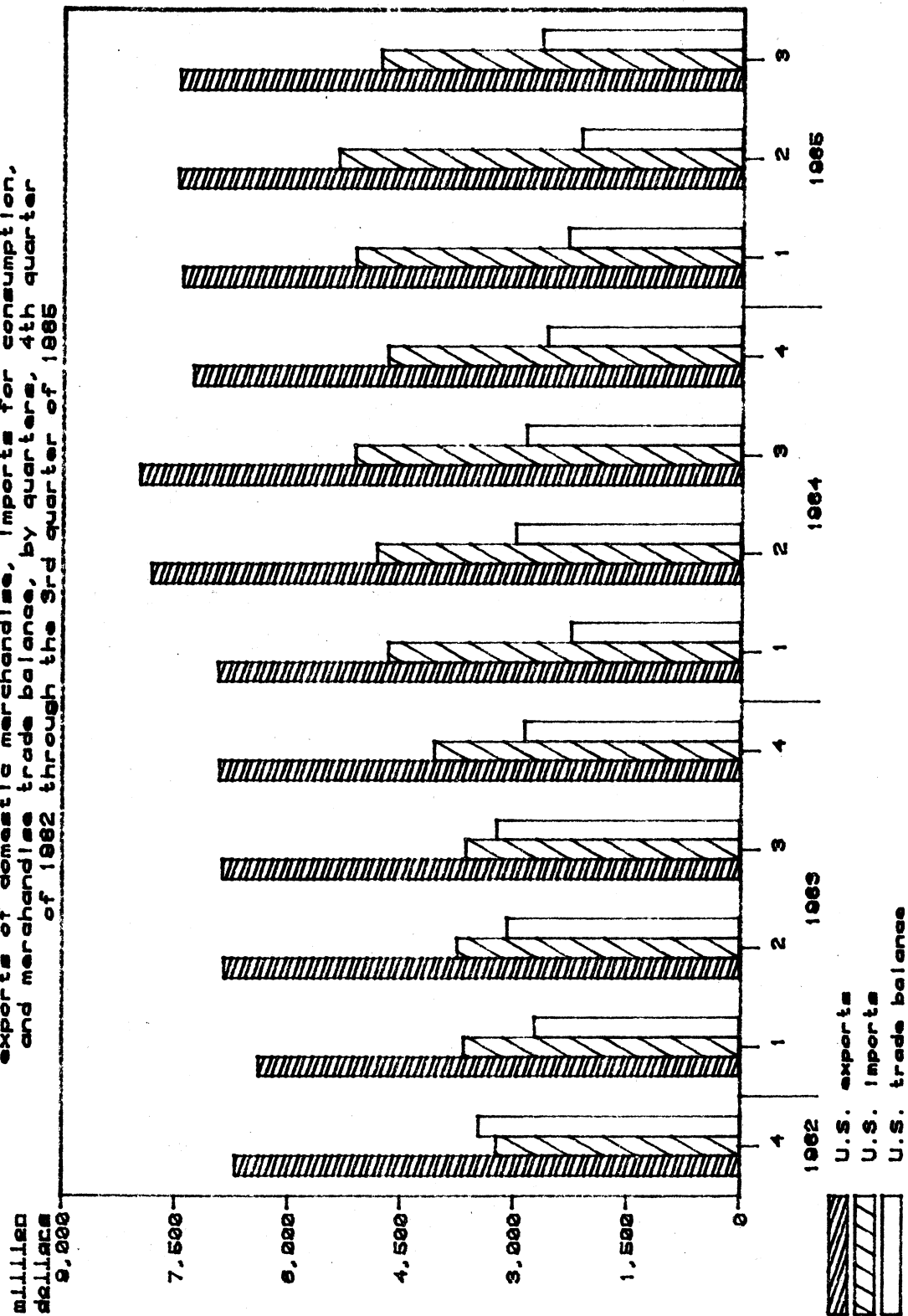


Table 14.--Petroleum, natural gas, and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1984, January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985 1/

Item	(In thousands of dollars)			
	1984	January-September 1985	July-September 1984	July-September 1985
<b>U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:</b>				
Canada	700,966	390,684	137,865	113,112
Japan	802,533	599,107	238,411	176,276
EC	549,198	399,058	96,567	169,349
Brazil	3,257	11,370	733	4,572
Hong Kong	70,641	34,189	14,677	17,777
India	10,944	15,854	2,232	3,763
Korea	148,056	162,762	44,530	29,598
Mexico	323,489	355,573	79,408	89,262
Taiwan	157,269	32,478	38,395	9,940
OPEC	119,315	56,122	10,291	12,924
NHES	22,646	29,797	5,735	10,417
China	582	1,836	175	615
All other	1,254,833	1,008,302	270,348	411,647
Total	4,163,153	3,095,302	939,195	1,048,643
<b>U.S. imports for consumption:</b>				
Canada	9,030,736	7,292,348	2,017,285	2,083,687
Japan	7,747	9,135	2,424	1,054
EC	6,443,177	3,727,959	1,382,862	1,284,587
Brazil	716,035	526,623	204,295	185,317
Hong Kong	2,674	04	03	0
India	839,791	449,393	32,840	91,235
Korea	4,885	39,666	00	34,876
Mexico	7,770,819	5,795,139	1,875,650	1,798,848
Taiwan	41,053	5,516	6,388	4,614
OPEC	23,349,943	13,600,751	6,167,842	4,759,964
NHES	1,302,034	1,135,388	385,418	360,473
China	606,625	716,944	175,531	263,398
All other	10,500,677	5,743,398	2,649,035	1,783,571
Total	60,009,576	38,325,326	14,724,048	12,388,231
<b>U.S. merchandise trade balance:</b>				
Canada	-8,329,770	-6,901,664	-1,879,419	-1,970,575
Japan	794,785	589,972	235,987	175,222
EC	-5,893,978	-3,328,900	-1,286,295	-1,115,238
Brazil	-712,778	-515,253	-203,562	-180,745
Hong Kong	67,967	34,185	14,674	17,777
India	-828,847	-433,539	-30,608	-87,472
Korea	143,171	123,095	44,529	-5,277
Mexico	-7,447,330	-5,439,566	-1,796,242	-1,709,586
Taiwan	116,216	26,961	32,006	5,326
OPEC	-23,230,627	-13,544,628	-6,157,550	-4,747,039
NHES	-1,279,387	-1,105,590	-379,683	-350,055
China	-606,043	-715,107	-175,355	-262,783
All other	-9,245,843	-4,735,096	-2,378,687	-1,371,923
Total	-55,846,422	-35,230,024	-13,784,852	-11,339,587

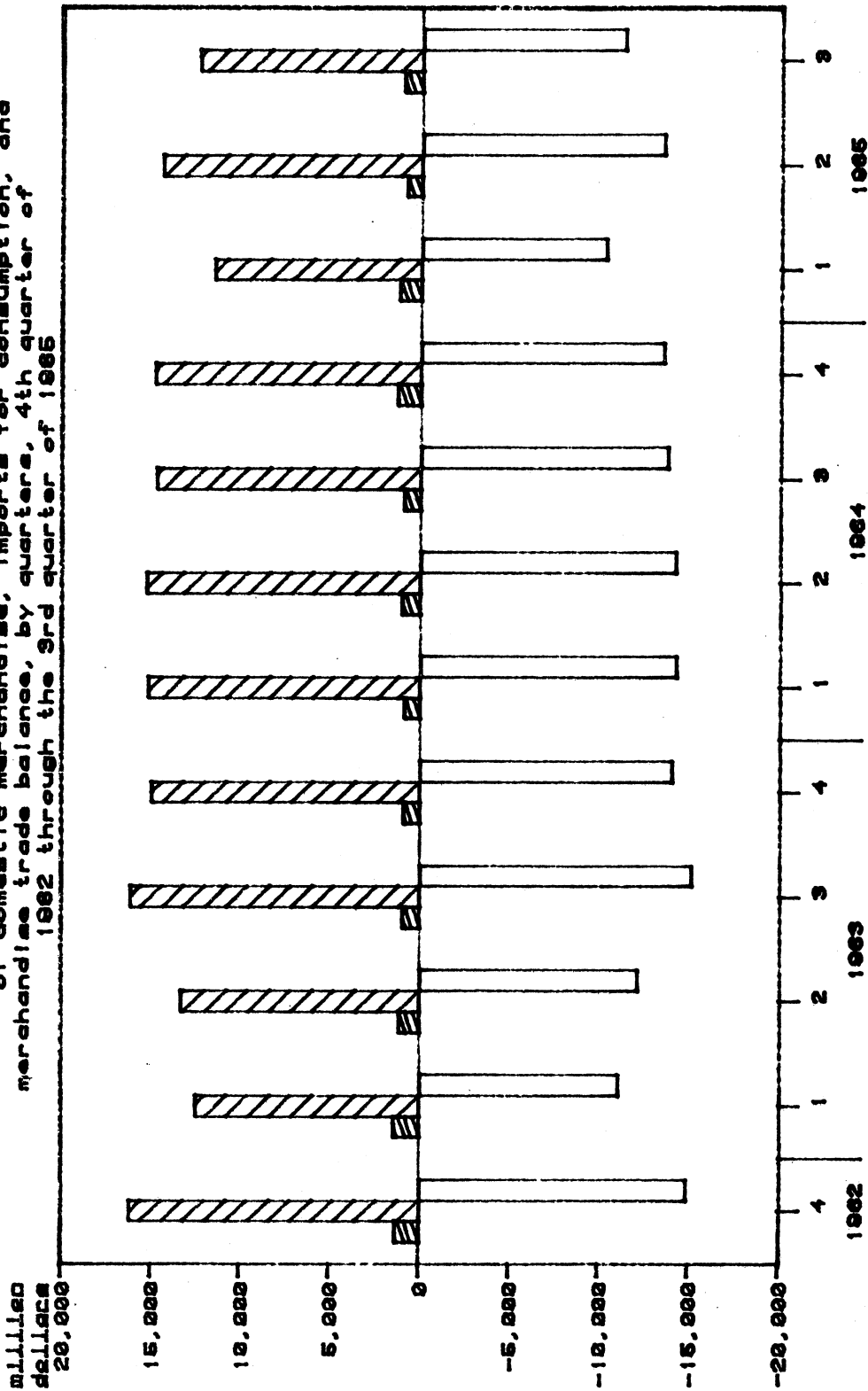
1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

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 1962 through the 3rd quarter of 1965



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

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 1962 through the 3rd quarter of 1965



U.S. exports  
U.S. imports  
U.S. trade balance

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

### Coal and other carbonaceous material

U.S. imports of coal and other carbonaceous material increased from 583,000 short tons, valued at \$29 million, during the third quarter of 1984 to 744,000 short tons, valued at \$31 million, during the third quarter of 1985. This increase was accounted for by increased imports of bituminous and lignite coal from the Republic of South Africa, Colombia, and Canada. The largest increase during the period was registered by Colombia, with U.S. imports increasing from 96,000 short tons, valued at \$3.7 million, to 236,000 short tons, valued at \$8.5 million.

U.S. exports of coal and other carbonaceous material increased only slightly from 28 million short tons, valued at \$1.4 billion, during the third quarter of 1984 to 29 million short tons, valued at \$1.4 billion, during the third quarter of 1985. Most of the coal exported from the United States is bituminous and lignite coal. The major markets for U.S. coal exports are Canada and Japan.

Cynthia B. Foreso  
523-1230

### Crude petroleum

U.S. imports of crude petroleum decreased slightly from 337 million barrels, valued at \$9.4 billion, during the third quarter of 1984 to 311 million barrels, valued at \$8 billion, during the third quarter of 1985. During the period, the unit value of crude petroleum decreased from \$27.71 per barrel to \$25.68 per barrel. The principal sources of U.S. imports of crude petroleum are Mexico, Canada, and Indonesia.

U.S. exports of crude petroleum, which are restricted, increased only slightly from 1.8 million barrels, valued at \$57 million, during the third quarter of 1984 to 1.9 million barrels, valued at \$59 million, during the third quarter of 1985. The sole market for U.S. crude petroleum exports is Canada under a commercial exchange agreement with Canadian refiners and approved by the U.S. Department of Energy.

Cynthia B. Foreso  
523-1230

### Petroleum products

The value of U.S. imports of petroleum products decreased from \$4.5 billion during the third quarter of 1984 to \$3.6 billion during the third quarter of 1985. This was accounted for by decreased imports of fuel oils and jet fuels. During the same period, however, the value of U.S. imports of motor fuels, primarily unleaded motor gasolines, increased from \$700 million to \$1.1 billion. The principal sources of U.S. imports of petroleum products are Venezuela, Canada, and Algeria.

The value of U.S. exports of petroleum products increased only slightly from \$784 million during the third quarter of 1984 to \$876 million during the third quarter of 1985. The principal markets for U.S. petroleum products exports were the Netherlands, Japan, and Singapore.

Cynthia B. Foreso  
523-1230

### Toluene

U.S. imports of toluene increased from 19 million gallons, valued at \$21 million, during the third quarter of 1984 to 45 million gallons, valued at \$52 million, during the third quarter of 1985. Canada is the main source of these imports--16 million gallons during the third quarter of 1984 and 21 million gallons in the third quarter of 1985. Toluene is an excellent octane enhancer and is used in motor fuel blending. Although U.S. refineries are adjusting to reduced lead standards, toluene imports will complement domestic production in satisfying domestic demand.

James P. Raftery  
523-0453

### Nonbenzenoid organic chemicals

Imports of these products increased by more than 43 percent, by quantity, to 1.8 billion pounds, valued at \$432 million, during the third quarter of 1985 compared with 1.3 billion pounds, valued at \$457 million, during the corresponding period of 1984. The largest increase in imports accounting for this overall increase was recorded in imports of nitrogenous compounds and monohydric alcohols.

Imports of monohydric alcohols increased by \$30 million, or 267 percent, by quantity, from 481 million pounds, valued at \$60 million, in the third quarter of 1984 to 1.1 billion pounds, valued at \$89 million, in the corresponding period of 1985. The increases recorded occurred largely as a result of increased imports of ethyl alcohol and methyl alcohol, which are used as fuels and fuel additives, from the Latin American and Caribbean Basin countries.

D. G. Michels  
523-0293

### Fertilizers

U.S. imports of fertilizers decreased approximately 27 percent in value during the third quarter of 1985. Specifically, U.S. fertilizer imports decreased from 3.9 million short tons, valued at \$366 million, for the third quarter of 1984 to 3.1 million short tons, valued at \$267 million, for the third quarter of 1985. This decline is principally attributable to a decrease in imports of potassic and nitrogenous fertilizers.

Potassic fertilizer imports fell approximately 43 percent during the third quarter of 1985, from 2.3 million short tons, valued at \$166 million, for the third of quarter 1984 to 1.7 million short tons, valued at \$95.2 million, for the third quarter of 1985. <sup>1/</sup> This situation is largely because of a substantial decrease in the quantity of potassic fertilizer imports from Canada.

Nitrogenous fertilizer imports declined approximately 16 percent during the third quarter of 1985, from 1.4 million short tons, valued at \$178 million, for the third quarter of 1984 to 1.2 million short tons, valued at \$149 million, for the third quarter of 1985. This decline was attributable to decreased imports from the U.S.S.R. and Romania.

U.S. exports of fertilizers decreased approximately 18 percent in value during the third quarter of 1985. Specifically, third quarter U.S. fertilizer exports decreased from 7.6 million short tons, valued at \$781 million, for the third quarter of 1984 to 2.5 million short tons, valued at \$638 million, for the third quarter of 1985. This decline is principally attributable to decreases in fertilizer exports to the People's Republic of China, Japan, and Belgium.

Cynthia Trainor  
523-1255

Certain inorganic chemicals (excluding uranium compounds)

U.S. imports of chemical elements, inorganic acids, and certain other inorganic chemicals (excluding uranium compounds) fell by 13 percent, from \$520 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$455 million in the third quarter of 1985. U.S. exports rose by 3 percent from \$491 million to \$508 million. The trade balance for these inorganic chemicals, a negative \$29 million in the third quarter of 1984, rose to a positive \$53 million in the third quarter of 1985.

U.S. imports of aluminum oxide used principally in the production of aluminum metal declined by 27 percent in value from 2.3 billion pounds, valued at \$205 million, in the third quarter of 1984, to 1.8 billion pounds, valued at \$151 million, in the third quarter of 1985, because of reduced domestic production of aluminum metal.

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<sup>1/</sup> On Sept. 12, 1984, the Commission, following a preliminary determination by the Department of Commerce that imports of potassium chloride from the U.S.S.R. were being sold in the United States at less than fair value instituted a final investigation in this matter (Investigation No. 731-TA-187). On Nov. 8, 1984, the Commission was notified by Commerce that it was extending the date for making its final LTFV determination with respect to imports of potassium chloride from the U.S.S.R. The Commission revised its schedule accordingly. In March 1985, the Commission determined that the domestic industry is not materially injured or threatened with material injury and the establishment of an industry in the United States is not materially retarded by reason of imports from the U.S.S.R. of potassium chloride.

U.S. exports of aluminum oxide also declined during the third quarter of 1985 to 160 million pounds, valued at \$22 million, representing a decrease of about 46 percent in terms of value compared with exports in the corresponding period of 1984. Recent startups of energy-efficient plants in Australia, Ireland, and Venezuela were mainly responsible for the decrease in U.S. exports.

J. Greenblatt  
523-1212

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	865,379	908,627	738,681	795,486	8	264,611	217,724	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	436,815	461,584	372,587	421,928	13	105,778	134,592	27
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	674,553	1,004,209	738,801	558,380	-24	238,196	203,309	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	432,723	474,277	357,424	297,218	-17	129,862	109,775	-15
Benzenoid organic chemicals								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,050,699	2,369,960	1,304,879	3,288,536	152	538,024	878,857	63
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	877,914	1,033,990	749,944	959,975	28	274,747	298,206	9
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,234,720	3,810,385	2,981,749	3,380,054	13	850,828	1,264,962	49
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,393,827	1,662,961	1,278,298	1,313,309	3	383,099	469,988	23
Synthetic organic pesticides, total								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	157,313	195,409	150,011	210,046	40	45,534	56,073	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	276,997	361,968	291,477	345,169	18	81,398	83,848	3
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	501,096	615,383	467,611	447,962	-4	154,944	137,119	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,280,029	1,496,249	1,102,850	1,024,394	-7	329,857	297,400	-10
Botanical pesticides, total								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,648	1,593	1,262	1,079	-15	599	406	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,758	14,591	11,594	10,830	-7	4,318	3,347	-22
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	183	22	21	101	372	8	3	-62
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	686	145	140	276	97	72	30	-58
Chemical elements								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	207,264	280,178	203,150	214,765	6	65,087	66,997	3
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	214,194	250,137	184,297	231,266	25	83,663	95,430	14
Inorganic acids								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,438,629	1,454,770	1,144,018	1,089,039	-5	313,412	403,526	29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	111,615	140,193	112,612	113,237	1	41,700	38,606	-7
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	848,980	466,984	342,280	386,417	13	97,835	124,162	27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	83,773	94,181	74,468	52,946	-29	16,219	18,094	12

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	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Certain inorganic chemical compounds								
Imports:								
Value	2,295,687	2,975,513	2,126,772	2,061,585	-3	760,364	535,364	-30
Exports:								
Value	2,527,627	2,952,710	2,144,627	2,116,462	-1	920,877	732,360	-20
Aluminum compounds								
Aluminum oxide								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,587,795	9,421,540	7,108,324	6,238,414	-12	2,274,290	1,817,301	-20
Value	743,616	877,542	661,034	560,108	-15	205,140	150,760	-27
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,285,593	1,399,083	1,077,313	566,381	-47	316,180	160,444	-49
Value	160,149	184,563	144,698	75,474	-48	41,422	21,750	-47
Antimony compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	21,470	36,058	29,166	18,354	-37	9,917	6,361	-36
Value	13,459	26,917	20,692	18,032	-13	6,983	5,490	-21
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,140	8,378	6,617	3,914	-41	2,103	1,192	-43
Value	8,823	11,840	9,435	5,562	-41	3,219	1,807	-44
Calcium compounds								
Calcium chloride								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	27,568	44,155	33,541	67,792	102	11,515	39,539	243
Value	1,292	1,703	1,123	4,518	302	406	3,116	667
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	81,194	68,124	51,867	40,749	-21	18,887	11,823	-37
Value	9,550	20,567	19,130	4,258	-78	1,664	1,417	-15
Magnesium compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	100,126	92,366	82,275	61,821	-25	12,096	13,770	14
Value	9,802	10,089	8,436	8,144	-3	2,643	2,424	-8
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	41,908	56,696	44,598	44,088	-1	19,291	10,651	-45
Value	10,915	12,218	9,356	9,304	-1	4,398	2,864	-35
Manganese compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	45,201	63,602	51,806	48,736	-6	23,125	18,624	-19
Value	28,517	35,218	27,933	26,454	-5	11,701	8,427	-28
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	49,108	40,525	31,531	33,366	6	7,849	13,588	73
Value	12,420	11,933	8,823	6,329	-28	2,616	2,058	-21

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Molybdenum compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,313:	1,408:	1,293:	689:	-47:	481:	138:	-71
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,583:	3,885:	3,567:	3,043:	-15:	1,252:	591:	-53
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,596:	26,601:	19,810:	19,191:	-3:	6,714:	5,637:	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,157:	56,453:	41,534:	39,026:	-6:	14,005:	10,533:	-25
Phosphorus compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,985:	12,202:	6,893:	4,854:	-30:	1,994:	1,346:	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,682:	5,901:	4,739:	3,642:	-23:	1,406:	1,007:	-28
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	12,430:	15,294:	11,702:	10,306:	-12:	4,416:	4,270:	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,529:	8,532:	6,466:	7,025:	9:	2,504:	2,109:	-16
Silver compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	418,150:	396,809:	261,685:	112,348:	-57:	119,089:	46,016:	-61
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,539:	30,175:	21,077:	6,966:	-67:	9,096:	2,508:	-72
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	38,812:	54,220:	42,794:	38,930:	-9:	11,080:	14,264:	29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,650:	3,870:	2,867:	3,268:	14:	883:	1,245:	41
Sodium compounds								
Sodium bicarbonate								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	33,234:	34,753:	28,444:	26,593:	-7:	7,502:	7,971:	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,522:	3,413:	2,823:	2,407:	-15:	741:	664:	-10
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	36,212:	42,714:	30,595:	29,456:	-4:	10,539:	8,396:	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,640:	6,576:	4,778:	4,816:	1:	1,676:	1,342:	-20
Sodium carbonate								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	39,981:	33,326:	27,226:	63,756:	134:	10,247:	51,513:	403
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,700:	2,272:	1,873:	4,549:	143:	623:	3,705:	494
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,271,960:	3,296,830:	2,332,880:	2,549,938:	9:	778,327:	917,988:	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	154,584:	160,773:	115,526:	131,269:	14:	38,658:	51,217:	32
Sodium chloride								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	9,085:	7,544:	5,551:	4,630:	-17:	2,084:	1,296:	-38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,211:	74,100:	52,325:	47,518:	-9:	19,813:	15,994:	-19
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	517:	820:	530:	745:	41:	300:	244:	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,368:	15,299:	10,256:	13,094:	28:	4,646:	4,440:	-4

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sodium hydrosulfite								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,328	10,616	9,181	6,905	-25	3,437	1,852	-46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,673	4,120	3,543	2,557	-28	1,314	639	-51
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	33,698	28,122	22,047	21,831	-1	4,232	7,554	78
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,746	9,792	7,373	8,930	21	1,771	3,110	76
Sodium sulfate								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	343,404	265,424	202,711	151,033	-25	67,709	45,806	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,331	21,181	16,291	11,227	-31	5,324	3,403	-36
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	90,563	76,093	51,423	80,864	57	7,815	33,279	326
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,379	9,587	6,486	9,110	40	1,219	3,599	195
Tungsten compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,492	5,160	4,261	4,880	15	2,792	1,830	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,380	25,070	19,888	22,876	15	11,014	8,007	-27
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,309	1,614	1,357	2,257	66	574	1,323	130
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,036	16,456	13,446	15,279	14	5,467	6,541	20
Uranium compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	26,340,199	36,936,195	22,228,433	23,905,903	8	6,394,971	5,573,739	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	910,135	1,336,499	885,934	912,137	3	346,665	185,940	-46
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	3,644,016	5,221,129	2,569,999	8,187,033	219	1,838,872	2,192,576	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,104,386	1,313,957	915,513	920,546	1	529,264	337,707	-36
Vanadium compounds								
Vanadium pentoxide								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,345	530	496	48	-90	1	27	2,627
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,362	1,269	1,228	153	-88	5	136	2,455
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,257	6,918	5,962	2,157	-64	1,367	546	-60
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,677	13,419	11,470	4,530	-61	2,775	1,218	-56
Zinc compounds								
Zinc sulfate								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,106	6,293	5,065	5,554	10	1,865	1,624	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,496	1,573	1,274	1,349	6	527	457	-13
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,693	1,577	995	931	-6	442	187	-58
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,359	1,924	819	578	-29	346	131	-62

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Zirconium compounds								
Zirconium oxide								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	901	1,585	1,286	2,264	76	714	861	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,863	2,526	1,725	2,340	36	718	924	29
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,396	844	634	1,780	180	257	931	262
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,898	1,262	945	2,085	121	405	741	83
Sulfur dioxide								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	29	42	31	39	24	11	11	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,051	4,334	3,255	3,080	-5	1,156	951	-18
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	5	1	1	1	13			
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,799	808	632	843	33	293	102	-65
Hydrogen peroxide								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,119	38,396	33,796	9,587	-72	13,247	4,192	-68
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,757	7,982	6,903	3,419	-50	2,970	1,236	-58
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	37,373	51,025	34,911	34,870	0	10,597	11,755	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,792	16,972	11,667	12,111	4	3,618	3,706	2
Miscellaneous non benzenoid organic compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,668,563	5,476,185	3,775,346	4,906,896	30	1,284,931	1,839,624	43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,327,883	1,708,029	1,281,606	1,319,081	3	457,431	432,315	-5
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,373,055	8,581,577	6,650,885	6,593,125	-1	2,025,186	2,238,161	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,806,060	3,077,482	2,375,315	2,262,193	-5	749,259	760,149	1
Acid anhydrides and acyl halides								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	9,813	11,998	9,426	9,847	4	2,695	3,519	31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,125	9,536	7,193	10,354	44	2,558	4,512	76
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	12,153	38,576	32,340	28,696	-11	7,315	6,973	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,044	14,460	11,327	12,284	8	2,815	3,527	25
Salts of organic acids (non benzenoid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	50,826	54,217	43,233	44,822	4	14,732	14,212	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	42,121	54,053	42,036	41,868	0	16,176	13,014	-20
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	19,727	16,941	13,061	16,131	24	3,787	5,885	55
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,366	17,971	14,481	15,281	6	3,843	5,476	42

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Aldehydes (non benzenoid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	78,559	88,394	70,310	68,230	-3	21,135	25,463	20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,703	30,777	24,453	24,082	-2	7,323	8,210	12
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	123,786	157,085	129,007	136,643	6	50,932	61,647	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	36,839	46,960	37,862	38,731	2	14,376	16,560	15
Ketones (non benzenoid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	153,467	169,476	117,830	120,670	2	42,640	42,475	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,564	42,190	29,367	33,980	16	11,015	10,602	-4
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	184,009	179,784	152,024	153,871	1	45,810	54,487	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	54,656	58,658	47,865	51,694	8	14,799	17,730	20
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and halohydrins (non benzenoid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,628,595	2,697,571	1,664,810	2,781,021	67	481,214	1,122,869	133
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	222,246	302,829	200,824	250,604	25	59,658	88,937	49
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,218,863	994,841	755,207	518,803	-31	197,865	186,587	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	182,847	197,106	151,193	115,600	-24	45,289	43,354	-4
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	206,763	462,871	323,288	387,092	20	162,794	133,022	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	81,900	142,341	104,862	111,355	6	43,166	35,214	-18
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,250,618	1,407,784	1,126,572	965,945	-14	320,015	322,708	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	366,622	440,119	340,950	316,602	-7	102,802	107,166	4
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	45,881	68,556	52,369	73,684	41	23,664	19,676	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,343	37,187	29,274	38,463	31	12,856	10,702	-17
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,040,114	1,018,974	790,022	777,109	-2	255,555	255,970	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	336,304	351,828	274,123	246,390	-10	88,069	79,304	-10

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Epoxides and halogenated epoxides (non benzeneid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,769	58,980	41,726	62,529	50	16,975	13,291	-22
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	19,823	24,010	17,699	22,422	27	6,688	4,447	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----								
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzeneid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	199,269	262,805	192,870	303,035	57	48,849	109,506	124
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	76,560	107,092	75,438	105,816	40	21,051	36,699	74
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----								
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzeneid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,091	43,716	20,107	66,167	229	2,081	24,724	1,088
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	888	14,639	9,338	13,863	48	1,823	6,094	234
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	18,530	18,219	14,520	11,885	-18	5,952	4,801	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,997	8,957	7,239	4,665	-36	3,474	1,814	-48
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzeneid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	388,196	580,348	445,260	446,576	0	171,282	138,778	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	83,437	127,075	97,821	106,618	9	38,056	33,562	-12
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,108,482	2,178,504	1,653,006	1,918,680	16	532,729	654,032	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	373,103	402,300	313,915	307,103	-2	106,196	105,062	-1
Organo sulfur compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,550	12,785	8,734	9,979	14	2,737	3,307	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,515	8,699	5,882	7,359	25	2,206	2,821	28
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	20,221	23,878	17,833	17,103	-4	6,567	5,848	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,144	20,001	14,827	15,011	1	4,750	4,840	2
Miscellaneous organic chemicals (non benzeneid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	367,747	345,913	280,500	241,716	-14	90,916	101,747	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	148,337	163,112	126,558	117,827	-7	42,731	43,844	3
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	627,374	593,661	460,197	406,925	-12	169,639	149,330	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	623,727	621,830	479,796	437,326	-9	161,719	155,117	-4

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	:Percent: change from :(3) to :(4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	:Percent: change from :(6) to :(7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,737,948	2,164,370	1,808,338	1,588,206	-12	517,424	446,163	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	370,826	416,146	348,546	323,491	-7	100,935	91,606	-9
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	737,698	894,741	702,374	881,505	26	225,333	349,937	55
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	203,060	248,162	192,424	214,707	12	65,764	78,581	19
Drugs and related products								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,343,291	1,710,993	1,323,147	1,480,477	12	504,174	498,814	-1
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,552,667	2,662,878	1,971,348	2,049,309	4	642,051	616,693	-4
Plastics and resin materials								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	711,908	1,141,604	870,743	1,152,529	32	281,341	365,784	30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	454,010	701,490	546,848	576,384	5	190,588	192,070	1
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,967,095	4,650,947	3,363,446	3,675,356	9	1,245,140	1,395,231	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,636,390	2,800,536	2,078,193	1,993,424	-4	729,244	700,676	-4
Elastomers, total								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	1967,662	175,2335	1777,323,032	1860,627,096	5	600,494,936	550,325,111	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	928,140	1,163,463	905,513	808,055	-11	300,175	237,132	-21
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	704,736	841,838,476	640,546,647	590,344,402	-8	223,149,222	190,673,844	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	612,259	698,008	534,795	490,561	-8	186,624	158,366	-15
Flavoring extracts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,446	37,927	29,417	32,210	9	9,136	9,746	7
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	115,532	119,257	93,806	79,992	-15	32,183	26,869	-17
Essential oils								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	24,283,530	24,661,759	19,010,582	17,496,310	-8	5,969,119	5,660,954	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	98,245	107,278	84,751	80,427	-5	30,744	25,935	-16
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	29,456,056	32,311,478	24,736,078	24,812,496	0	7,280,420	5,122,489	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	100,471	98,792	74,511	85,729	15	22,239	23,662	6
Glue, gelatin and related products								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	54,325	60,841	46,514	45,142	-3	15,404	14,002	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,096	57,626	45,310	49,052	8	16,266	16,738	3
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	23,543	35,385	26,940	26,372	-2	8,411	7,464	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,029	41,454	30,289	35,410	17	9,775	12,773	31

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Aromatic or odoriferous substances								
Imports:								
Value	371,351	558,939	428,044	510,333	19	174,872	196,564	12
Exports:								
Value	414,863	422,571	316,402	310,910	-2	103,442	97,820	-5
Surface-active agents								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	131,402	180,640	130,805	229,926	76	49,132	84,301	72
Value	65,433	95,759	70,437	106,727	52	26,008	35,834	38
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	321,146	347,387	277,497	231,414	-17	94,737	80,570	-15
Value	110,666	118,277	90,145	87,783	-3	29,112	28,098	-3
Soaps and synthetic detergents								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	43,222	42,243	31,192	39,872	28	12,133	15,851	31
Value	29,885	33,667	23,967	29,003	21	9,646	11,612	20
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	199,381	214,763	162,250	145,376	-10	60,208	39,614	-34
Value	150,029	159,506	120,770	111,612	-8	43,298	31,956	-26
Synthetic dyes, total								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	52,923	56,808	47,911	42,683	-11	17,566	15,672	-11
Value	230,532	256,977	211,165	187,446	-11	80,393	65,676	-18
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	28,065	27,123	21,396	15,124	-29	6,595	4,872	-26
Value	81,068	72,863	55,891	44,673	-20	17,464	14,675	-16
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	12,198	18,981	13,924	14,348	3	5,545	5,109	-8
Value	62,373	88,098	66,817	67,261	1	25,707	23,880	-7
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	23,274	20,918	15,233	14,193	-7	4,509	3,895	-14
Value	77,461	79,925	59,615	57,537	-3	18,665	16,321	-13
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	53,368	53,878	42,167	35,793	-15	10,577	9,955	-6
Value	25,655	28,985	22,797	21,617	-5	7,029	7,561	8
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,463	2,834	2,266	2,414	7	491	824	68
Value	3,935	3,986	3,259	3,131	-4	945	1,176	24



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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Synthetic tanning materials								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,505	1,388	1,136	1,445	27	400	301	-25
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,564	2,012	1,526	1,129	-26	256	528	106
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total	1,590	1,526	1,142	695	-39	310	331	7
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	3309,399,252	4210,069,120	3060,161,467	3856,645,065	26	1011,456,810	1228,780,277	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	354,839	457,802	358,283	355,224	-1	134,599	121,360	-10
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	373,284,207	400,331,160	282,841,458	300,760,507	6	98,546,365	93,058,749	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	224,523	245,510	179,881	189,178	5	61,062	59,430	-3
Inks and ink powders, total								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	11,989,401	14,793,572	10,434,200	15,005,149	44	4,455,749	5,045,711	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,340	32,998	24,501	28,909	18	9,466	9,882	4
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	33,108,186	31,098,481	23,661,081	18,723,210	-21	7,750,582	6,707,894	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	51,941	53,307	40,581	33,612	-17	13,157	11,060	-16
Paints and related items, total								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,839	51,770	38,944	42,622	9	15,157	16,172	7
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	230,138	230,144	172,009	171,886	0	59,494	57,982	-3
Crude petroleum								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 barrels)-----	1,283,218	1,316,968	983,992	896,865	-9	337,484	310,613	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	36,491,953	36,444,572	27,292,851	23,642,542	-13	9,351,872	7,976,550	-15
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 barrels)-----	6,780	5,783	4,377	5,292	21	1,753	1,943	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	224,088	185,294	138,739	161,493	16	57,345	58,688	2
Petroleum products								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,983,982	18,635,371	14,287,699	11,547,477	-19	4,458,570	3,620,849	-19
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,768,687	3,577,194	2,425,348	2,640,540	9	784,135	876,427	12

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Natural gas and products derived therefrom								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,529,782	4,929,631	3,607,208	3,135,306	-13	913,605	790,832	-13
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	555,211	400,665	290,733	343,154	18	97,715	130,018	33
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	14,893	17,044	13,151	12,074	-8	3,890	3,088	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,394,247	1,686,269	1,300,673	1,083,779	-17	366,261	266,544	-27
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	24,605	27,165	21,308	16,952	-20	7,614	2,533	-67
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,064,755	2,693,729	2,074,020	2,136,661	3	781,130	638,442	-18
Explosives, total								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	13,035,826	30,792,422	25,261,987	14,974,797	-41	4,781,432	4,281,646	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,243	37,017	26,585	31,449	18	8,538	10,910	28
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	22,542,832	25,455,016	17,085,849	21,853,261	28	5,794,070	5,819,056	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	52,667	103,790	84,821	52,252	-38	15,826	17,750	12
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,927	10,538	7,896	9,628	22	2,566	3,227	26
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	40,963	35,375	26,722	23,888	-11	8,137	7,560	-7
Certain products in schedule 4, part 13								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	434,937	498,770	380,096	407,464	7	156,266	140,933	-10
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	391,597	434,862	333,224	435,415	31	109,278	140,358	28
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	22,533	38,063	29,453	34,546	17	11,951	12,274	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,252	10,315	8,058	9,847	22	3,309	3,558	8
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,005	5,449	4,305	5,807	35	1,438	2,012	40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,288	2,095	1,645	1,750	6	574	602	5

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Coal and other carbonaceous material								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1,325	1,868	1,400	1,962	40	582	744	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	45,193	92,617	67,552	89,686	33	29,134	31,124	7
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	90,420	94,271	73,689	77,327	5	28,320	29,110	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,503,734	4,652,140	3,647,183	3,733,959	2	1,409,041	1,383,560	-2
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	508,999	628,075	470,969	469,794	0	166,777	149,901	-10
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	742,989	857,452	643,540	618,772	-4	214,091	196,818	-8
Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f. suitable for conducting gases or liquids, including gaskets and pipe fittings, or rubber or plastics								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	199,001	285,308	216,821	237,689	10	78,485	81,596	4
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	211,335	214,020	165,874	130,392	-21	51,031	42,141	-17
Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	11,401	13,107	9,214	11,417	24	3,051	3,911	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----								
Pneumatic tires								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	57,432	67,202	53,638	56,082	5	17,219	18,305	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,346,323	1,773,640	1,326,053	1,414,215	7	463,693	466,683	1
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	5,788	7,419	5,498	5,251	-4	1,884	1,395	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	281,875	366,288	275,164	253,142	-8	87,361	68,923	-21
Tires other than pneumatic tires								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	12,647,337	11,770,375	10,465,660	7,167,341	-32	2,769,880	2,476,203	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,305	10,733	8,554	8,905	4	3,658	3,113	-15
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	1,802,527	1,635,820	1,123,427	299,287	-73	256,029	33,652	-87
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,066	7,407	5,529	3,557	-36	1,611	1,259	-22

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

Commodity area	1983		1984		Jan-Sep 1984		Jan-Sep 1985		Percent change from (3) to (4)		Jul-Sep 1984		Jul-Sep 1985		Percent change from (6) to (7)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)								
Tubes for tires																
Imports:																
Quantity (1,000 units)-----																
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,489	38,654	32,733	33,286										10,647	15,441	11
Exports:																
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	50,219	51,183	40,207	48,147												12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----																
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable	1,829	1,610	1,086	842										231	3,101	-35
insulation coverings	15,852	18,198	13,223	10,658										3,743		-17
Imports:																
Value (1,000 dollars)-----																
Exports:																
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,648	5,276	3,906	3,496										1,362		23
Fabricated rubber and plastics	26,943	29,294	21,767	23,362										6,235		-10
products																
Imports:																
Value (1,000 dollars)-----																
Exports:																
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,055,161	1,441,975	1,080,546	1,308,309										467,527		17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,063,600	1,113,133	835,710	812,132										261,586		-5

Table 16.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1985 1/

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

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1/ Appendix A contains a detailed description of the specific import and export gates which are currently used in the Commission's trade-monitoring system.

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

### Minerals and Metals 1/

The trade deficit in the minerals and metals sector for January-September 1985 was \$18.4 billion, slightly less than the deficit of \$18.6 billion in January-September 1984. The modest decline in the deficit reflects a quarterly deficit decline of 4 percent to \$6.2 billion during the third quarter of 1985, from a deficit of \$6.5 billion during the corresponding quarter of 1984. Total sector exports declined 15 percent to \$3.4 billion, whereas imports declined 8 percent to \$9.6 billion (table 17, fig. 7).

The principal reason for the deficit during July-September 1985 was the breadth of demand for relatively lower priced imported products despite the downturn in steel imports. Significant declines were recorded in imports of iron and steel mill products (down \$522 million) and wrought aluminum (down \$86 million). The large decline in imports of iron and steel mill products is believed to reflect the preliminary effects of the voluntary restraint agreements (VRA's) implemented during 1985 under the President's program for the domestic steel industry, as well as a decline in demand for products used in oil and gas drilling.

Significant increases in imports were recorded in hydraulic cement (up \$27 million) and metallic containers (up \$61 million) largely reflecting continued growth in construction and increased activity in the bulk transportation of goods. The most significant shift in sector exports during the third quarter of 1985, compared with the corresponding period of 1984, was a \$443 million decrease in exports of precious metal; speculative activity in metals has diminished largely because of relatively low inflation, relatively high real interest rates, and more attractive investment options in securities.

Trade in the minerals and metals sector with principal trading partners (Canada, Japan, and the EC), together, resulted in a trade deficit of \$3.4 billion in both the third quarter of 1984 and the third quarter of 1985.

### Iron and Steel mill products, all grades 2/

The voluntary restraint agreements negotiated by U.S. officials with foreign countries most likely influenced the level of steel imports because

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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 1985, the Commission has considered a number of unfair trade complaints involving steel. Final affirmative determinations were made affecting imports of cold-rolled plates and sheets from Austria and Sweden (countervailing duty cases), and barbed and barbless wire strand from Argentina (antidumping case). Also, during December final agreement was reached on a new steel arrangement with EC countries under which EC steel exports to the United States will be restricted from Jan. 1, 1986, to Sept. 30, 1987.

Figure 7.--Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 4th quarter of 1982 through the 3rd quarter of 1985

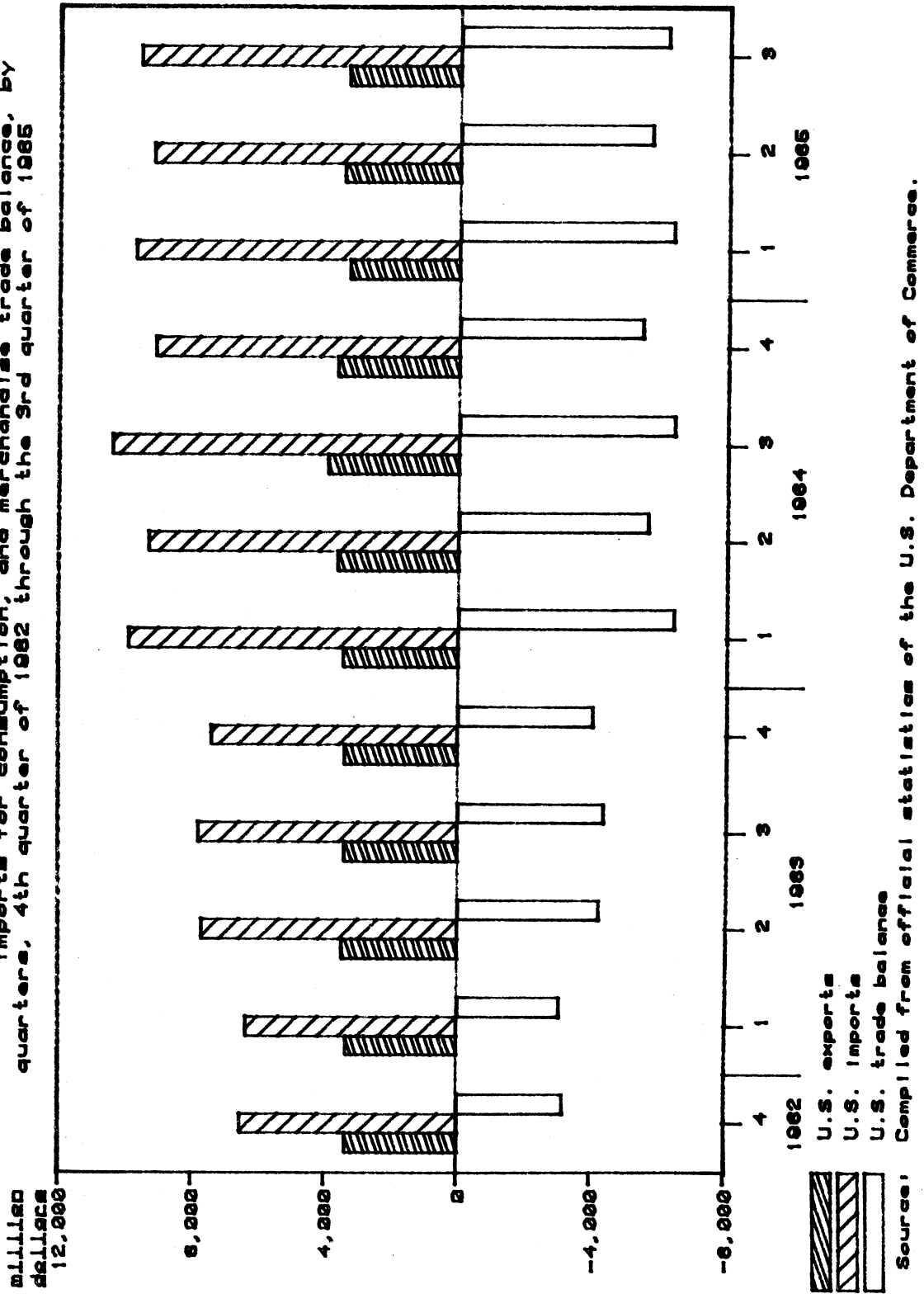




Table 17.--Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1984, January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985 1/

Item	(In thousands of dollars)			
	1984	January- September 1985	July- September 1984	July September 1985
<b>U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:</b>				
Canada-----	4,445,623	3,078,416	1,214,698	1,111,131
Japan-----	1,763,315	1,311,176	410,674	415,746
EC-----	3,113,078	1,948,468	943,017	618,027
Brazil-----	100,498	84,843	27,031	25,739
Hong Kong-----	273,984	137,804	89,210	31,804
India-----	81,704	85,015	23,649	42,412
Korea-----	425,631	309,019	114,497	107,363
Mexico-----	855,028	715,849	216,390	249,114
Taiwan-----	263,135	162,927	65,888	47,562
OPEC-----	842,629	468,755	206,039	138,627
NMES-----	128,136	182,480	29,874	59,870
China-----	91,319	143,968	23,492	49,039
All other-----	2,399,299	1,667,963	613,085	519,287
Total-----	14,692,066	10,152,721	3,954,056	3,366,686
<b>U.S. imports for consumption:</b>				
Canada-----	8,375,468	5,951,465	2,044,271	1,871,828
Japan-----	5,799,985	4,756,528	1,650,613	1,565,903
EC-----	7,840,151	6,138,801	2,255,964	2,077,268
Brazil-----	1,166,144	817,606	315,014	251,781
Hong Kong-----	303,895	255,152	89,980	89,246
India-----	698,617	447,875	169,823	181,178
Korea-----	1,352,062	1,034,483	399,478	371,184
Mexico-----	1,354,742	1,017,644	339,114	358,980
Taiwan-----	1,465,763	1,270,928	439,857	450,228
OPEC-----	691,151	528,763	209,707	185,566
NMES-----	623,824	425,323	197,506	118,748
China-----	217,975	185,329	60,812	73,223
All other-----	9,053,833	5,881,669	2,303,969	2,075,401
Total-----	38,725,641	28,526,243	10,415,304	9,597,316
<b>U.S. merchandise trade balance:</b>				
Canada-----	-3,929,845	-2,873,048	-829,573	-760,697
Japan-----	-4,036,670	-3,445,351	-1,239,938	-1,150,157
EC-----	-4,727,072	-4,190,332	-1,312,946	-1,459,241
Brazil-----	-1,065,646	-732,762	-287,983	-226,041
Hong Kong-----	-29,911	-117,347	-769	-57,442
India-----	-616,913	-362,859	-146,174	-138,766
Korea-----	-926,431	-725,464	-284,981	-263,820
Mexico-----	-499,714	-301,794	-122,724	-109,865
Taiwan-----	-1,202,627	-1,108,000	-373,969	-402,666
OPEC-----	151,478	-60,008	-3,668	-46,938
NMES-----	-495,688	-242,843	-167,632	-58,878
China-----	-126,656	-41,361	-37,320	-24,183
All other-----	-6,654,533	-4,213,706	-1,690,884	-1,556,113
Total-----	-24,033,575	-18,373,521	-6,461,248	-6,230,630

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

they fell to 6.2 million short tons (\$2.4 billion) in the third quarter of 1985 compared with 7.4 million tons (\$2.9 billion) in the third quarter of 1984. The largest decline occurred in imports of pipes and tubes, which fell from 1.7 million tons (\$766 million) to 1.1 million tons (\$530 million), and in imports of sheets and strip, which fell from 2.9 million tons (\$1.2 billion) to 2.3 million tons (\$982 million). In addition to the VRA's, a reduction in the level of drilling in the oil and gas industries significantly affected demand for pipes and tubes. Partially offsetting the decrease in imports was an increase in semifinished steel receipts, which rose from 431,355 tons (\$95.5 million) to 570,196 tons (\$114.3 million). Under the VRA's, significant growth in the level of semifinished steel is permitted, which is used by steelmakers to produce more advanced products such as plates and sheets and strip.

On a country-by-country basis, imports from Japan (the principal source, accounting for 23 percent of total imports) declined by 24 percent, from 1.8 million tons (\$878 million) to 1.4 million tons (\$709 million). Declines also occurred from other major suppliers, including Canada (down 44,000 tons to 671,000 tons), West Germany (down 83,000 tons to 599,000 tons), and Korea (down 100,000 tons to 563,000 tons). Increases in imports occurred from several major suppliers, including France (up 150,000 tons to 469,000 tons) and Brazil (up 120,000 tons to 449,000 tons).

U.S. exports of steel mill products declined from 268,000 tons (\$226 million) in the third quarter of 1984 to 252,000 tons (\$202 million) during the third quarter of 1985. Among the product groups showing significant decreases were plates and hot-rolled bars, although significant increases occurred in exports of semifinished steel and pipes and tubes. The primary markets for U.S. exports were Canada and Mexico, which accounted for 32 and 20 percent of total exports, respectively. Whereas exports to Canada declined 14 percent, to 81,000 tons (\$75 million) in the third quarter of 1985, those to Mexico increased 28 percent, to 50,000 tons (\$37 million).

Peter Avery  
523-0342

### Precious metals

Speculative activity in metals has diminished as a result of relatively low inflation and high real interest rates, and more attractive investment options in securities. Precious metal exports declined by 51 percent to \$418.5 million (7.6 million troy ounces) during the third quarter of 1985, from \$861.4 million (9.5 million troy ounces) during the third quarter of 1984. The declining prices of all precious metals (gold down 11 percent, silver down 19 percent, and the platinum group metals down 8 percent), plus a sharp decline in the volume of exports of gold bullion to the United Kingdom, accounted for the bulk of the reduction in precious metals exports during the third quarter of 1985.

Pam Woods  
523-0277

### Copper ore, copperbearing materials, and waste and scrap

A surplus of domestic copper ores and concentrates, a shortage of high-grade copper on the world market, and the sale of a major portion of a domestic copper mining facility to a Japanese firm, resulted in a substantial increase in exports of copper ore and concentrate to the Asian copper industries in Japan, Taiwan, Korea, and China. In addition, the recent surge in imports of lower priced copper semimanufactures weakened domestic scrap sales to brass mills and resulted in U.S. scrap dealers turning to European markets for sales. Exports increased by two-thirds and went primarily to the more favorably priced markets in West Germany, Belgium, and Italy where the demand for scrap by expanding copper semimanufactures industries has risen. Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste and scrap exports almost tripled during the third quarter of 1985 to 147,101 short tons (\$152.0 million), from 53,263 short tons (\$56.7 million) during the third quarter of 1984.

Pam Woods  
523-0277

### Wrought aluminum

Reflecting the uncertainty of the aluminum market and declining demand, U.S. imports of wrought aluminum (excluding foil) declined 20 percent to \$220.4 million in the third quarter of 1985, from \$306.1 million in the third quarter of 1984. The principal foreign sources were Japan, Canada, Venezuela, and France, which together accounted for 63 percent of total imports. U.S. exports of wrought aluminum (excluding foil) fell 25 percent to \$106.6 million during the third quarter of 1985, from \$141.9 million during the third quarter of 1984. Exports to Canada accounted for 55 percent of the total, followed by Mexico and Japan.

Deborah A. McNay  
523-0445

### Metallic containers

Largely because of increased activity in the bulk transportation of goods, shipments from Japan of metallic flasks, casks, cans, boxes, lift vans, etc. (chiefly used in the packing, transporting, or marketing of goods) led to a 122-percent increase in imports of metallic containers, from \$50.6 million during the third quarter of 1984 to \$112.4 million during the corresponding period of 1985. Japan is the principal supplier of metallic containers and accounted for 57 percent of total metallic container imports during the third quarter of 1985. The majority of these containers are believed to be freight containers specially designed and equipped to facilitate the carriage of goods by one or more modes of transport without intermediate reloading, each having a gross mass rating of at least 40,000 pounds. Such containers enter free of duty under a temporary tariff provision that is effective through December 31, 1986.

Nancy Fulcher  
523-0341 99

Pig iron

Reflecting lower demand in the foundry industry, U.S. imports of pig iron decreased 49 percent to 97,000 short tons (\$13.4 million) in the third quarter of 1985 compared with 191,000 short tons (\$23.8 million) during the corresponding quarter of 1984. Imports decreased from the principal supplying countries of Brazil (down 24 percent to 41,000 short tons), and Canada (down 62 percent to 45,000 tons). These countries together accounted for 89 percent of pig iron imports in the third quarter of 1985.

Laszlo Boszormenyi  
523-0328

Hydraulic cement and cement clinker

Reflecting the continuing growth in residential and commercial construction in the United States, imports of hydraulic cement and cement clinker increased 51 percent, from 2.9 million short tons (\$97 million) during the third quarter of 1984 to 4.4 million short tons (\$124 million) during the corresponding quarter of 1985. Officials in the cement industry anticipate that the strong demand for hydraulic cement and clinker will continue in the fourth quarter of 1985 and that imports will play a significant role largely because of the relatively lower foreign prices. The principal sources of imports during the quarter were Canada (25 percent of total imports), Spain (25 percent), and Mexico (15 percent).

Stanley Garil  
523-0304

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products								
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	4,736	8,876	6,095	10,729	76	2,902	4,370	51
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	161,706	294,206	205,821	321,384	56	96,712	124,136	28
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	118	79	62	62	-1	19	25	27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,359	13,496	10,491	15,716	50	3,482	6,288	81
Concrete mixes and articles thereof								
Imports:								
Quantity (number)-----	712	951	820	609	-26	436	235	-46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,630	25,496	17,160	22,867	33	8,164	9,667	18
Exports:								
Quantity (number)-----	193,180	214,708	164,507	182,410	11	61,267	107,001	75
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,993	27,462	21,664	17,814	-18	7,503	7,300	-3
Lime								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	282,562	247,482	184,002	151,161	-18	71,674	52,894	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,775	13,379	10,073	9,468	-6	3,925	3,279	-16
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	28,106	24,668	17,067	15,084	-12	4,377	5,719	31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,814	6,805	5,256	3,941	-25	1,128	1,429	27
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dollars)-----	59,757	79,404	64,016	171,346	168	37,355	78,573	110
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,492	18,272	13,927	13,355	-4	4,532	4,521	0
Sand								
Imports:								
Quantity (long tons)-----	161,229	157,732	114,108	210,990	85	23,983	49,068	105
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,415	1,780	1,072	1,657	54	290	728	151
Exports:								
Quantity (long tons)-----	2,098,742	2,712,797	2,177,721	1,590,183	-27	926,197	589,631	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,487	37,980	28,005	24,427	-13	9,663	9,166	-5
Crushed stone								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dollars)-----	5,921	9,469	7,080	6,387	-10	3,988	2,986	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,136	21,099	15,913	13,985	-12	6,044	5,075	-16

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	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	:Percent: :change :from :(3) to :(4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	:Percent: :change :from :(6) to :(7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Dimension stone and articles thereof:								
Imports:								
Value	196,015	232,538	177,105	224,221	27	68,000	79,833	17
Exports:								
Value	21,286	26,335	20,338	19,844	-2	7,421	9,069	22
Mica and mica products								
Imports:								
Value	5,758	6,730	5,337	5,006	-6	2,110	1,947	-8
Exports:								
Value	6,766	7,113	5,050	5,775	14	1,663	2,153	29
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel								
Imports:								
Value	135,996	194,645	152,518	153,477	1	55,931	48,892	-13
Exports:								
Value	427,115	444,980	327,321	361,836	11	99,375	127,359	28
Asbestos and asbestos products								
Imports:								
Value	80,602	84,068	67,347	47,014	-30	25,628	15,850	-38
Exports:								
Value	57,240	54,400	40,139	34,425	-14	13,490	11,550	-14
Abrasive articles								
Imports:								
Quantity (long tons)	23,576	49,589	31,508	21,876	-31	11,616	6,880	-41
Value	115,211	141,698	111,862	90,988	-19	35,384	27,260	-23
Exports:								
Quantity (long tons)	28,938	26,968	20,341	18,676	-8	6,461	5,389	-17
Value	28,589	32,901	24,795	23,810	-4	7,860	6,785	-14
Abrasive articles								
Imports:								
Value	83,554	123,581	93,058	101,970	10	32,884	33,235	1
Exports:								
Value	65,990	73,451	55,406	53,107	-4	19,026	16,737	-12
Industrial diamonds								
Imports:								
Quantity (carats)	24,893,696	43,712,478	33,947,811	32,653,988	-4	10,726,370	11,354,916	6
Value	89,375	114,334	85,462	95,468	12	29,170	28,257	-3
Exports:								
Quantity (carats)	42,323,069	48,072,638	35,848,764	38,446,763	7	12,250,218	11,871,790	-3
Value	93,641	79,109	57,579	65,130	13	20,152	21,744	8

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Natural gemstones								
Imports:								
Value	318,628	360,941	276,258	233,031	-16	88,950	71,490	-20
Exports:								
Value	15,606	14,108	10,255	9,434	-8	3,379	3,341	-1
Cut gemstones and articles thereof								
Imports:								
Value	2,327,850	2,987,360	2,227,728	2,149,293	-4	762,736	756,207	-1
Exports:								
Value	406,093	390,355	293,916	308,861	5	90,752	88,959	-2
Synthetic gemstones								
Imports:								
Value	20,484	23,777	18,340	14,650	-20	5,615	4,980	-11
Exports:								
Value	6,934	16,038	13,304	6,273	-53	5,141	1,771	-66
Clays								
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	11	12	11	9	-19	4	6	62
Value	1,033	1,038	881	887	1	282	458	62
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1,483	1,583	1,223	1,240	1	423	446	5
Value	162,709	176,632	134,463	139,612	4	47,498	48,626	2
Clays, fuller's earth								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)				3	73,200		3	
Value		10	1	145	13,108		134	
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	102	115	86	78	-9	28	26	-8
Value	8,693	9,268	6,990	6,633	-5	2,337	2,134	-9
Clays, bentonite								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)		5	3	7	93	1	5	416
Value		516	304	351	15	103	174	68
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)		562	388	434	12	134	187	40
Value	42,579	45,374	32,641	32,414	-1	10,451	11,300	8
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	8	13	9	12	23	3	4	20
Value	2,376	3,311	2,454	3,058	25	864	1,088	26
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	379	461	353	355	1	150	109	-27
Value	77,494	92,909	63,889	76,406	20	24,685	23,918	-3

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.								
Imports:								
Value								
Exports:								
Value								
Fluorspar								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----								
Value	405,677	511,429	392,107	477,967	22	173,140	181,454	5
Exports:								
Value	318,655	290,874	222,335	162,496	-27	59,293	60,600	2
Fluorspar								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----								
Value	43,235	59,436	45,871	38,187	-14	177	179	1
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----								
Value	962	1,292	987	831	-17	15,167	14,908	-2
Ceramic products								
Refractory and heat-insulating products								
Imports:								
Value	67,489	117,983	97,242	96,853	0	35,672	28,103	-21
Exports:								
Value	175,742	199,722	145,321	145,582	0	48,922	44,726	-9
Ceramic construction articles								
Ceramic floor and wall tiles								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----								
Value	297,497	452,827	344,128	432,513	26	134,865	118,670	-12
Exports:								
Value	174,007	248,761	190,433	207,649	9	72,773	68,007	-7
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----								
Value	10,007	8,336	6,907	4,474	-35	1,974	1,625	-18
Exports:								
Value	13,820	11,865	10,169	5,558	-45	3,267	2,123	-35
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.								
Imports:								
Value	13,900	14,483	11,675	7,302	-37	3,837	2,646	-31
Exports:								
Value	5,464	6,497	5,157	4,607	-11	2,389	1,875	-21
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.								
Imports:								
Value	5,091	8,946	6,602	8,680	31	2,309	3,349	45
Exports:								
Value	6,948	5,839	4,136	5,528	34	1,415	1,468	4



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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery								
Pottery products, n.e.c.								
Imports:								
Value	327,598	409,797	307,597	330,617	7	131,531	128,172	-3
Exports:								
Value	7,684	9,958	6,888	6,898	0	2,101	3,540	69
Fine earthenware food utensils								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	37,877	40,925	30,125	37,964	26	11,337	12,284	8
Value	240,737	275,702	208,159	230,227	11	82,489	78,669	-5
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	560	639	534	249	-53	149	68	-54
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,231	3,428	2,981	1,460	-51	752	504	-33
Vitreous china food utensils								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	21,999	22,159	17,093	15,053	-12	5,487	5,742	5
Value	197,872	221,099	169,390	157,033	-7	61,340	57,740	-6
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,523	2,343	1,806	1,378	-24	697	348	-50
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,197	19,353	14,665	10,942	-25	5,399	2,862	-47
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.								
Ceramic electrical ware								
Imports:								
Value	80,631	106,714	83,217	82,217	-1	29,115	26,329	-10
Exports:								
Value	116,484	128,842	100,160	73,448	-27	29,474	22,185	-25
Ceramic sanitary ware								
Imports:								
Value	15,418	25,764	19,492	30,805	58	7,571	13,115	73
Exports:								
Value	23,903	18,799	14,297	13,205	-8	4,540	4,356	-4
Certain industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.								
Imports:								
Value	16,973	24,987	20,024	18,658	-7	8,229	6,457	-22
Exports:								
Value	35,897	44,253	32,252	44,143	37	11,022	15,978	45

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Glass and glass products								
Flat glass and products thereof								
Imports:								
Value	303,330	391,328	294,572	348,864	18	105,030	115,263	10
Exports:								
Value	303,860	321,955	243,583	230,079	-6	76,461	76,115	0
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	137,601	138,094	105,525	121,253	15	37,855	44,395	17
Value	49,891	48,759	38,283	43,953	15	13,832	15,241	10
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	213,692	212,428	157,808	156,418	-1	49,927	57,200	15
Value	130,518	116,329	89,525	77,591	-13	28,668	27,756	-3
Tempered glass								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	48,210	76,805	59,124	62,962	6	19,039	20,551	8
Value	79,819	116,659	88,272	92,049	4	30,058	27,567	-8
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	42,184	41,658	30,001	31,336	4	8,892	9,477	7
Value	83,337	90,215	65,989	74,262	13	18,089	22,947	27
Laminated glass								
Imports:								
Value	81,980	116,937	87,128	114,777	32	30,313	36,293	20
Exports:								
Value	47,333	70,398	54,854	47,723	-13	18,523	15,463	-17
Mirrors of glass								
Imports:								
Value	58,295	73,319	53,306	58,278	9	20,644	21,378	4
Exports:								
Value	18,042	20,833	15,728	14,262	-9	4,989	4,460	-11
Glassware and other glass products								
Imports:								
Value	572,660	720,749	538,288	582,988	8	203,336	219,384	8
Exports:								
Value	432,376	461,255	347,705	316,564	-9	113,301	99,173	-12
Fiber glass								
Imports:								
Value	16,386	23,418	17,164	25,336	48	6,120	7,978	30
Exports:								
Value	81,330	91,517	68,977	73,945	7	24,477	25,517	4

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Glass containers								
Imports:								
Value	85,299	98,640	75,879	89,224	18	26,078	34,430	32
Exports:								
Value	38,460	63,431	51,330	21,599	-58	15,516	6,122	-61
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.								
Imports:								
Value	421,119	520,797	385,908	401,484	4	146,858	152,844	4
Exports:								
Value	165,889	164,534	123,636	114,219	-8	37,342	34,215	-8
Precious metals								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	188,372	128,285	99,437	130,354	31	33,408	36,614	10
Value	4,858,008	5,032,966	3,883,162	3,594,602	-7	1,254,238	1,105,942	-12
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	37,843	31,740	25,106	25,834	3	9,474	7,574	-20
Value	2,059,767	2,333,446	1,793,290	1,198,443	-33	861,362	418,450	-51
Precious metal ores, and other								
metal-bearing materials,								
sweepings, and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	20,129	23,784	20,275	13,399	-34	5,263	5,014	-5
Value	644,853	893,646	701,490	511,819	-27	209,761	180,663	-14
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	19,665	15,455	12,444	10,709	-14	4,115	3,450	-16
Value	717,706	652,197	538,671	304,348	-44	196,086	95,011	-52
Platinum group metals								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	2,795	3,948	3,151	2,567	-19	998	921	-8
Value	707,226	1,056,236	846,944	718,852	-15	268,337	273,303	2
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	1,116	1,048	715	667	-7	232	152	-34
Value	283,579	252,836	170,868	141,226	-17	52,221	31,355	-40
Gold bullion								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	3,599	6,031	4,405	5,122	16	1,533	1,372	-10
Value	1,575,569	2,293,606	1,711,188	1,682,750	-2	577,413	472,690	-18
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	1,881	3,482	2,575	2,078	-19	1,559	806	-48
Value	825,418	1,284,717	971,541	653,689	-33	571,277	262,319	-54

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Silver bullion								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	161,198:	93,545:	71,075:	107,018:	51:	25,410:	28,514:	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,926,101:	784,838:	619,526:	670,422:	8:	197,646:	175,286:	-11
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	13,658:	10,339:	8,224:	10,087:	23:	3,282:	2,843:	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	169,382:	86,339:	70,820:	65,795:	-7:	26,438:	18,660:	-29
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys								
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	242:	702:	547:	262:	-52:	191:	97:	-49
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,013:	84,062:	64,713:	36,955:	-43:	23,833:	13,439:	-44
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	6:	56:	52:	27:	-47:	13:	4:	-67
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	528:	5,684:	5,121:	3,064:	-40:	1,394:	561:	-60
Ferroalloys								
Ferrochromium								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	327,152:	486,927:	385,466:	497,025:	29:	95,006:	211,678:	123
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	109,682:	187,187:	146,755:	120,296:	-18:	38,842:	51,520:	33
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,493:	30,776:	10,897:	13,241:	22:	5,653:	1,455:	-74
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,822:	10,542:	4,372:	5,373:	23:	1,883:	835:	-56
Ferromanganese								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	716,564:	825,155:	691,608:	790,645:	14:	247,059:	304,823:	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	133,200:	162,064:	134,547:	117,484:	-13:	46,744:	44,926:	-4
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	29,720:	24,179:	18,593:	16,471:	-11:	3,800:	4,509:	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,514:	6,627:	4,990:	5,054:	1:	1,335:	1,523:	14
Ferrosilicon								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	213,332:	193,475:	135,227:	226,915:	68:	29,841:	63,114:	111
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	67,834:	74,230:	50,092:	55,892:	12:	12,375:	13,017:	5
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	27,124:	58,728:	52,058:	19,849:	-62:	24,242:	7,422:	-69
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,907:	21,118:	18,107:	9,825:	-46:	7,882:	3,315:	-58



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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	:Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	:Percent change from (6) to (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Bauxite and aluminum metals								
Bauxite								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	8,711	11,503	9,934	6,960	-30	3,293	2,156	-35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	226,891	310,854	267,244	182,915	-32	81,309	57,130	-30
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	22	36	30	15	-48	6	5	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,077	5,188	4,424	1,909	-57	771	688	-11
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	923,441	1,131,771	876,414	820,425	-6	274,263	293,709	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,110,495	1,440,350	1,148,733	853,286	-26	333,160	300,285	-10
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	686,472	570,617	387,357	652,225	68	155,954	205,522	32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	785,542	672,483	480,588	658,056	37	184,486	195,993	6
Aluminum, wrought other than foil								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	292,438	512,837	400,095	364,039	-9	149,426	120,802	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	547,273	1,042,865	822,553	659,310	-20	306,087	220,389	-28
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	187,353	229,063	179,782	147,430	-18	60,129	46,182	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	432,573	548,175	427,177	348,909	-18	141,888	106,566	-25
Aluminum foil								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	14,614	27,001	20,351	22,098	9	8,469	6,728	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	47,077	90,628	68,611	64,623	-6	28,267	20,642	-27
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	18,981	23,224	15,822	16,111	2	5,135	6,036	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,741	33,319	24,663	20,943	-15	7,312	6,655	-9
Nickel ore and metal								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	288,931	340,986	264,941	290,626	10	78,147	89,902	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	622,310	730,743	566,065	534,141	-6	161,879	153,325	-5
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	81,496	95,763	69,733	69,262	-1	21,577	22,165	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	177,784	230,210	168,417	169,732	1	51,024	56,396	11
Tin ore and metal								
Imports:								
Quantity (long tons)-----	37	46	37	28	-25	10	8	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	463,537	533,788	422,422	321,394	-24	122,249	102,028	-17
Exports:								
Quantity (long tons)-----	11	28	16	23	38	6	9	54
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,931	36,375	26,384	28,624	8	9,136	13,351	46

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Lead								
Lead ore and concentrate								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	24,383	35,943	32,680	5,249	-84	10,003	1,297	-87
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,173	12,457	11,159	1,177	-89	4,212	155	-96
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	26,441	23,094	18,287	16,977	-7	4,780	6,077	27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,583	10,112	7,734	7,518	-3	2,641	2,780	5
Lead metal and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	155,297	186,250	135,123	111,550	-17	52,838	36,125	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	72,066	96,565	70,613	47,515	-33	29,397	14,316	-51
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	80,523	58,267	38,009	73,708	94	14,811	37,149	151
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	40,705	32,976	22,510	30,509	36	7,027	15,616	122
Zinc								
Zinc ore and concentrate								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	79,008	101,603	51,180	68,389	34	17,818	16,624	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,286	32,517	19,064	22,900	20	6,973	5,574	-20
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	74,349	44,616	35,804	24,574	-31	15,107	4,349	-71
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,087	18,700	15,427	10,307	-33	6,498	1,866	-71
Zinc metal and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	695,508	725,427	567,072	500,708	-12	143,498	159,210	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	520,329	661,764	524,980	403,777	-23	135,400	125,156	-8
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	28,363	38,685	29,253	32,069	10	10,032	10,517	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,370	24,268	18,149	17,813	-2	6,576	5,950	-10
Miscellaneous base metals and ores								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	935,488	1,304,837	971,469	934,677	-4	400,285	379,416	-5
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	892,977	1,156,163	825,091	862,358	5	330,858	303,688	-8
Ores of cerium and thorium								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	2	2	2	2	12		1	39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,517	2,202	1,725	1,746	1	563	761	35
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	4	507	4	1,174	25,722		351	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	51	299	28	311	997		79	

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Chrome ore and metal								
Chrome ore								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained)	76:	119:	93:	329:	251:	23:	162:	596:
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,391	15,484	12,434	17,478	41:	3,642:	8,945:	146:
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained)	9:	49:	16:	76:	352:	8:	64:	679:
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,874	2,956	1,662	3,934	137:	411:	2,661:	547:
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2:	4:	3:	2:	-21:	1:	-28:	-32:
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,684	24,080	20,388	15,177	-26:	8,419:	5,698:	-32:
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,555:	3,626:	2,424:	2,009:	-17:	903:	555:	-39:
Value (1,000 dollars)								
Cobalt ore and metal								
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	15,853:	23,084:	18,688:	12,476:	-33:	7,333:	5,348:	-27:
Value (1,000 dollars)	110,075	200,049	154,013	139,069	-10:	69,532:	58,865:	-15:
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,088:	952:	794:	802:	1:	260:	283:	9:
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,714:	7,661:	6,405:	6,270:	-2:	1,710:	1,905:	11:
Columbium ore and metal								
Columbium ore								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,613:	4,323:	3,322:	3,890:	17:	1,054:	1,450:	38:
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,765:	13,581:	9,792:	12,425:	27:	3,505:	4,464:	27:
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4:	49:	48:	17:	-99:	4:	-90:	-92:
Value (1,000 dollars)	44:	262:	249:	17:	-93:	113:	9:	-92:
Iron ore								
Imports:								
Quantity (long tons)	13,327:	17,159:	12,437:	11,791:	-5:	6,286:	6,021:	-4:
Value (1,000 dollars)	452,255:	533,770:	380,019:	351,474:	-8:	173,498:	167,458:	-3:
Exports:								
Quantity (long tons)	3,781:	4,992:	3,941:	3,644:	-8:	2,287:	1,956:	-14:
Value (1,000 dollars)	182,743:	239,256:	188,108:	175,311:	-7:	107,698:	93,647:	-13:



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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Magnesium metal								
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	6,116:	8,893:	7,479:	6,358:	-15:	2,086:	2,358:	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,324:	23,087:	18,756:	16,920:	-10:	5,407:	6,207:	15
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	44,528:	46,022:	34,308:	28,834:	-16:	11,771:	7,580:	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	113,669:	124,165:	92,915:	76,468:	-18:	31,387:	19,630:	-37
Magnesium, wrought								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	183:	457:	317:	649:	105:	160:	218:	36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	606:	1,296:	930:	1,693:	82:	468:	557:	19
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	1,952:	2,116:	1,338:	1,604:	20:	395:	628:	59
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,045:	12,495:	8,641:	9,149:	6:	2,533:	3,521:	39
Manganese ore and metal								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	356,158:	386,509:	292,787:	520,723:	78:	88,560:	79,755:	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,867:	19,058:	13,463:	14,446:	7:	4,600:	2,568:	-44
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	18,730:	228,196:	149,859:	44,481:	-70:	139,563:	16,771:	-88
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,167:	15,726:	10,582:	3,782:	-64:	9,587:	1,760:	-82
Manganese, unwrought, and waste								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	11,899:	27,127:	20,570:	13,815:	-33:	8,699:	4,072:	-53
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,323:	13,213:	9,814:	7,259:	-26:	4,163:	2,101:	-50
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	12,804:	8,164:	5,889:	6,929:	18:	2,074:	2,561:	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,739:	5,896:	4,001:	4,908:	23:	1,343:	1,741:	30
Mercury ore and metal								
Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (flasks of 76 pounds each)-----	14,219:	26,533:	20,682:	15,842:	-23:	3,999:	7,026:	76
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,354:	7,630:	5,920:	4,475:	-24:	1,204:	1,972:	64

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Molybdenum ore and metal								
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	4,565	5,294	3,971	3,298	-17:	1,603	577	-64
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,634	19,623	14,955	6,599	-56:	6,073	1,489	-75
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	47,067	63,366	40,072	48,722	22:	14,857	15,039	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	185,122	242,769	156,179	192,012	23:	55,822	60,239	8
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	1,201	579	450	535	19:	73	154	109
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,441	4,734	3,310	4,132	25:	733	1,109	51
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	973	1,252	1,092	758	-31:	280	205	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,597	4,549	3,556	3,704	4:	1,024	851	-17
Molybdenum wrought								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	93	132	95	73	-23:	39	19	-50
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,331	3,023	2,163	1,797	-17:	595	443	-26
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	826	730	521	737	41:	210	231	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,624	12,321	9,102	10,958	20:	3,187	4,100	29
Rhenium metal								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		1	1	4	256:		3	13,668
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	179	449	286	1,104	286:	8	852	9,785
Silicon metal								
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	53,916	54,140	40,350	77,415	92:	18,991	31,253	65
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,016	26,557	19,652	40,439	106:	7,604	16,354	115
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,571	8,839	7,577	3,300	-56:	1,690	1,082	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	47,846	88,542	65,180	52,889	-19:	25,726	13,031	-49

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,370	1,758	1,314	1,360	3	401	432	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,658	28,889	21,274	22,099	4	6,346	7,847	24
Tantalum ore and metal								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,668	3,256	2,599	1,943	-25	1,211	845	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,466	25,900	19,909	13,692	-31	7,860	5,557	-29
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----								
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	149	228	164	148	-10	58	54	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,055	9,776	7,151	6,354	-11	1,902	2,116	11
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	281	402	314	511	63	113	119	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,315	27,076	19,985	19,400	-3	5,868	4,333	-26
Tantalum, wrought								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1			16	2,737			-100
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26	56	37	878	2,249	6		
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	57	100	68	56	-17	24	18	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,030	13,099	9,349	7,649	-18	3,442	2,418	-30
Titanium ore and metal								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	511	801	565	767	36	241	247	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	53,062	88,832	59,280	87,167	47	25,597	31,488	23
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	4	8	7	10	34	1		-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,006	1,935	1,684	3,378	101	639	349	-45
Titanium sponge								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	2,398	11,237	10,011	2,817	-72	2,440	936	-62
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,855	31,513	28,023	8,394	-70	6,341	2,827	-55
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	203	967	708	287	-59	609	16	-97

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)----	3,304	4,052	2,815	3,682	31:	977	964:	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,689	8,150	5,839	6,768	16:	2,459	1,794:	-27
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)----	6	6	4	6	50:	1	2:	86
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,201	49,385	36,873	48,487	31:	9,412	12,555:	33
Titanium, wrought								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)----				1	61:			
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,354	11,504	9,407	15,835	68:	3,706	6,208:	68
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)----					16:			
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,965	20,509	14,247	19,125	34:	4,608	7,861:	71
Tungsten ore and metal								
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)-----	6,320	12,805	10,413	17,786	71:	3,326	4,838:	45
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,743	51,714	42,003	28,587	-32:	14,287	7,531:	-47
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)-----	2	284	229	203	-12:	114	83:	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10	1,239	1,077	598	-44:	477	210:	-56
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap								
Tungsten, unwrought								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)-----	195	231	190	148	-22:	58	49:	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,071	2,496	1,917	1,471	-23:	655	438:	-33
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)-----	1,596	3,584	2,392	4,227	77:	1,089	1,473:	35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,261	23,228	16,009	28,909	81:	7,269	9,241:	27
Tungsten, wrought								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	49	84	66	85	30:	25	36:	42
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,073	3,752	2,769	3,876	40:	973	1,419:	46
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	326	417	288	351	22:	85	105:	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,220	20,545	14,598	16,267	11:	4,760	4,918:	3

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Metallic containers								
Imports:								
Value	90,888	168,255	119,296	273,505	129	50,596	112,429	122
Exports:								
Value	222,106	226,085	177,589	154,218	-13	54,718	48,574	-11
Wire cordage, wire screen, netting, and fencing								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	654,701,319	801,084,034	632,602,394	664,130,042	5	239,078,592	229,573,538	-4
Value	376,382	480,169	381,611	384,122	1	141,704	126,456	-11
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	91,259,718	73,274,687	58,670,226	58,857,233	0	13,952,878	18,751,491	34
Value	99,186	90,752	69,978	55,504	-21	20,765	16,865	-19
Wire strand and rope								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	569,417,645	698,575,612	550,555,977	555,586,072	1	210,355,721	188,007,500	-11
Value	324,520	410,185	328,394	317,700	-3	121,943	103,000	-16
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	32,484,301	22,814,599	17,290,278	17,003,108	-2	5,990,070	5,147,347	-14
Value	50,649	41,529	30,901	26,066	-16	10,068	8,060	-20
Fencing								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	25,996,942	28,816,594	24,263,391	27,776,674	14	7,239,693	8,514,169	18
Value	8,948	9,608	7,908	8,847	12	2,397	2,605	9
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	1,747,675	1,610,573	1,228,142	805,877	-34	222,023	243,640	10
Value	2,708	2,647	1,710	1,682	-2	467	411	-12
Wire cloth								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	8,696,049	14,794,666	11,555,648	11,692,945	1	3,725,631	3,919,602	5
Value	23,864	37,275	27,082	34,619	28	10,029	12,265	22
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	37,276,451	31,828,130	26,317,330	30,495,031	16	4,423,730	10,041,800	127
Value	18,762	16,843	13,300	11,791	-11	3,930	3,716	-5
Metal wire mesh								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	34,339,312	45,061,668	34,826,409	52,269,834	50	13,770,716	23,398,332	70
Value	10,752	14,482	11,342	14,735	30	4,846	5,861	21
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	10,212,649	6,158,812	5,027,894	3,795,146	-25	1,057,818	1,296,832	23
Value	8,108	6,711	5,260	3,494	-34	1,107	1,153	4

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware								
Imports:								
Value	1,104,361	1,383,104	1,046,867	1,099,063	5	399,860	354,462	-11
Exports:								
Value	527,243	576,957	432,266	409,443	-5	140,952	130,755	-7
Fasteners								
Bolts, nuts, and screws								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	898,311,668	1,349,356,916	1,045,841,341	956,714,178	-9	392,354,406	299,214,139	-24
Value	468,631	738,408	560,969	546,050	-3	217,724	169,732	-22
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	159,934,976	191,535,035	146,693,114	108,279,725	-26	45,602,383	32,744,477	-28
Value	144,241	169,783	128,423	112,975	-12	42,352	33,635	-21
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons								
Imports:								
Value	1,036,147	1,225,802	934,464	997,077	7	342,626	347,064	1
Exports:								
Value	802,332	816,578	604,173	595,941	-1	203,195	190,035	-6
Handtools								
Imports:								
Value	640,136	727,847	557,708	631,022	13	200,813	218,694	9
Exports:								
Value	636,006	629,404	463,580	486,201	5	156,065	159,681	2
Table flatware								
Imports:								
Quantity (pieces)	4,997,501	7,967,659	6,116,851	7,365,907	20	2,453,467	2,073,184	-15
Value	8,085	10,413	8,231	8,037	-2	3,290	2,916	-11
Exports:								
Quantity (pieces)	16,290	65,431	27,426	43,868	60	12,478	9,247	-26
Value	1,803	1,290	981	844	-14	331	181	-45
Table flatware, stainless steel								
Imports:								
Quantity (pieces)	516,903,193	703,169,100	532,710,076	518,682,267	-3	189,306,907	159,119,112	-16
Value	84,192	124,614	93,829	88,082	-6	34,760	26,426	-24
Exports:								
Quantity (pieces)	7,176,384	4,582,968	4,366,493	406,669	-91	242,972	150,903	-38
Value	86,009	36,331	35,811	870	-98	483	336	-31

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Scissors and shears								
Imports:								
Quantity (number)-----								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,244,181	54,722,610	41,750,966	41,530,069	-1	14,858,021	15,610,746	5
Exports:								
Quantity (number)-----	29,345	31,462	24,218	25,169	4	8,983	8,927	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	295,352	229,338	94,679	338,598	258	30,799	34,219	11
Miscellaneous metal products	1,318	878	541	615	14	175	179	2
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,919,508	3,715,802	2,934,556	2,763,281	-6	917,062	1,026,012	12
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,778,712	1,821,241	1,394,588	1,107,228	-21	453,590	345,419	-24
Chain of base metals								
Power transmission chain of iron								
and steel								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	53,802,793	70,388,847	55,237,891	59,173,618	7	19,538,143	18,697,240	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	64,402	82,374	64,402	68,976	7	23,286	22,586	-3
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	9,366,513	9,779,071	7,212,994	6,561,212	-9	2,404,853	2,026,466	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,113	30,886	22,724	18,565	-18	7,842	5,516	-30
Anchor chain of iron or steel								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	23,212,477	21,251,964	17,932,019	17,448,719	-3	6,902,222	3,649,283	-47
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,845	8,140	6,966	5,310	-24	2,721	1,346	-51
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	1,706,054	2,824,279	2,298,669	1,529,433	-33	712,184	414,082	-42
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,000	4,196	3,512	2,649	-25	1,407	769	-45
Round link chain and chain								
n.s.p.f. of iron or steel;								
chain of base metals other								
than iron or steel								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	42,030,937	52,845,269	38,685,479	42,072,016	9	14,112,059	12,496,725	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,806	36,423	27,174	29,678	9	9,935	9,013	-9
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	12,048,649	13,729,197	9,471,016	11,803,380	25	3,273,489	3,515,863	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,149	16,785	12,404	10,886	-12	3,659	3,860	5
Structures of base metal								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	170,958	215,066	157,546	279,494	77	56,229	131,071	133
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	507,105	511,544	388,396	254,270	-35	141,131	87,099	-38

Table 19. --Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1985 1/

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

1/ Appendix A contains a detailed description of the specific import and export gates which are currently used in the Commission's trade-monitoring system.



Table 19.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1985

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

Table 19.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1985

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

Table 19.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1985

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Welded wire mesh-----	6			
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware-----				
Fasteners-----				
Bolts, nuts, and screws-----				
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons-----				
Handtools-----				
Table flatware-----				
Table flatware, precious metals-----			(3) 9 10	6 (8)
Table flatware, stainless steel-----			(6) 9 10	(3)(6)(8) 9
Scissors and shears-----			9	6 (8)
Miscellaneous metal products-----				
Chain of base metals-----				
Power transmission chain of iron and steel-----				
Anchor chain of iron or steel-----	(3)(6)		(3)(6)	(6)
Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron or steel; chain of base metals other than iron or steel-----				(8)
Structures of base metal-----	3			



### Machinery and Equipment 1/

U.S. exports of machinery and equipment were valued at \$71.4 billion during January-September 1985 compared with \$66.4 billion during the corresponding period of 1984, representing an increase of \$5.0 billion, or 7.5 percent. U.S. imports increased during the corresponding periods by 12.8 percent, from \$88.6 billion to \$100.1 billion. The resulting effect was a negative shift of \$6.5 billion in the U.S. balance of trade from a deficit of \$22.2 billion during January-September 1984 to a deficit of \$28.7 billion in the corresponding period of 1985.

U.S. merchandise trade in machinery and equipment continued to deteriorate during July-September 1985, reaching a deficit of \$10.4 billion compared with a deficit of \$9.4 billion in the corresponding period of 1984 (table 20, fig. 8). U.S. imports of these products rose by 4.3 percent to \$32.4 billion during July-September 1985, or more than \$1.3 billion greater than imports in the corresponding period of 1984. Principal sources of imports were Japan, Canada, and the EC, which together accounted for 79 percent of total imports. Japan was by far the largest supplier accounting for 40 percent of total imports. U.S. exports of machinery and equipment rose by 2 percent during July-September 1984, increasing to \$22.0 billion. Principal export markets were Canada, the EC, and Japan. Together these countries absorbed 52 percent of U.S. exports during July-September 1985. Significant trade shifts occurred in passenger automobiles, civil aircraft, semiconductors, motor-vehicle parts and accessories, and tape recorders.

The major U.S. trading partners in machinery and equipment were Japan, Canada, and the EC. The trade deficit with Japan increased by 9 percent during the third quarter of 1985, reaching \$11.8 billion, compared with a deficit of \$10.8 billion in the corresponding period of 1984. The trade deficit with Canada declined during July-September 1985, falling to \$497 million, whereas, the trade deficit with the EC rose by 145 percent to \$1.8 billion.

The continued deterioration in U.S. trade was largely related to trade with Japan. Machinery and equipment sold in the U.S. market by Japanese suppliers was 11 times more than sales of these products in Japan by U.S. suppliers. Japanese producers tend to be competitive in U.S. markets for passenger automobiles, consumer electronic products, and semiconductors.

#### Piston-type internal combustion engines, other than compression-ignition engines, for automobiles

U.S. imports of piston-type internal combustion engines for automobiles rose marginally from \$573 million during July-September 1984 to \$577 million in the corresponding period of 1985. In contrast, U.S. exports of such commodities increased significantly during the period, to \$207 million, or by 77 percent. A large increase in U.S. exports to Canada, from \$112 million to \$203 million, accounted for much of the increase.

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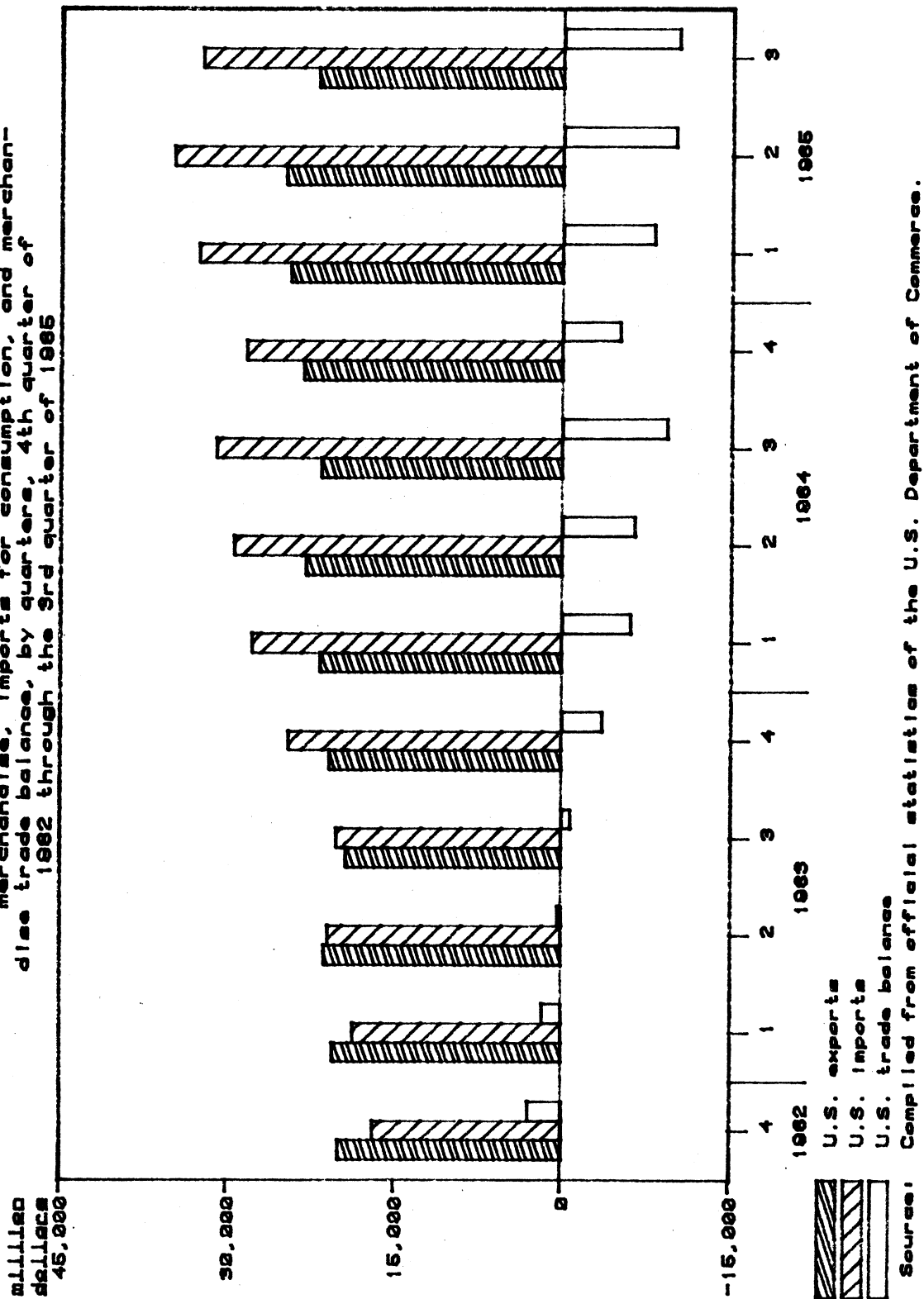
1/ Included here are products classified in pts. 4, 5, and 6 of schedule 6 (Metals and metal products) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.<sup>125</sup>

Table 20.--Machinery and equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1984, January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985 1/

Item	(In thousands of dollars)				
	1984	January-September 1985	July-September 1984	July-September 1985	
<b>U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:</b>					
Canada-----	25,534,786	20,661,137	5,731,956	6,124,672	
Japan-----	5,077,860	4,035,845	1,143,473	1,150,794	
EC-----	18,908,627	14,772,027	4,576,996	4,227,784	
Brazil-----	907,075	831,945	240,925	293,638	
Hong Kong-----	1,140,168	793,471	272,657	191,882	
India-----	545,787	392,698	129,526	133,306	
Korea-----	1,949,143	1,656,375	499,919	490,209	
Mexico-----	5,105,238	4,570,002	1,324,438	1,566,648	
Taiwan-----	1,377,966	1,164,260	337,449	399,013	
OPEC-----	6,152,507	4,231,270	1,479,012	1,492,045	
NMES-----	1,053,563	1,296,222	269,316	515,395	
China-----	873,612	1,128,144	228,088	448,848	
All other-----	21,977,511	16,979,322	5,672,624	5,447,633	
Total-----	89,750,236	71,384,578	21,678,295	22,033,023	
<b>U.S. imports for consumption:</b>					
Canada-----	27,908,028	21,535,178	6,435,652	6,621,886	
Japan-----	41,648,350	38,152,743	11,969,919	12,951,440	
EC-----	20,713,818	19,194,249	5,292,489	5,980,204	
Brazil-----	967,692	828,675	268,477	288,329	
Hong Kong-----	2,555,471	1,612,813	715,904	543,305	
India-----	66,111	40,889	19,491	11,783	
Korea-----	2,700,224	2,135,362	786,756	670,175	
Mexico-----	4,553,280	3,960,809	1,240,970	1,457,301	
Taiwan-----	4,658,172	3,950,706	1,374,585	1,295,387	
OPEC-----	115,686	33,315	29,878	12,317	
NMES-----	216,695	191,207	68,283	55,602	
China-----	65,759	69,807	22,640	21,210	
All other-----	10,733,763	8,421,591	2,860,089	2,521,505	
Total-----	116,837,297	100,057,542	31,062,500	32,409,241	
<b>U.S. merchandise trade balance:</b>					
Canada-----	-2,353,242	-874,041	-703,695	-497,214	
Japan-----	-36,570,490	-34,116,897	-10,826,446	-11,800,646	
EC-----	-1,805,190	-4,422,222	-715,493	-1,752,420	
Brazil-----	-60,616	3,270	-27,552	5,308	
Hong Kong-----	-1,415,303	-819,341	-443,247	-351,422	
India-----	479,676	351,808	110,034	121,522	
Korea-----	-751,080	-478,987	-286,836	-179,965	
Mexico-----	551,957	609,193	83,467	109,346	
Taiwan-----	-3,280,206	-2,786,445	-1,037,136	-896,374	
OPEC-----	6,036,820	4,197,954	1,449,134	1,479,727	
NMES-----	836,867	1,105,014	201,032	459,792	
China-----	807,852	1,058,337	205,448	427,637	
All other-----	11,243,747	8,557,730	2,812,534	2,926,128	
Total-----	-27,087,061	-28,672,964	-9,384,204	-10,376,217	

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

Figure 6.--Machinery and equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 4th quarter of 1982 through the 3rd quarter of 1985



U.S. auto companies export engines to their affiliated auto plants in Canada, which are predominantly engaged in the production of large model cars. An increase in production of large model cars in Canada accounted for much of the increase in U.S. exports of automobile engines (which are generally produced in the United States) to Canada.

James Moses  
523-0426

#### Non-piston-type aircraft engines and parts

U.S. imports of non-piston-type aircraft engines and parts increased from \$428 million during July-September 1984 to \$569 million during the third quarter of 1985. A \$113-million rise in imports from the United Kingdom accounted for most of the increase. According to industry sources, the rise in imports from the United Kingdom was attributed to increased production in the United States of aircraft (especially commuter aircraft) using engines made in the United Kingdom.

U.S. exports also rose during July-September 1985 increasing from \$623 million to \$733 million. Although U.S. exports of finished engines increased only slightly from \$247 million during July-September 1984 to \$272 million in the corresponding period of 1985, U.S. exports of parts of non-piston-type aircraft engines increased significantly, rising from \$376 million to \$461 million. Industry sources indicate that the decline in the value of the dollar during the recent past encouraged foreign engine manufacturers and airlines in Europe and Japan to increase their stocks of U.S.-produced parts.

James Moses  
523-0426

#### Pumps for liquids

U.S. imports of pumps for liquids (and parts) totaled \$500 million during the third quarter of 1985, compared with \$172 million in the corresponding period of 1984, representing an increase of 191 percent. West Germany was the principal source of these imports, accounting for 22 percent of the total. Other significant sources were Japan (17 percent), Canada (16 percent), and the United Kingdom (11 percent). According to industry sources, the increase in imports was attributed to the lower prices of foreign-manufactured products and to the continued strength of the U.S. economy.

Ruben E. Mata  
523-0262

#### Air-condition machines and parts

U.S. imports of air-condition machines and parts rose significantly during the third quarter of 1985, increasing to \$99 million, or by 45 percent over that in the corresponding period of 1984. There was a significant



increase in imports from all major sources during the period, but imports from Japan accounted for \$46 million, or 68 percent of all imported products. Less significant suppliers included Mexico (10 percent), Canada (9 percent), and Brazil (7 percent). Reportedly, the increase in imports during the period was a result of strong residential and commercial construction activities, coupled with the production of room air-conditioners in Mexico and Brazil by a leading U.S. producer of air-conditioners. Exports of air-conditioning machines and parts declined during July-September 1985, decreasing by 16 percent to \$179 million. Principal foreign markets for these products were Canada, Saudi Arabia, and West Germany.

Ruben E. Mata  
523-0262

#### Earthmoving and mining equipment

U.S. imports of earthmoving and mining equipment increased by 16 percent, from \$410 million during July-September 1984 to \$477 million in the corresponding period of 1985. The increase in imports was related to a rise in the level of U.S. construction, especially the construction of residential housing. About 69 percent of the increase in imports was accounted for by imports from Japan, which rose from \$166 million during the third quarter of 1984 to \$212 million in the corresponding period of 1985, representing 44 percent of the total imports. The equipment imported from Japan included medium and small types of earthmoving machines that are largely used in housing construction.

Diane Manifold  
523-0467

#### Agricultural and horticultural machinery 1/

U.S. imports of agricultural and horticultural machines (including parts) decreased from \$136 million during July-September 1984 to \$107 million in the corresponding period of 1985, representing a decline of 21 percent. Canada remained the leading supplier of these products, accounting for 53 percent of total imports. West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, France, and the United Kingdom were other major suppliers, accounting for 33 percent of imports. Almost half of the decline in imports during the period occurred in harvesting machines (excluding haying and mowing machinery), particularly those from Canada (where a producer of combines went out of business) and West Germany. The reduced level of imports was reportedly due to the depressed farm economy.

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1/ On Oct. 7, 1985, the U.S. International Trade Commission determined that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports from Brazil (investigation No. 701-TA-223 (Final)) of agricultural tillage tools provided for in item 666.00 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, which have been found by the Department of Commerce to be subsidized by the Government of Brazil.

U.S. exports of this machinery decreased by 18 percent from \$213 million during July-September 1984 to \$175 million in the corresponding period of 1985. Although exports to Canada decreased during the period, along with those to Australia and Saudi Arabia, Canada remained the principal foreign market, accounting for 33 percent of total exports of these products.

Dennis Fravel  
523-0411

### Printing trades machinery

U.S. imports of printing trades machinery rose to \$192 million during July-September 1985, compared with \$165 million in the corresponding period of 1984, representing an increase of 16 percent. The rise occurred despite a \$10-million decline in imports of parts of printing presses. Imports of sheet-fed offset presses, principally supplied by West Germany and Japan, continued to be the major category of printing trades machinery imported; such imports rose to \$59 million during July-September 1985, up by 40 percent from that in the corresponding period of 1984. Imports of printing presses, other than letter and offset presses, increased by 110 percent to \$27 million and were supplied chiefly by the United Kingdom and West Germany.

The continued strength of the U.S. dollar compared with the foreign currencies of Japan, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, and Italy made purchases of printing trades machinery attractive to U.S. customers, in addition to the fact that these products enjoy a reputation for durability and unique product features.

U.S. exports of printing trades machinery rose to \$120 million during July-September 1985, compared with \$108 million in the corresponding period of 1984, representing an 11-percent increase. Markets showing increased growth were those in Canada, Australia, Japan, the Netherlands, France, Belgium, and Saudi Arabia.

David W. Slingerland  
523-0263

### Textile machines; laundry and drycleaning machines; sewing machines

U.S. imports of textile machines, laundry and drycleaning machines, and sewing machines declined from \$331 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$275 million in the third quarter of 1985, representing a decrease of 17 percent. Imports showing the most significant decreases during the quarter were yarn-producing machines, weaving, knitting, and sewing machines. Imports of yarn-producing machines decreased by 25 percent; weaving and knitting machines by 28 percent; and sewing machines by 20 percent. Industry sources indicated that imports decreased primarily because textile manufacturers, faced with sluggish retail sales, scaled back spending on new machinery.

William Greene  
523-0265

### Metalworking machine tools

Reflecting reduced demand from major U.S. industries, including the automotive, defense, and oil industries, U.S. imports of metalworking machine tools decreased from \$450 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$406 million in the third quarter of 1985, or by 10 percent. It should be noted, however, that there was a surge in imports in the third quarter of 1984 because of unusually high demand from the U.S. automotive industry, particularly for automotive production startups at the New United Motor Manufacturing, Inc. (GM/Toyota) facility in California and at Nissan's facility in Tennessee. Although imports from Japan and West Germany were down by 16 percent and 21 percent, respectively, these countries continued to be the largest suppliers.

U.S. exports of metalworking machine tools totaled \$132 million in the third quarter of 1985, compared with \$100 million in the corresponding quarter of 1984, representing an increase of 32 percent. The number of metalworking machine tools exported, however, decreased during the period by 28 percent, from 18,000 units to 13,000 units. The average unit value of exports rose from almost \$6,000 per unit in the third quarter of 1984 to almost \$10,000 per unit in the corresponding period of 1985, representing a 67-percent increase. The large increase in U.S. exports was also related to machine tool shows in Australia and West Germany. Combined exports to these two countries accounted for 40 percent (\$12 million) of the increase. Additionally, China's expanding market accounted for 16 percent of the increase (\$8 million). The remainder (44 percent) was accounted for by U.S. subsidiaries and/or affiliates, particularly those in Mexico and Brazil, which are purchasing more sophisticated metalworking machine tools to expand and modernize their operations.

Carol Howell  
523-0455

### Office machines

The U.S. balance of trade in office machines and parts decreased from a surplus of \$776 million in the third quarter of 1984 to a surplus of \$682 million in the third quarter of 1985. The decrease in the surplus was the result of a faster decline in U.S. exports during the period than in U.S. imports. U.S. imports declined by 6 percent to \$2.8 billion during the third quarter of 1985, whereas, U.S. exports declined by 7 percent to \$3.4 billion. Japan was the largest supplier of these products, accounting for 50 percent of imports during the period. These imports were largely automatic data processing (ADP) machines and parts of office machines. The decline in trade in office machines and parts was believed related to excessive purchasing in 1984 in anticipation of sustained economic growth in 1985. Firms purchasing these machines normally require a period of time for evaluation before procurement decisions are made. It is believed that the effects of the recent decline in the value of the U.S. dollar on trade in office machines has not been felt yet.

ADP machines.--U.S. imports of ADP machines and peripherals declined from \$970 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$926 million in the third quarter of 1985, or by 5 percent. This decline is significant because imports had

increased by 102 percent in the third quarter of 1984 compared with that in the third quarter of 1983. Imports from Japan, which accounted for 50 percent of total imports during the third quarter of 1985, declined by 11 percent compared with the corresponding quarter of 1984. Imports from Taiwan and Canada, second- and third-place suppliers, declined by 15 percent during the period, whereas imports from Korea, Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, and Singapore rose during the period.

Copying machines.--U.S. imports of copying machines increased from \$251 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$267 million in the third quarter of 1985, or by 6 percent. Japan and the Netherlands were the principal sources of imports, together accounting for 94 percent of total imports in the third quarter of 1985. The increase in imports reflected the continued U.S. demand for the smaller, low-speed copying machines that make up the bulk of imports. Unlike the rise in imports during the period, U.S. exports of copying machines declined during the third quarter of 1985, decreasing by 34 percent to \$34 million. As a result, the U.S. negative trade balance in these products increased from a deficit of \$200 million to a deficit of \$233 million, or by 16 percent.

Parts of office machines.--U.S. imports of parts of office machines declined from \$1.4 billion in the third quarter of 1984 to \$1.3 billion in the third quarter of 1985, representing a decrease of 7 percent. Japan was the principal source of imports during the period, accounting for 39 percent of the total. Other significant import sources were Singapore (15 percent), Hong Kong (7 percent), and Canada (9 percent). U.S. exports also decreased during the third quarter of 1985, declining from \$2.8 billion in the third quarter of 1984 to \$2.7 billion, or by 5 percent. The principal markets for U.S. exports during the period were Canada (15 percent), the United Kingdom (12 percent), and West Germany (10 percent). The U.S. trade surplus in these products declined by \$51 million, or by 4 percent.

W. Scott Baker  
523-0361

### Molding machinery

U.S. imports of molding machinery were valued at \$113 million in the third quarter of 1985, representing an increase of 18 percent compared with imports in the third quarter of 1984. West Germany continued to be the leading source of such imports, accounting for 34 percent of the total in the third quarter of 1985, compared with 40 percent in the corresponding period of 1984. Imports from Japan, the second largest source in the third quarter of 1985, increased to \$32 million from \$17 million in the corresponding period of 1984. Injection molding machines accounted for 34 percent of imports during the period, and parts of molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber accounted for 30 percent. The rise in imports can be attributed to the increased substitution of plastics for other materials by firms in the automotive and packaging industries.

U.S. exports of molding machinery increased by 13 percent to \$69 million in the third quarter of 1985 from \$61 million in the corresponding period of

1984. Most of the increase occurred in exports of injection molding machines shipped to Canada, Mexico, and the United Kingdom.

Carla L. Springer  
523-0108

#### Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices

U.S. imports of taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices totaled \$634 million during the third quarter of 1985, compared with \$188 million during the third quarter of 1984, representing an increase of 237 percent. Japan was the principal source of these imports during the period, accounting for 21 percent of the total. Other significant sources for these products were Canada (17 percent), West Germany (16 percent), and Taiwan (9 percent). U.S. exports increased from \$390 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$463 million in the corresponding period of 1985, or by 19 percent. Principal foreign markets for U.S. exports were Canada (29 percent), Mexico (12 percent), the United Kingdom (8 percent), and Japan (6 percent). Accordingly, the negative trade balance in taps, cocks, valves and similar devices increased significantly during the period, rising from a deficit of \$70 million to a deficit of \$171 million, or by 144 percent.

Ruben Mata  
523-0262

#### Motors and generators

U.S. imports of electrical motors and generators increased by more than \$33 million during the third quarter of 1985 to \$208 million, or by 19 percent, above the 174 million dollars' worth of imports during the corresponding period of 1984. Motors, principally fractional horsepower motors, accounted for 63 percent of imports during the period. Fractional horsepower motors are usually permanent-magnet devices incorporated in a variety of consumer and industrial products, such as lawn care equipment, electric razors, and hairdryers. Japan accounted for 26 percent of imports in the third quarter of 1985, followed by Mexico (17 percent). Imports from Mexico reflected the activities of U.S. producers operating assembly plants along the border. The largest increase during the third quarter of 1985 was in imports of miscellaneous generator sets from Denmark, which increased that country's import total to \$30 million, 138 percent above the level of imports in the third quarter of 1984.

U.S. exports of electric motors and generators increased to \$141 million during the third quarter of 1985, or by 16 percent, over the \$121 million recorded during the corresponding period of 1984. The increase was principally the result of a recovery in shipments to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Shipments to those two foreign sources amounted to \$19 million in the third quarter of 1985, compared with \$10 million during the corresponding period of 1984.

John Cutchin  
523-0231

### Electric cooking stoves and ranges

U.S. imports of electric cooking stoves and ranges increased to \$243 million during the third quarter of 1985, from \$219 million in the corresponding quarter of 1984, or by 11 percent. Japan continued to be the principal supplier, accounting for \$166 million, or 68 percent of total imports. Imports in the third quarter of 1985 were chiefly microwave ovens and magnetron tubes (an integral component of a microwave oven). The increase was primarily because of continued economic growth in the United States, which fueled increased sales in the replacement market for household appliances. U.S. exports of these products fell by 11 percent during the third quarter of 1985, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1984, declining from \$37 million to \$33 million. The primary foreign markets for these products were Canada (\$10 million) and Mexico (\$7 million), which together accounted for 53 percent of total U.S. exports.

Georgia P. Jackson  
523-4604

### Telephone and telegraph apparatus

Imports of telephone and telegraph apparatus fell by nearly 4 percent, from \$499 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$480 million in the third quarter of 1985. Imports of telephone-switching equipment and telephone instruments decreased, whereas, imports of other telephone and telegraph apparatus increased. Imports from Japan, which constitute over one-half of the total imports, declined by nearly 11 percent, from \$272 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$243 million in the third quarter of 1985. Exports showed little change, declining from \$193 million to \$191 million. One of the major reasons for the decline in imports in the third quarter of 1985 was the over-supply of switching equipment and telephone sets in prior years.

Telephone-switching and switchboard equipment.--Imports of telephone-switching and switchboard equipment decreased by nearly 23 percent, from \$153 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$118 million in the corresponding quarter of 1985. The principal source of these imports was Canada, which posted a 39-percent increase and Japan, which posted a 64-percent decrease. The decrease in imports was in response to a slower demand and an oversupply of certain products. Exports also fell during the period, from \$96 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$67 million in the third quarter of 1985.

Telephone instruments.--The number of telephone instruments imported in the third quarter of 1985 fell by nearly 29 percent compared with that in the corresponding period of 1984. The value of imports also declined over the period from \$144 million to \$103 million, representing a 40-percent decrease. Japan remained the primary source of foreign-produced phones, with \$28 million in imports in the third quarter of 1985, less than one-half the amount imported in 1984. Taiwan was the second largest source, supplying \$26 million in imports in the third quarter of 1985, compared with \$40 million during the corresponding period of 1984. The decrease in imports is largely attributable to the maturing market for telephone sets and the oversupply of these instruments in prior years.

Sylvia McDonough  
523-4587<sup>34</sup>

### Television apparatus

U.S. imports of television apparatus decreased by 11 percent to \$905 million during the third quarter of 1985 compared with the third quarter of 1984. Although Japan was the largest supplier during the period, increasing its share of total imports from 36 percent to 40 percent, such imports from Japan decreased from \$370 million to \$360 million. Comparing the two time periods, the source with the single largest decrease was the Republic of Korea. Such imports amounted to \$136 million in the third quarter of 1984 and \$82 million in the third quarter of 1985. Other significant decreases were registered by Mexico (\$198 million to \$177 million) and Taiwan (\$165 million to \$149 million).

The reasons for the significant decrease in the value of U.S. imports are twofold. The Republic of Korea and Taiwan were the subject of antidumping proceedings on color television receivers in 1984, and producers based in these two countries have increased production in the United States, resulting in decreased imports. In addition, there was severe price erosion in the sale of color television sets in the third quarter of 1985 compared with the third quarter of 1984. The average unit value of an imported color television set decreased from \$171.74 to \$104.43. Thus, although the value of U.S. imports of color television sets decreased from \$337 million to \$295 million during the two periods compared, the quantity imported actually increased from 1,962,000 units to 2,822,000 units.

Eric Nelson  
523-4585

### Radio receivers

U.S. imports of radio receivers decreased from \$283 million during the third quarter of 1984 to \$257 million in the third quarter of 1985. In absolute and relative terms, imports from Hong Kong showed the single largest drop, comparing the two periods; such imports decreased by 33 percent, declining to \$46 million in the third quarter of 1985. Japan continued to be the largest source with its share of imports increasing to 35 percent of the total.

The reason for the general decrease in imports, particularly those from Hong Kong, is that the market in the United States is becoming saturated with portable, consumer radio receivers. The trend is expected to continue in the short run as retailers work off excess inventories.

Eric Nelson  
523-4585

### Tape players, tape recorders, and dictation machines

Imports of tape players, tape recorders, and dictation machines increased by 19 percent, from \$1.6 billion during the third quarter of 1984 to \$1.9 billion during the third quarter of 1985. Japan was the largest supplier during the period with imports of \$1.4 billion, but Japan's share declined<sup>25</sup>

from 80 percent of imports in the third quarter of 1984 to 76 percent in the third quarter of 1985. On the other hand, Korea's share increased by 68 percent to \$124 million, amounting to 7 percent of total imports. The change in imports' share was due to an increase in the number of video cassette recorders (VCR's) supplied by Korea. Korea manufactures VCR's under license from various Japanese companies. A clause in the licensing agreements with Japanese suppliers prohibited the sale of Korean VCR's in the United States until March of 1985. Imports of VCR's produced in Korea have grown significantly since that time.

VCR's accounted for 60 percent of the imports of tape players, tape recorders, and dictation machines during the third quarter of 1985. Japan was the largest supplier with imports of \$995 million, or 95 percent of the total. Korea was the second largest supplier with about 5 percent of the total. Approximately 4.2 million VCR units entered the United States during the third quarter of 1985; this represents an increase of 46 percent over the number of units during the corresponding period of 1984. The change in the number of units imported exceeded the increase in the overall value of imports, and as a result, the unit value of imported VCR's decreased from \$302 per unit during the third quarter of 1984 to \$247 per unit during the third quarter of 1985. The decrease in unit value was related to increased demand for VCR's priced in the lower end of the market.

Denise M. Furey  
523-0230

#### Electrical capacitors

U.S. imports of electrical capacitors decreased by 40 percent, from \$132 million during the third quarter of 1984 to \$79 million during the third quarter of 1985. The decline in imports was related to reduced U.S. demand for capacitors. Overly optimistic plans of producers of computers and peripherals in early 1984 led to an increased demand for capacitors at that time. When demand for capacitors did not meet expectations, distributors were left with an oversupply, resulting in the present glut in the market. The most significant decrease in imports was in aluminum electrolytic, tantalum electrolytic, and ceramic capacitors. Imports from Japan, the largest foreign supplier, dropped by 49 percent, from \$51 million during the third quarter of 1984 to \$26 million during the corresponding quarter of 1985. Imports from the second largest supplier (Mexico) declined during the period by 24 percent from \$34 million to \$26 million. The decline of imports from Mexico was less than that from Japan because Mexico supplies large capacitors used for motor start and other electrical applications rather than in electronic products such as in computers.

Denise M. Furey  
523-0230

#### Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits

Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits include circuit breakers, switches, connectors, relays, and other components that permit the



efficient use of electric power and the construction of electric and electronic end products. Imports of these articles declined by \$45 million in the third quarter of 1985, compared with such imports during the third quarter of 1984, decreasing to \$487 million. About 62 percent of the decline was accounted for by reduced imports from Japan, principally reduced imports of relays and switches. Japan continued to be the largest supplier, however, accounting for 24 percent of total imports during the period. Mexico was the next largest supplier, although imports from Mexico were only 72 percent as much as those from Japan. The broad decline in imports of articles for making and breaking electrical circuits was related to a decrease in demand for personal computers and other electronic products that incorporate these devices. Exports exhibited the same broad decline during the period, decreasing by 12 percent to \$478 million.

Nelson Hogge  
523-0377

### Semiconductors

U.S. imports of semiconductors decreased by 43 percent during the third quarter of 1985, compared with the third quarter of 1984, declining to \$1.3 billion. The decrease during the period was broad based with imports declining from all major sources, particularly from Japan. Such imports from Japan decreased to \$259 million, representing a decline of 58 percent. U.S. producers continued to be the largest importers of semiconductors because of the assembly plants they operate in Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Republic of Korea, and other developing countries. These countries accounted for more than 62 percent of total imports during the third quarter of 1985.

The decline in imports of semiconductors reflects the current depressed conditions in the U.S. industry where firms are experiencing large operating losses, reduced levels of employment, and weak demand from large purchasers, such as producers of digital computers. Certain U.S. producers allege that dumping practices of Japanese producers have in part caused these depressed conditions. In November 1985, the U.S. International Trade Commission found that there was a reasonable indication that the U.S. industry producing computer memory devices (EPROM's) was materially injured or threatened with injury by reason of imports from Japan sold at less than fair value. This determination follows a similar determination made by the Commission in August 1985 covering 64K DRAM's, another type of computer memory device. The U.S. Department of Commerce filed a petition with the Commission on December 11, 1985, charging that Japanese producers are selling still another type of computer memory device (256K DRAM's) in the U.S. market at less than fair value.

Nelson Hogge  
523-0377

### Electrical conductors

U.S. imports of electrical conductors increased by 29 percent during the third quarter of 1985 to \$387 million, compared with \$301 million during the

corresponding period of 1984. This increase was attributable to the continued strong demand for these products for use in the production of motor vehicles, consumer electrical and electronic appliances, and to the increased assembly of wiring harnesses offshore. The principal items imported during the period were vehicular wiring harnesses and cable sets, power supply cords for electrical and electronic apparatus, and audio and video interconnection wire and cord. Imports from Mexico, which were predominantly entered under TSUS item 807.00 by U.S. producers, increased by 40 percent during the third quarter of 1985 to \$177 million, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1984. At the same time, imports from Taiwan rose by 47 percent to \$90 million; imports from Canada declined by 7 percent to \$44 million, and imports from Japan increased by 12 percent to \$23 million. The four largest import sources accounted for 86 percent of total imports in the third quarter of 1985.

U.S. export of electrical conductors also increased, but by only 6 percent to \$192 million during the third quarter of 1985, from \$181 million during the corresponding period of 1984. Mexico and Canada received 65 percent of total U.S. exports during the third quarter of 1985.

John Cutchin  
523-0231

#### Rail locomotives and rolling stock

U.S. imports of rail locomotives and rolling stock fell from \$109 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$62 million in the third quarter of 1985. Japan and Canada were the major suppliers of these imports. Much of the decrease in imports in 1985 was due to a decline in deliveries of subway cars. In the third quarter of 1984, subway car imports from Japan constituted 49 percent of total rail locomotive and rolling stock imports compared with 19 percent in the third quarter of 1985. U.S. exports of these products declined from \$148 million during the third quarter of 1984 to \$91 million during the corresponding period of 1985. Parts for rolling stock constituted a large percentage of exports in both the third quarter of 1984 and the corresponding period of 1985.

Debby Ladomirak  
523-0131

#### Automobile trucks and truck tractors

U.S. imports of automobile trucks and truck tractors amounted to 291,120 units, valued at \$1.7 billion, in the third quarter of 1985 compared with 251,778 units, valued at \$1.5 billion, in the corresponding quarter of 1984. This represents a 16-percent increase in the number of units imported and a 12-percent increase in terms of value.

Virtually all of the increase in U.S. imports of these vehicles was accounted for by gasoline-powered lightweight trucks from Japan. Imports of these types of trucks amounted to 208,248 units, valued at \$875 million in the third quarter of 1985, compared with 158,232 units, valued at \$656 million in the corresponding quarter of 1984. This increase was caused principally by <sup>138</sup>

rising demand for compact pickup trucks from Japan brought about in part by the shortage of Japanese-built automobiles available to the U.S. consumers. Since 1981, the Japanese Government has imposed export restraints on the number of automobiles that Japanese automobile manufacturers may export to the United States, causing a shortage in availability of Japanese automobiles. Thus, some U.S. consumers that would have purchased Japanese automobiles have, instead, purchased small Japanese pickup trucks.

Jim McElroy  
523-0258

#### Passenger automobiles 1/

U.S. import of automobiles reached 1,579,142 units, valued at \$9.0 billion, in the third quarter of 1985 compared with 1,247,591 units, valued at \$7.2 billion, in the corresponding quarter of 1984. This difference represents an increase of 27 percent, in terms of units, and 26 percent, in terms of value. U.S. exports of automobiles also were higher, reaching 146,093 units, valued at \$1.26 billion, during the third quarter of 1985, compared with 122,763 units, valued at \$945 million. The trade deficit in automobiles increased from \$6.2 billion in the third quarter of 1984 to \$7.8 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1985, or by 26 percent.

The growth in imports was due primary to increased demand for imported Japanese automobiles and increased demand for automobiles produced in U.S. foreign trade zones by subsidiaries of Japanese automobile manufacturers. In addition, all four U.S. automobile manufacturers utilize foreign trade zones; some of the foreign trade zone production data also was included in U.S. data on imported automobiles. The average unit value of imported automobiles declined from \$5,759 during the third quarter of 1984 to \$5,723 during the corresponding quarter of 1985. The decrease in average unit value was due to increased imports from foreign trade zones in which only the non-U.S. value is included in the value of imports. Although the actual unit value of autos produced in foreign trade zones cannot be determined, the reported unit value of these automobiles is estimated at about one-half the value of comparable imported automobiles since the U.S. value-added content is not included.

Jim McElroy  
523-0258

#### Motor-vehicle parts and accessories 2/

U.S. imports of motor-vehicle parts and accessories, including duty-free parts imported from Canada under the United States-Canadian Automotive Products Trade Act (APTA), amounted to \$4.3 billion in the third quarter of 1985, equaling the figure reached in the third quarter of 1984. U.S. exports

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1/ Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce include foreign trade zone data with all other import data.

2/ Included are motor-vehicle parts and accessories in schedules 1-7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated.

in the third quarter of 1985 rose to \$3.3 billion, representing a 3-percent increase over the corresponding period of 1984. The lack of movement in the import totals reflects a stabilization in U.S. production. U.S. imports from Japan, the second-ranked source of these parts, increased by 10 percent in the third quarter of 1985 compared with U.S. imports during the corresponding period of 1984, partially because a subsidiary of a Japanese automaker began U.S. production of a subcompact passenger car late in 1984. Third quarter production in 1985 by this automaker reached 14,123 units. Furthermore, a U.S.-Japanese joint venture that similarly began late in 1984, produced 23,482 subcompact cars during the third quarter of 1985. These two producers obtain a significant share of their motor-vehicle parts from Japan. The continued increase in the number of Japanese-built cars in use in the United States also contributed to the demand of import-parts in the automotive after market. Imports from Mexico, the third principal import source, rose by 31 percent, from \$411 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$539 million in the third quarter of 1985. A variety of products were imported from Mexico, with motor-vehicle engines showing the largest increase, rising from \$146 million to \$185 million. Canada and West Germany, the number one and number three import sources, respectively, posted slight declines. Imports of parts from Canada fell by less than 3 percent, from \$2.2 billion in the third quarter of 1984 to \$2.1 billion in the third quarter of 1985, whereas, imports from West Germany decreased by 1 percent, from \$212 million to \$210 million.

The moderate rise in U.S. exports in the third quarter of 1985 was led by a 29-percent increase in exports of parts to Mexico. Rising shipments to the United States of both automotive assemblies and finished vehicles permit U.S. auto companies in Mexico to import more U.S. components under the Mexican Auto Decree. U.S. exports to Mexico were valued at \$482 million in the third quarter of 1985 compared with \$375 million in the corresponding period of 1984, as U.S. firms were able to meet a portion of Mexico's increased parts requirements.

John Creamer  
523-0299

#### Tractors, including parts

U.S. imports of tractors and parts declined by about 12 percent to \$300 million in the third quarter of 1985 compared with such imports during the corresponding period of 1984. U.S. exports on the other hand rose from \$449 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$461 million during the corresponding period of 1985, or by about 3 percent.

Tractors imported from four of the six largest foreign sources declined because the U.S. farming sector remained depressed despite the general recovery of the U.S. economy. However, tractors imported from West Germany rose to \$34 million in the third quarter of 1985, about \$5 million over those imported in the third quarter of 1984. The merger of a large West German manufacturer with a major U.S. manufacturer accounted for much of the increase. Canada, Mexico, and Venezuela accounted for much of the increase in exports. Economic conditions in the two Latin American countries have improved significantly, prompting the new purchases.

### Pleasure boats and floating structures

The value of U.S. imports of pleasure boats and floating structures decreased from \$136 million during the third quarter of 1984 to \$122 million during the third quarter of 1985. A precipitous drop in the value of imports of floating structures from Japan (i.e. buoys, docks, beacons, and rafts) from \$12 million to \$111,000 accounted for most of the decline. Trade patterns in floating structures tend to be highly erratic; a one-time sale of a major item such as a floating drydock can result in a sharp fluctuation in the value of a nation's exports to the United States. The sharp drop in Japan's exports of floating structures to the United States does not necessarily indicate a long-term trend.

The value of U.S. exports declined slightly from \$81 million during the third quarter of 1984 to \$78 million during the third quarter of 1985. Industry sources indicate that a sharp decline in demand from Saudi Arabia for these products dampened U.S. export sales. U.S. exports to most other major markets (the United Kingdom, Spain, Mexico, Australia, Italy, and Taiwan) increased during the period.

James Moses  
523-0426

### Articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement <sup>1/</sup>

U.S. imports of articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement increased by 17 percent to \$1.2 billion during the third quarter of 1985 compared with \$1.0 billion during the corresponding period of 1984. The increase was largely due to a rise in deliveries of new, foreign-built transport airplanes. U.S. exports also rose during the third quarter of 1985 to \$2.9 billion from \$2.0 billion in the third quarter of 1984. These trends resulted in a trade surplus of \$1.7 billion in the third quarter of 1985.

U.S. imports of engines and parts of engines for civil aircraft increased from \$353 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$473 million in the corresponding period of 1985, representing a rise of 34 percent. The majority of imports during the third quarter of 1984 were non-piston-type internal combustion engines supplied by the United Kingdom and France. These engines are used in U.S.-built, large transport aircraft. U.S. exports of engines and parts rose from \$267 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$288 million in the corresponding period of 1985.

U.S. exports of civil helicopters rose from \$34 million during the third quarter of 1984 to \$88 million in the corresponding period of 1985. Exports to Taiwan and China constituted 85 percent of total exports of civil helicopters in the third quarter of 1985. U.S. imports of civil helicopters decreased, however, from \$13 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$6 million in the corresponding period of 1985. France and West Germany supplied all of U.S. imports during the period of 1985. Industry sources indicate that

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<sup>1/</sup> Included are aircraft parts and accessories classified in schedules 5-7 of the Tariff Schedule of the United States.

the decrease in imports was associated with a decline in oil exploration activity and the decline in the price of petroleum.

U.S. imports of large transport airplanes nearly doubled, rising from \$56 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$106 million in the third quarter of 1985. The increase was accounted for by the delivery of European-built transport aircraft to U.S. airlines. Exports of large transport airplanes also increased, rising from \$624 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$1.0 billion in the corresponding period of 1985. Saudi Arabia and Australia were important U.S. export markets during the period.

Debby Lodomirak  
523-0131

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose machinery								
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,775	41,317	29,205	46,251	58	8,811	23,686	169
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	564,477	430,443	321,173	277,087	-14	76,408	57,425	-25
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,322	7,980	7,220	3,325	-54	5,490	1,035	-81
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,889	55,209	52,466	22,085	-58	4,521	7,127	58
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	77,290	90,146	69,581	113,486	63	25,871	45,487	76
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	375,154	245,338	190,899	173,208	-9	39,499	70,363	78
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,986,326	4,098,538	3,122,110	3,299,973	6	1,038,628	1,080,129	4
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,575,114	4,153,462	3,089,278	3,169,987	3	958,187	1,005,850	5
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,175,483	1,685,704	1,213,247	1,696,023	40	453,725	599,312	32
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,335,769	3,427,795	2,559,673	2,648,545	3	783,752	880,969	12
Non-piston type aircraft engines: Imports:								
Quantity (number)-----	1,448	2,185	1,615	1,419	-12	555	408	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	605,103	861,656	583,515	842,680	44	216,460	275,336	27
Exports:								
Quantity (number)-----	1,781	1,572	1,205	2,178	81	341	363	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,076,562	1,146,449	877,026	715,517	-18	247,427	271,950	10

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

Table 21.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors therefor								
Imports:								
Value	23,057	33,252	26,079	24,212	-7	13,494	7,532	-44
Exports:								
Value	18,184	26,845	18,811	25,214	34	8,277	2,356	-72
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	44,362	72,570	54,141	75,127	39	21,248	24,661	16
Exports:								
Value	35,549	46,675	34,589	42,229	22	10,114	12,262	21
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	413,654	592,436	450,694	499,672	11	171,656	159,897	-7
Exports:								
Value	947,967	961,691	724,692	679,566	-6	251,976	209,208	-17
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof								
Fans and blowers and parts thereof:								
Imports:								
Value	506,240	745,376	632,407	635,395	0	237,199	199,499	-16
Exports:								
Value	83,224	89,815	64,231	57,134	-11	20,197	20,544	2
Compressors and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	339,562	575,803	445,226	503,373	13	153,008	149,271	-2
Exports:								
Value	690,476	597,019	446,604	458,561	3	138,326	130,066	-6
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	69,431	113,379	86,870	91,111	5	32,098	29,814	-7
Exports:								
Value	55,127	63,469	46,703	52,176	12	14,403	18,449	28
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	75,176	204,282	159,349	237,640	49	47,276	68,409	45
Exports:								
Value	924,918	937,055	726,887	653,012	-10	214,407	179,854	-16



Table 21.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	38,634	41,586	30,600	40,320	32	12,160	15,005	23
Exports:								
Value	101,844	100,224	76,611	72,358	-6	25,982	22,835	-12
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	159,078	224,918	179,284	200,560	12	63,318	73,066	15
Exports:								
Value	483,687	484,342	380,425	322,843	-15	117,920	100,074	-15
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	11,320	18,382	16,161	16,525	2	6,308	10,542	67
Exports:								
Value	16,609	13,616	10,753	9,534	-11	2,429	3,971	63
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	11,611	16,100	11,768	16,791	43	4,034	5,850	45
Exports:								
Value	23,484	21,855	18,645	13,063	-30	4,371	4,991	14
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	258,770	181,894	140,844	223,421	59	60,456	82,545	37
Exports:								
Value	290,920	254,142	200,493	176,351	-12	57,362	63,629	11
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	154,721	175,899	135,493	172,580	27	46,889	57,869	23
Exports:								
Value	734,081	627,888	494,176	412,312	-17	150,199	132,372	-12

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	297,840	380,909	290,106	316,827	9	115,889	116,165	0
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	305,491	337,772	250,352	232,291	-7	81,325	67,938	-16
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,210	81,404	58,512	67,955	16	22,060	23,430	6
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	61,105	62,419	46,160	46,464	1	15,428	14,821	-4
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	102,220	144,614	111,083	130,986	18	43,884	44,574	2
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	545,838	537,509	426,300	294,928	-31	174,932	85,813	-51
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery								
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	589,564	1,308,028	957,719	1,350,368	41	410,968	477,930	16
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,249,299	4,096,963	3,023,439	3,438,962	14	958,327	1,127,771	18
Drilling and boring machinery								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	940	2,239	1,781	1,640	-8	547	620	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,237	21,846	18,700	13,602	-27	8,264	6,373	-23
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	1,278	1,034	724	4,062	461	249	319	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	273,839	203,031	119,674	213,285	78	40,700	65,035	60

Table 21. Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
Front-end loaders								
Imports:								
Value	159,245	335,972	243,624	373,127	53	99,888	141,802	42
Exports:								
Value	257,795	302,412	230,942	245,500	6	61,918	81,053	31
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	798	3,145	2,302	5,088	121	984	2,301	134
Value	45,951	181,288	133,608	209,706	57	59,294	80,873	36
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	744	1,089	846	945	12	251	282	12
Value	90,782	138,354	106,465	120,226	13	21,808	36,571	68
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	575,431	690,557	513,655	621,457	21	198,241	224,026	13
Exports:								
Value	532,683	495,250	372,283	370,873	0	111,955	124,346	11
Agricultural and horticultural machinery: machinery for preparing food and drink								
Agricultural and horticultural machinery								
Imports:								
Value	275,265	313,609	253,378	277,786	10	85,613	77,531	-9
Exports:								
Value	495,987	580,467	484,967	410,147	-15	144,656	114,346	-21
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery								
Imports:								
Value	149,990	200,799	156,539	146,471	-6	50,572	41,918	-17
Exports:								
Value	227,678	259,826	207,327	176,065	-15	68,171	60,925	-11
Lawnmowers and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	29,991	46,660	33,129	49,416	49	10,782	10,340	-4
Exports:								
Value	94,144	109,314	89,084	75,703	-15	14,044	12,192	-13

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof								
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	5,063	7,215	6,584	6,493	-1	2,293	3,376	47
Exports:								
Value	29,469	20,870	16,847	7,824	-54	4,461	3,274	-27
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	17,717	18,084	14,023	15,425	10	5,057	4,479	-11
Exports:								
Value	58,201	63,249	47,181	47,120	0	16,611	14,525	-13
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	5,462	6,164	4,036	3,899	-3	810	1,539	90
Exports:								
Value	31,059	23,030	17,349	19,914	15	5,446	9,583	76
Bakery machinery and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	35,852	41,485	33,405	37,486	12	11,617	18,036	55
Exports:								
Value	44,942	32,155	21,890	27,670	26	6,540	4,892	-25
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	10,645	14,686	12,244	7,504	-39	6,450	4,569	-29
Exports:								
Value	43,633	49,096	34,606	39,868	15	14,298	11,881	-17
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	71,150	84,761	66,680	97,846	47	25,053	29,574	18
Exports:								
Value	122,221	135,653	103,963	84,289	-19	35,907	30,373	-15

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Pulp and paper machinery; bookbinding machinery; printing machinery								
Machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper, or paperboard; machines for processing or finishing pulp, paper, or paperboard, or making them into articles; and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	200,614	285,005	206,850	283,384	37	78,091	103,732	33
Exports:								
Value	195,114	254,319	167,845	177,827	6	56,849	55,868	-2
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	459,721	651,073	495,389	590,818	19	165,249	192,058	16
Exports:								
Value	478,000	465,159	336,430	337,192	0	108,158	120,078	11
Duplicating machines and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	23,349	23,113	17,179	24,884	45	6,935	7,813	13
Exports:								
Value	52,190	53,507	40,857	36,956	-10	11,600	12,869	11
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	9,453	14,972	10,775	11,031	2	3,027	4,445	47
Exports:								
Value	9,599	9,470	7,403	7,345	-1	2,138	2,947	38
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines								
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	187	244	229	419	83	45	153	240
Value	4,516	8,221	6,059	7,335	21	1,516	2,360	56
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	21	32	26	58	123	5	26	420
Value	455	737	597	1,430	140	245	290	18

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Textile yarn-producing machinery								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	8,424	10,993	9,524	3,729	-61	2,178	1,340	-38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	139,659	187,089	144,889	98,740	-32	47,194	35,215	-25
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	1,569	1,980	1,274	897	-30	426	302	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,690	19,622	13,540	10,801	-20	4,109	2,196	-47
Textile yarn-preparing machines								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	4,696	3,340	2,683	4,202	57	1,517	2,322	53
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,593	46,835	37,513	26,847	-28	11,885	9,242	-22
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	899	1,483	1,006	897	-11	471	297	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,844	13,733	11,085	9,616	-13	5,693	2,978	-48
Weaving machines								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	26,755	79,306	64,297	28,485	-56	37,926	8,802	-77
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	163,804	173,187	122,537	116,047	-5	42,195	25,759	-39
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	583	1,111	925	1,110	20	343	656	91
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,850	4,949	4,000	9,876	147	1,490	5,046	239
Knitting machines								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	30,077	46,324	36,092	53,842	49	14,416	19,616	36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	68,161	92,451	74,985	60,145	-20	23,147	21,214	-8
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	1,729	1,651	1,207	1,402	16	371	777	109
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,018	14,553	10,134	13,360	32	3,522	5,665	61
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	4,167	2,189	1,749	1,384	-21	830	489	-41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,941	13,435	10,776	11,764	9	4,495	4,139	-8
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	974	438	312	690	121	106	209	97
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,127	5,063	3,958	5,280	33	1,595	1,847	16
Machines for making felt and nonwoven fabrics including bonded fabrics, in the piece or in shapes, including felt-hat making machines and hat-making blocks; and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	16,288	8,591	7,303	5,197	-29	1,861	1,573	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----								
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	4,468	6,336	5,322	4,224	-21	2,194	1,079	-51
Value (1,000 dollars)-----								

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	60,916	75,803	55,625	69,023	24	19,057	24,246	27
Exports:								
Value	151,985	168,339	126,720	105,281	-17	40,822	34,011	-17
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	45,972	55,932	42,600	36,146	-15	12,837	12,790	0
Exports:								
Value	18,462	27,483	24,107	8,563	-64	10,925	2,916	-73
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)								
Value	3,049	3,230	2,389	2,704	13	813	935	15
Exports:								
Value	6,184	10,013	7,757	7,511	-3	2,748	3,237	18
Parts of textile machinery								
Imports:								
Value	9,946	9,915	7,091	7,491	6	2,417	1,877	-22
Exports:								
Value	22,587	25,651	19,717	17,046	-14	8,327	4,444	-47
Cordage machines and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	195,872	237,550	183,333	156,124	-15	60,579	53,108	-12
Exports:								
Value	109,111	122,671	95,971	91,523	-5	31,544	35,568	13
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines								
Imports:								
Value	3,522	7,752	5,740	4,182	-27	2,223	1,139	-49
Exports:								
Value	3,999	1,773	1,608	876	-46	304	407	34
Imports:								
Value	270,847	351,088	275,407	235,994	-14	101,347	81,237	-20
Exports:								
Value	100,836	102,239	76,795	81,050	6	26,412	29,464	12

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials								
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	142,975	48,927	32,069	187,349	484	13,411	64,151	378
Exports:								
Value	54,174	77,966	51,188	77,920	52	20,934	28,584	37
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	80,647	58,624	46,344	55,345	19	18,730	21,488	15
Exports:								
Value	82,266	73,764	54,165	66,135	22	21,371	19,640	-8
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	1,092,067	1,646,515	1,272,950	1,534,304	21	550,185	506,655	-8
Exports:								
Value	681,542	722,664	535,699	569,681	6	181,083	211,212	17
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	167,468	265,879	205,762	223,947	9	82,882	74,368	-10
Exports:								
Value	239,425	249,263	186,831	203,656	9	67,061	67,927	1
Tool holders and accessories								
Imports:								
Value	46,644	65,554	50,455	61,271	21	19,560	20,992	7
Exports:								
Value	118,269	135,323	101,499	108,127	7	32,387	31,651	-2
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	255,712	342,689	266,694	299,413	12	101,567	99,641	-2
Exports:								
Value	228,244	244,768	183,722	172,062	-6	59,407	56,325	-5
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	5,839	13,389	10,676	17,532	64	3,664	7,090	94
Exports:								
Value	55,730	48,359	34,931	38,318	10	12,772	15,002	17



Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Office machines								
Imports:								
Value	6,647,749	10,556,159	7,945,735	8,412,479	6	2,921,322	2,751,187	-6
Exports:								
Value	11,611,345	14,533,023	10,550,524	11,408,582	8	3,696,778	3,433,450	-7
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	2,135	3,047	2,364	2,274	-4	884	744	-16
Value	395,280	459,526	370,571	301,508	-19	110,002	92,265	-16
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	122	156	84	195	132	31	37	19
Value	152,007	157,315	110,040	138,752	26	31,181	23,411	-25
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	2,030	2,911	2,251	2,193	-3	850	720	-15
Value	327,309	389,053	311,510	262,947	-16	92,528	80,520	-13
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	92	121	57	179	211	24	34	42
Value	50,390	60,244	32,662	96,751	196	11,217	13,381	19
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	104	136	113	80	-29	34	24	-30
Value	67,971	70,473	59,061	38,561	-35	17,473	11,744	-33
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	30	34	26	16	-40	7	2	-58
Value	101,617	97,070	77,377	42,001	-46	19,963	10,029	-50
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism								
Automatic data processing machines:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	7,169	12,295	9,272	9,608	4	3,403	2,850	-16
Value	1,887,366	3,426,086	2,560,670	2,868,887	12	970,191	925,671	-5
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	567	848	620	465	-25	197	128	-35
Value	2,309,287	3,034,557	2,163,029	2,413,777	12	784,441	704,640	-10

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing								
Imports:								
Value	283,390	387,267	300,463	304,150	1	109,770	89,356	-19
Exports:								
Value	23,931	18,131	12,130	10,817	-11	4,343	2,731	-37
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	29,136	35,750	28,173	23,487	-17	10,367	9,488	-8
Value	120,455	152,281	117,429	96,491	-18	43,175	34,155	-21
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	393	295	202	156	-23	77	38	-50
Value	13,950	12,064	8,043	6,802	-15	3,209	1,473	-54
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type								
Calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	9,223	12,153	9,418	11,261	20	3,694	3,109	-16
Value	162,934	234,986	183,034	207,658	13	66,594	55,200	-17
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	18	13	9	13	40	2	3	30
Value	9,980	6,066	4,086	4,014	-2	1,134	1,258	11
Office machines and parts								
Copying machines								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	627	2,060	634	832	31	225	243	8
Value	654,186	900,930	679,702	827,746	22	251,488	266,762	6
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	51	50	40	29	-27	10	9	-11
Value	280,026	218,086	173,070	103,096	-40	51,161	33,559	-34
Miscellaneous machines								
Shoe machinery and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	20,508	17,692	15,012	9,072	-40	5,668	3,049	-46
Exports:								
Value	18,802	19,011	14,734	14,729	0	4,877	5,466	12

Table 21.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	84,393	111,706	90,996	115,611	27	34,088	39,564	16
Exports:								
Value	217,527	197,572	148,117	149,097	1	52,662	47,527	-10
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	26,055	39,112	32,386	22,996	-29	21,225	9,133	-57
Exports:								
Value	75,120	73,312	55,928	65,603	17	18,241	22,580	24
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	189,062	338,127	242,531	319,367	32	95,586	112,539	18
Exports:								
Value	214,204	249,725	184,229	199,005	8	60,654	69,204	14
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	9,457	20,646	16,117	18,361	14	6,513	6,957	7
Exports:								
Value	36,114	35,407	27,892	29,350	5	8,580	7,565	-12
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	49,880	46,404	35,781	36,241	1	12,762	11,549	-10
Exports:								
Value	16,929	16,838	11,992	17,455	46	3,965	6,871	73
Miscellaneous machines and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	777,132	1,341,639	1,055,808	970,847	-8	364,053	345,105	-5
Exports:								
Value	1,536,476	2,082,755	1,525,119	1,605,839	5	552,342	500,356	-9

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Parts of machines								
Industrial molds								
Imports:								
Value	168,902	216,513	166,804	201,328	21	61,552	73,433	19
Exports:								
Value	145,835	142,507	105,355	117,660	12	36,524	42,563	17
Molders, patterns for manufacture of:								
castings								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	9,351	11,721	9,564	9,096	-5	2,882	3,967	38
Value	1,874	1,194	882	937	6	365	289	-21
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	1,520	1,865	1,528	1,594	4	245	463	89
Value	2,625	2,878	2,449	3,531	44	670	1,029	53
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids								
Imports:								
Value	458,963	664,155	503,368	634,410	26	188,654	233,291	24
Exports:								
Value	715,563	673,315	502,383	463,288	-8	163,318	146,192	-10
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts								
Imports:								
Value	412,637	613,154	464,060	482,969	4	187,903	153,861	-18
Exports:								
Value	229,579	301,630	226,619	214,311	-5	77,811	66,417	-15
Forged steel grinding balls								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,034	2,849	2,796	343	-88	444	210	-53
Value	675	917	823	435	-47	244	152	-38
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	47,630	58,696	49,616	49,610	0	20,745	14,409	-31
Value	10,874	14,237	11,658	11,064	-5	4,967	3,291	-34
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	179,181	240,648	181,676	210,734	16	66,309	74,892	13
Exports:								
Value	215,900	238,049	176,743	187,388	6	59,460	63,900	7

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Miscellaneous machinery parts								
Imports:								
Value	72,960	105,763	86,079	62,000	-28	22,067	23,058	4
Exports:								
Value	157,306	195,606	145,015	140,285	-3	48,389	46,559	-4
Electrical machinery and equipment								
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment								
Imports:								
Value	1,293,877	1,883,201	1,395,374	1,648,479	18	522,394	532,289	2
Exports:								
Value	1,279,274	1,279,768	949,220	919,400	-3	278,845	296,418	6
Transformers								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	120,281	178,890	138,560	115,388	-17	55,369	34,249	-38
Value	152,709	222,871	163,441	215,983	32	60,085	65,490	9
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	4,116	5,167	4,084	3,287	-20	1,335	848	-36
Value	164,055	119,648	91,035	92,148	1	28,910	27,276	-6
Motors and generators								
Imports:								
Value	490,217	642,380	480,539	606,385	26	174,116	207,608	19
Exports:								
Value	539,157	524,246	394,232	401,236	2	121,462	140,774	16
Generator sets								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	526	487	338	618	82	147	202	37
Value	81,415	120,794	84,936	160,361	89	35,802	58,773	64
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	37	45	36	34	-5	6	16	137
Value	230,550	191,870	144,184	130,214	-10	40,854	49,466	21
Magnets and electromagnetic devices								
Imports:								
Value	65,055	82,854	63,233	91,207	44	19,913	31,076	56
Exports:								
Value	19,149	24,456	18,460	18,031	-2	6,149	6,144	0
Primary cells and batteries								
Imports:								
Value	237,066	304,652	224,921	260,795	16	81,445	90,357	11
Exports:								
Value	202,379	269,594	206,525	177,207	-14	66,968	56,135	-16

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Storage batteries								
Imports:								
Value	135,606	189,633	141,774	164,892	16	46,928	53,732	14
Exports:								
Value	80,823	150,020	112,328	97,916	-13	36,473	31,082	-15
Portable electric hand tools								
Imports:								
Value	118,265	187,002	138,702	174,711	26	60,297	59,934	-1
Exports:								
Value	75,280	85,344	64,977	54,861	-16	22,192	17,652	-20
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	45,137	65,796	46,051	66,853	45	19,707	23,720	20
Exports:								
Value	96,959	113,795	85,900	77,342	-10	27,459	24,349	-11
Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	109,927	135,823	93,211	121,373	30	37,834	50,151	33
Exports:								
Value	63,455	64,207	48,859	51,640	6	18,930	18,074	-5
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	65,075	81,998	53,940	74,140	37	23,540	27,742	18
Exports:								
Value	11,885	13,588	10,590	7,964	-25	3,257	3,023	-7
Ignition equipment								
Imports:								
Value	226,648	312,116	237,071	280,682	18	84,557	99,157	17
Exports:								
Value	239,695	314,401	220,286	261,370	19	73,536	83,896	14
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles								
Imports:								
Value	84,379	114,688	85,361	105,666	24	28,074	38,041	36
Exports:								
Value	24,193	37,606	27,500	31,692	15	9,627	9,620	0

Table 21.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Portable electric lamps								
Imports:								
Value	22,810	46,991	34,462	26,925	-22	13,740	8,027	-42
Exports:								
Value	12,163	15,425	11,856	8,298	-30	4,489	2,875	-36
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment								
Imports:								
Value	152,475	221,773	165,245	219,219	33	59,939	96,697	61
Exports:								
Value	293,440	296,096	213,880	230,213	8	70,315	78,689	12
Electrothermic household appliances, other than cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	373,387	439,802	310,854	331,153	7	115,071	116,523	1
Exports:								
Value	133,256	133,240	100,869	84,769	-16	36,729	30,001	-18
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	481,764	770,771	557,634	724,387	30	218,565	242,738	11
Exports:								
Value	115,895	138,409	102,794	106,663	4	36,882	32,755	-11
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	76,092	71,870	49,516	61,263	24	20,234	31,779	57
Exports:								
Value	22,517	22,491	16,033	19,617	22	5,244	6,019	15
Telephone and telegraph apparatus								
Imports:								
Value	1,208,487	1,816,731	1,365,127	1,467,790	8	498,642	479,813	-4
Exports:								
Value	789,960	777,251	593,398	618,292	4	192,834	191,305	-1
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment								
Imports:								
Value	276,089	554,001	402,889	414,625	3	153,279	118,123	-23
Exports:								
Value	439,906	399,233	308,494	274,305	-11	95,565	67,179	-30

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Telephone instruments								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	25,768	16,870	13,043	12,679	-3	4,382	4,393	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	415,058	485,777	364,872	359,229	-2	144,132	103,193	-28
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	334	645	477	453	-5	170	146	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,714	36,996	28,291	25,444	-10	9,379	9,029	-4
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	557,661	801,075	606,591	729,302	20	240,479	240,402	0
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	193,451	189,766	140,821	134,828	-4	47,893	43,217	-10
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,218,265	12,819,175	9,552,952	11,328,530	19	3,763,581	3,769,400	0
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,077,874	2,164,938	1,623,290	1,908,367	18	539,558	668,125	24
Television cameras								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	297,490	496,421	360,428	342,049	-5	145,896	103,421	-29
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,725	38,815	27,485	36,321	32	10,861	11,721	8
Television apparatus								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,095,546	1,445,265	1,124,825	1,097,528	-2	426,069	351,272	-18
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	186,904	196,214	142,207	137,630	-3	49,610	46,092	-7
Radio receivers and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,678,603	1,921,908	1,455,736	1,379,743	-5	515,411	456,984	-11
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	960,175	1,045,127	783,367	980,685	25	253,369	375,104	48
Automobile radio receivers								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	4,516	5,016	3,903	2,598	-33	1,258	1,261	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	246,138	294,626	223,971	146,981	-34	75,811	74,109	-2
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	742	815	641	499	-22	151	162	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	75,884	96,054	73,231	53,990	-26	17,015	16,078	-6



Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Broadcast band radio receivers: other than automobile type:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)----	38,642:	48,944:	35,948:	34,195:	-5:	14,504:	11,566:	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)----	568,021:	656,731:	502,994:	482,917:	-4:	195,955:	160,616:	-18
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)----	281:	488:	261:	389:	49:	87:	148:	70
Value (1,000 dollars)----	9,776:	11,943:	8,674:	10,910:	26:	2,980:	3,484:	17
Transceivers								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)----	4,492:	7,190:	4,976:	5,328:	7:	2,557:	2,393:	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)----	140,041:	262,290:	190,254:	228,492:	20:	94,530:	69,618:	-26
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)----	143:	147:	107:	120:	11:	27:	42:	52
Value (1,000 dollars)----	252,990:	237,144:	180,970:	296,600:	64:	65,256:	97,961:	50
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)----	214,142:	286,347:	224,327:	294,821:	31:	83,050:	122,241:	47
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)----	25,738:	17,567:	12,558:	13,010:	4:	4,297:	3,526:	-18
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)----	3,347,314:	5,283,130:	3,879,124:	5,763,749:	49:	1,600,503:	1,906,892:	19
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)----	212,181:	203,403:	148,277:	156,873:	6:	50,489:	49,003:	-3
Radio navigational, radar, and radio: remote control apparatus and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)----	118,175:	185,064:	148,885:	153,119:	3:	46,604:	47,582:	2
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)----	651,347:	709,620:	520,320:	584,203:	12:	150,873:	167,885:	11
Radar								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)----	37,139:	72,972:	57,502:	63,170:	10:	19,800:	23,911:	21
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)----	429,126:	479,387:	346,522:	433,930:	25:	100,802:	127,573:	27

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Electric sound and visual signalling: apparatus								
Imports:								
Value	269,136	450,043	336,298	387,611	15:	130,889	132,745	1
Exports:								
Value	311,511	303,638	228,441	185,046	-19:	72,830	56,243	-23
Electrical capacitors								
Imports:								
Value	288,958	430,314	338,181	259,534	-23:	131,605	79,246	-40
Exports:								
Value	226,423	270,539	205,392	163,979	-20:	74,141	46,402	-37
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	867,410	1,394,909	1,094,003	959,890	-12:	476,255	259,662	-45
Value	56,465	88,659	71,319	56,479	-21:	31,035	14,324	-54
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	12,998	17,178	13,143	14,785	12:	4,528	5,071	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,972	14,325	10,745	11,239	5:	4,089	3,612	-12
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	172,876	222,536	170,523	110,790	-35:	62,867	32,701	-48
Value	21,810	30,242	23,710	14,938	-37:	8,282	4,354	-47
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	116,639	131,543	94,173	90,230	-4:	33,259	23,786	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)	53,715	55,476	42,011	37,517	-11:	13,951	9,918	-29
Ceramic fixed capacitors								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	3,828,180	4,849,221	3,791,636	2,622,389	-31:	1,463,242	858,677	-41
Value	119,730	171,474	135,449	91,905	-32:	52,035	31,184	-40
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,007,946	1,066,208	804,984	479,388	-40:	229,081	128,653	-44
Value (1,000 dollars)	83,966	113,364	89,219	57,864	-35:	34,029	16,989	-50
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits								
Imports:								
Value	1,365,130	1,871,102	1,435,527	1,451,278	1:	532,460	486,713	-9
Exports:								
Value	1,757,688	2,147,239	1,608,289	1,526,374	-5:	545,988	478,275	-12

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Electrical switches and relays								
Circuit breakers								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	17,710	19,315	13,374	18,200	36	5,103	7,001	37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,692	62,297	45,065	60,962	35	16,089	20,402	27
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	33,210	31,624	24,187	21,200	-12	7,066	6,152	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	146,008	132,577	102,508	91,678	-11	30,509	28,535	-6
Switches other than circuit breakers								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	454,855	588,367	449,469	361,605	-20	173,699	106,802	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	281,734	336,667	256,289	268,999	5	102,135	91,452	-10
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	164,088	263,612	203,736	133,036	-35	71,017	44,984	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	244,105	285,151	214,757	212,427	-1	71,306	71,048	0
Fuses								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	96,197	91,404	70,001	53,515	-24	23,529	14,531	-38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,252	17,259	12,753	14,172	11	5,220	5,159	-1
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----					11			
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	40,547	47,479	34,820	32,318	-7	12,078	9,832	-19
Connectors								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,282,962	1,413,664	1,104,179	873,873	-21	423,597	253,358	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	214,710	279,096	221,205	186,521	-16	79,743	57,827	-27
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	886,233	1,380,279	1,069,400	729,511	-32	359,472	247,740	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	302,275	393,158	298,682	270,782	-9	105,057	86,107	-18
Switchboards and switchgear								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	463	293	233	100	-57	97	12	-87
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,537	14,857	10,317	14,070	36	2,710	1,841	-32
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	97	58	45	52	14	13	11	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	61,258	40,664	31,771	22,892	-28	10,934	6,851	-37
Ac motor starters and contactors								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	2,559	3,304	2,816	1,433	-49	659	284	-57
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,041	17,805	13,922	15,289	10	4,925	4,258	-14
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,437	1,676	1,280	1,145	-11	408	211	-48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,688	18,624	14,645	13,917	-5	4,799	3,839	-20

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Electrical resistors								
Imports:								
Value	208,927	303,147	237,536	183,307	-23	88,492	52,180	-41
Exports:								
Value	149,355	185,405	142,517	117,675	-17	45,481	34,807	-23
Fixed resistors								
Imports:								
Value	108,224	159,820	126,269	91,932	-27	45,825	25,305	-45
Exports:								
Value	98,385	126,213	97,954	74,675	-24	30,297	22,120	-27
Carbon composition resistors								
Imports:								
Value	805,216	1,092,976	893,966	530,112	-41	283,382	159,189	-44
Value	10,202	12,730	9,853	9,463	-4	3,321	2,667	-20
Exports:								
Value	81,753	172,860	137,525	69,470	-49	39,426	23,474	-40
Value	8,772	12,898	9,755	5,977	-39	3,266	1,865	-43
Film resistors								
Imports:								
Value	7,878,990	9,208,712	7,549,733	3,001,135	-60	2,770,822	781,053	-72
Value	43,237	53,272	42,825	23,117	-46	16,275	5,608	-66
Exports:								
Value	151,484	345,095	281,082	139,992	-50	73,543	51,622	-30
Value	15,671	24,464	18,467	17,272	-6	5,917	5,029	-15
Wirewound resistors								
Imports:								
Value	81,767	54,642	42,830	37,836	-12	18,434	12,056	-35
Value	6,480	8,216	6,467	5,521	-15	2,496	1,736	-30
Exports:								
Value	45,712	60,059	45,541	39,753	-13	13,608	9,391	-31
Value	8,433	9,437	6,968	7,166	3	2,382	1,761	-26
Automatic voltage regulators								
Imports:								
Value	21,756	31,219	24,321	29,518	21	8,983	10,958	22
Exports:								
Value	34,542	39,178	28,668	26,120	-9	7,940	5,676	-29
Electric lamps								
Imports:								
Value	209,467	294,979	222,979	251,588	13	85,564	89,037	4
Exports:								
Value	125,696	140,047	102,670	111,304	8	33,429	35,065	5

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Electronic tubes (except x-ray)								
Imports:								
Value	211,451	267,801	206,371	238,451	16	74,909	73,489	-2
Exports:								
Value	260,104	295,348	220,806	230,497	4	69,854	72,699	4
Television picture tubes								
Imports:								
Value	39,362	47,535	33,682	63,581	89	14,051	17,907	27
Exports:								
Value	30,464	33,006	26,742	29,850	12	8,251	8,805	7
Semiconductors								
Imports:								
Value	5,050,852	7,797,893	5,914,144	4,598,562	-22	2,243,538	1,272,348	-43
Exports:								
Value	4,388,521	5,367,919	4,100,603	3,375,733	-18	1,400,468	935,236	-33
Transistors								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,754,590	1,993,880	1,525,597	999,402	-34	525,811	309,078	-41
Value	253,038	340,183	259,487	193,801	-25	90,545	62,708	-31
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	296,519	408,695	313,436	250,505	-20	110,534	74,914	-32
Value	97,896	118,843	88,855	90,756	2	31,321	28,767	-8
Integrated circuits								
Imports:								
Value	4,179,186	6,198,892	4,695,656	3,566,848	-24	1,789,821	961,662	-46
Exports:								
Value	1,025,724	1,391,327	1,038,944	903,583	-13	359,566	256,221	-29
Electrical conductors								
Imports:								
Value	725,669	1,046,430	767,059	985,335	28	301,356	387,476	29
Exports:								
Value	641,079	704,771	525,931	581,135	10	181,028	192,136	6
Miscellaneous electrical articles								
Imports:								
Value	572,952	841,188	640,542	651,424	2	232,002	225,337	-3
Exports:								
Value	1,027,386	1,192,445	892,845	865,919	-3	289,789	265,345	-8
Rail locomotives and rolling stock								
Imports:								
Value	153,614	352,908	236,093	253,078	7	109,001	61,593	-43
Exports:								
Value	402,068	584,186	351,831	306,301	-13	148,016	90,923	-39

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Motor vehicles								
Automobile trucks and truck tractors:								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	765,876	1,003,294	760,023	919,844	21	251,778	291,120	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,531,263	6,169,545	4,647,826	5,396,963	16	1,474,794	1,653,746	12
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	100,627	127,339	94,908	124,276	31	28,621	39,961	40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,357,358	1,626,334	1,145,633	1,582,237	38	398,701	515,479	29
Motor buses								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	17,853	21,037	15,285	19,581	28	4,659	4,693	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	276,871	328,706	246,624	273,824	11	84,581	77,996	-8
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	2,030	2,513	1,896	1,789	-6	887	563	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,391	67,670	48,451	48,207	-1	17,643	15,862	-10
Passenger automobiles								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	3,707,796	4,908,786	3,656,016	4,726,754	29	1,247,591	1,579,142	27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,344,512	30,749,230	23,297,426	27,960,121	20	7,185,184	9,037,376	26
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	558,264	618,625	477,411	541,288	13	122,763	146,093	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,242,617	4,909,955	3,682,440	4,600,179	25	944,697	1,260,035	33
Snowmobiles								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	29,839	41,886	24,637	24,803	1	18,994	16,695	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,403	73,134	42,012	41,506	-1	32,061	27,963	-13
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	3,786	5,495	3,344	4,382	31	3,029	3,855	27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,975	10,085	6,517	7,317	12	6,083	6,502	7
Special purpose motor vehicles								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----					0			0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	398,882	567,055	445,486	604,064	36	179,764	201,448	12
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	6,811	6,672	5,401	5,389	0	1,304	2,092	60
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	473,196	416,900	323,685	253,487	-22	111,321	87,113	-22
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	67,600	60,353	47,615	222,366	367	14,751	94,672	542
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	752,689	894,494	668,411	911,591	36	249,713	258,636	4
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	72,039	78,801	58,029	73,638	27	15,831	22,668	43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	465,057	544,974	439,482	325,994	-26	108,854	92,040	-15

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Motor vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis								
Imports: Value								
Exports: Value	4,918,135	6,968,435	5,272,999	5,947,947	13	1,764,141	1,913,172	8
Tractors, including parts	6,752,689	8,695,803	6,524,901	7,013,556	7	2,089,422	2,167,323	4
Imports: Value								
Exports: Value	968,419	1,315,281	1,026,556	923,643	-10	359,239	300,404	-16
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts	1,728,999	1,921,200	1,471,050	1,380,780	-6	449,215	460,973	3
Imports: Value								
Exports: Value	176,063	452,953	335,146	403,025	20	135,981	138,592	2
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts	221,532	254,883	181,556	193,735	7	62,232	60,160	-3
Imports: Value								
Exports: Value	19,112	54,497	39,271	59,888	52	21,459	22,055	3
Motorcycles, including parts	901,719	884,071	667,309	847,408	27	232,048	360,228	55
Imports: Value	773,650	713,101	539,769	623,848	16	140,108	127,920	-9
Exports: Value	85,236	85,376	59,261	45,698	-23	11,485	8,831	-23
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts								
Imports: Value								
Exports: Value	50,186	59,168	48,270	59,399	23	17,718	18,922	7
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts	147,945	60,179	45,729	46,842	2	13,272	12,777	-4
Imports: Value								
Exports: Value	2,011,994	2,790,053	2,230,435	2,667,992	20	728,051	750,697	3
Imports: Value	12,070,942	10,796,847	7,635,367	10,558,332	38	2,603,521	3,183,625	22

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary):								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	457	551	429	463	8	148	143	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	887,002	1,321,812	1,092,341	1,340,011	23	364,206	290,525	-20
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	2,024	1,426	1,013	1,006	-1	343	333	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,391,069	5,550,889	3,766,179	6,035,766	60	1,317,746	1,623,073	23
Pleasure boats; floating structures								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	534,511	400,147	320,851	368,612	15	135,796	121,508	-11
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	629,992	371,006	284,704	280,550	-1	81,420	78,406	-4
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	266,163	369,143	292,136	333,276	14	119,496	115,804	-3
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	332,028	355,737	272,512	234,992	-14	78,681	68,375	-13



Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1985 1/

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose machinery				
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof	1 9			9
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof	(1) 9	(1) 9		(1)
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof	1 9 10	1 9		10
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof				
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	1	1 (4) 7		4 (7)
Non-piston type aircraft engines	1 (4) 7			
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors thereof	(1) 9 10	9	(1) 9	1
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof		1	1	1
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof				
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof				
Fans and blowers and parts thereof				10
Compressors and parts thereof				
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	1	1		
Air-conditioning machines, and parts thereof				
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens, and parts thereof	1	1		
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof				
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof	1 9		1	
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof	1	1		(1)
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof	1	1		
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	1	1		
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof				
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof				
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof			(1) 9	(1) 9
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery				

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1/ Appendix A contains a detailed description of the specific import and export gates which are currently used in the Commission's trade-monitoring system.

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1985

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery; other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof-----				
Drilling and boring machinery-----	(1) 4 (7)	(1)(7)	1 4 7 10	1 4 (7) 9
Front-end loaders-----	1	1	1	1
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines-----	1 4 (7) 9	1 4 (7)	1 4 7 9	4 9
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof-----		1		
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery for preparing food and drink-----				
Agricultural and horticultural machinery-----		(1)		
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery-----				
Lawnmowers and parts thereof-----		1		
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof-----				
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof-----	1 9		(1)	(1) 9
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof-----	9			
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof-----	1 9 10		1	
Bakery machinery and parts thereof-----	1 9	(1)	(1)	1
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof-----	(1)			
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof-----		1		
Pulp and paper machinery; bookbinding machinery; printing machinery-----				
Machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper, or paperboard; machines for processing or finishing pulp, paper, or paperboard, or making them into articles; and parts thereof-----	1			
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof-----				
Duplicating machines and parts thereof-----				
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof-----	1		1 9	9
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines-----				
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments-----	1 4 (7) 9	1 4 (7) 9	4 (7) 9	1 4 9 10
Textile yarn-producing machinery-----	(1)(4) 7	(1)(4) 7	(1)(4)(7) 9	(1)(4) 9 10
Textile yarn-preparing machines-----	(1) 4 (7)	(1) 4 (7)	(1)(4) 9 10	(4)10

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1985

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Weaving machines-----	(1)(4) 7 9	(4) 7	1 4 7 9 10	1 4 7 9 10
Knitting machines-----	4 (7)	(1) 4 (7)	1 4 (7)	1 4 9
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles-----	(4) 7	(4) 7	4 (7) 9 10	1 4 (7) 10
Machines for making felt and nonwoven fabrics including bonded fabrics, in the piece or in shapes, including felt-hat making machines and hat-making blocks; and parts thereof-----	4 7	(1) 4 7	(1)(4)(7) 9	(1)(4)(7) 9
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof-----	1	1		
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof-----	4	4	(1) 9	(1)
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines-----	(1) 4 7 9	(1) 4 7 9	(1)(4)(7)	10
Parts of textile machinery-----	(1) 4 7 9	(1) 4 7 9	1 4 7 9 10	(1)(4)(7) 9 10
Cordage machines and parts thereof including Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines-----	(1)			
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials-----				
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof-----	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9 10
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof-----		1		
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof-----				
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof-----				
Tool holders and accessories-----		1		
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof-----				
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof-----	1 9	1		
Office machines-----				
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism-----	(4)		(1) 4 (7)	1 4 (7)
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard-----	(4)		4	1 4
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters-----	(1)(4)	(1)(4)	(1)(4) 7	(1)(4)
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism-----	(4)			
Automatic data processing machines-----			(4) 7	(4) 7
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing-----			(1) 9	

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1985

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type	(1)	(4)	(1)(4)	(4) 9
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism	(4)	4	4 9 10	4 (7) 9
Office machines and parts				
Copying machines				
Miscellaneous machines				
Shoe machinery and parts thereof	(1)	(1)	9 10	
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts thereof		1		
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof	(1) 9 10	(1)10	1 9 10	
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof		1		
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	9	9		
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof			1 10	1
Miscellaneous machines and parts thereof				
Parts of machines				
Industrial molds		1	9	1 7 9
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings; Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	(1) 4 (7)	1	1 4	
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts	1			
Forged steel grinding balls	(1)(4) 7 9	(1)(4) 7 9	(1)(4) 9	
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof				
Miscellaneous machinery parts		(1) 9		
Electrical machinery and equipment				
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment	(4) 7	1 (4) 7	(4) 7	(4) 7
Transformers		1		
Motors and generators		1		
Generator sets	1 4 7 9	1 4	1 4 (7)10	
Magnets and electromagnetic devices	1	1		
Primary cells and batteries				
Storage batteries				
Portable electric hand tools		1		(1)

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1985

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof-----	1			
Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof-----	1	10		
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof-----	1			(1)
Ignition equipment-----	1			
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles-----	(1)			(1)
Portable electric lamps-----	1			
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment-----	1 9			
Electrothermic household appliances, other than cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof-----	1			
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof-----	1			
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof-----	1			1
Telephone and telegraph apparatus-----				
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment-----	(1) 9	(1)		
Telephone instruments-----	(1)(7)	(4)		10
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment-----				
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment-----		1		
Television cameras-----	(1)	10		1
Television apparatus-----				
Television receivers-----		1 10		1
Radio receivers and parts-----		(1)(4)		(1)(4)
Automobile radio receivers-----				
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type-----	(4)	4 (7)		1 4 10
Transceivers-----	(1)(7)	1 4		1 4 7 9
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof-----	1	9		9
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines-----		10		10
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof-----	1 9 10	10		
Radar-----		1 10		1
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus-----	(1)	(1)		(1)
Electrical capacitors-----		(1)		
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors-----	(1)(5)	9 10		
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors-----	(1)(5)	(1)(5)		
Ceramic fixed capacitors-----	(1)(5)	(1)(5)		(1)(5)
Articles for making and breaking electrical				

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1985

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
circuits-----				
Electrical switches and relays-----				
Circuit breakers-----	1 4 9	1 4 9	(4)	(4)
Switches other than circuit breakers-----	(4) 7	(4) 7	(4) 7	(4) 7
Fuses-----	(4) 7	(4) 7	(4) 7	(4) 7
Connectors-----	(1) (4) 7	(4) 7	(4) 7	(4) 7
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies-----	(1) (4) 7 9	1 (4) 7 9	(1) (7) 10	(1) 4 (7)
Ac motor starters and contactors-----	(4) 7	(4) 7	(1) (4) 7	(4)
Electrical resistors-----	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Fixed resistors-----	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Carbon composition resistors-----	(1) (5) 8	(5) 8	(1) (5)	(1) (5)
Film resistors-----	(1) (5)	(1) (5)	(5)	(5) 8 10
Wirewound resistors-----	(1) (5)	(1) (5)	(1) (5)	(5)
Automatic voltage regulators-----	1	1	(1)	(1)
Electric lamps-----				
Electronic tubes (except x-ray)-----	1	1 9	9 10	9
Television picture tubes-----	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Semiconductors-----	(1) (4)	(1) (4)	(4) 7	(4) 7 10
Transistors-----	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Integrated circuits-----	1	1		
Electrical conductors-----				
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----				
Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	(1) 9		(1) 9 10	
Motor vehicles-----				
Automobile trucks and truck tractors-----	4	4	1 4	1 4
Motor buses-----		4	(4) 7 9	
Passenger automobiles-----	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
Snowmobiles-----	(4)		4	4
Special purpose motor vehicles-----		1 4 (7)	(1) 4 (7) 9	(1) (7)
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles-----	4 (7)	1 4 (7)	4 (7)	(1) 4 (7)
Motor vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis-----				
Tractors, including parts-----				
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts-----				
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts-----		1		
Motorcycles, including parts-----		1	1	1
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts-----		(1) 9	(1) 9	(1)
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts-----		1		
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary)-----	9	1	1	1
Pleasure boats; floating structures-----			7 10	2 7
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts-----			9 10	9

Miscellaneous Manufactures 1/

In the first three quarters of 1985 the U.S. trade balance for miscellaneous manufactures registered a deficit of \$7.0 billion. This represents a 72-percent increase from the deficit of \$4.1 billion recorded in the first three quarters of 1984. This increase was due primarily to a \$2.9 billion increase in imports, a gain of 19 percent, combined with a decline in exports of \$29 million, or by less than 1 percent. The major trading partners in the first three quarters of 1985 were the same as those in the first three quarters of 1984, Japan, Taiwan, EC, Hong Kong, and Korea. The largest trade deficits were recorded with Japan and Taiwan, \$3.1 billion and \$2.4 billion, respectively, up from \$2.4 billion and \$2.1 billion, in the first three quarters of 1984. Trade with the OPEC countries and Canada resulted in surpluses of \$446 million and \$226 million, respectively, down from \$601 million and \$448 million, respectively, in the first three quarters of 1984.

The U.S. merchandise trade balance for miscellaneous manufactures in the third quarter of 1985 recorded the largest single deficit of the past 13 quarters and the fourth successive quarterly decline. The deficit in the third quarter of 1985 (\$2.9 billion) was 36 percent greater than that in the third quarter of 1984 (\$2.1 billion). This deterioration in the trade balance reflected an increase in imports of \$569 million, or 10 percent, and a \$207 million decrease in exports, or by 5 percent. Among the major trading partners, the largest surpluses were noted with the OPEC and Canada, with \$132 million and \$26 million, respectively; the largest deficits were recorded with Japan and Taiwan at \$1.1 billion and \$800 million, respectively. The record \$1.1 billion quarterly deficit in miscellaneous manufactures with Japan during the third quarter of 1985 represented an increase of 19 percent over that in the corresponding quarter of 1984. The deficit with Taiwan increased \$39 million, or 5 percent, over the same period (table 23, fig. 9).

Imports from all except the OPEC countries increased in the third quarter of 1985 compared with the third quarter of 1984. The largest expansion occurred in trade with Japan where imports increased by \$161 million, or 12 percent. The EC was second as imports increased by \$134 million, or by 9 percent. U.S. exports decreased to all major markets except Mexico, China, and Korea. Of these decreases the largest were with the EC (\$57 million, or 5 percent), the OPEC countries (\$52 million, or 27 percent), and Japan (\$18 million, or 5 percent).

Furniture

In the third quarter of 1985, imports of furniture continued their upward spiral of the past several years, rising by 26 percent to \$811 million from \$643 million in the third quarter of 1984. Canada continued to be the principal source, followed by Taiwan, and more distantly by Italy. Imports from Canada increased 31 percent, and those from Taiwan increased 26 percent

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1/ Included here are the commodities classified in the following portion of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 7 (Specified products; miscellaneous and nonenumerated products) except pts. 1(a), 1(b), 1(c), 12, and 13(b).

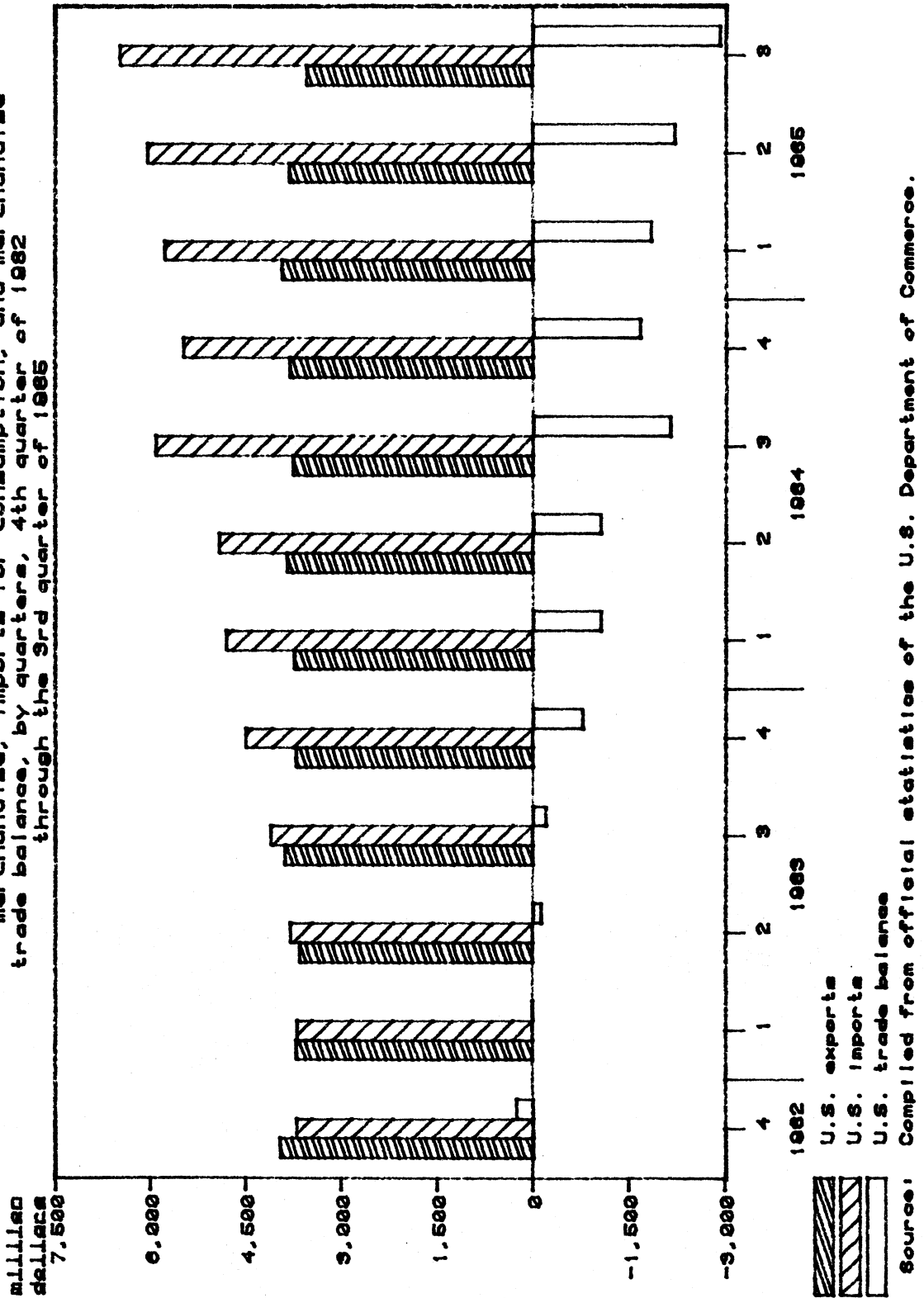
Table 23.--Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1984, January-September 1985, July-September 1984, and July-September 1985 1/

Item	(In thousands of dollars)				
	1984	January- September 1985	July- September 1984	July September 1985	
<b>U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:</b>					
Canada	2,059,649	1,529,347	501,895		486,351
Japan	1,421,604	1,099,197	360,692		342,892
EC	4,374,369	3,291,457	1,062,118		1,005,233
Brazil	112,713	101,984	28,972		33,180
Hong Kong	256,846	202,911	64,121		53,830
India	97,121	90,248	23,473		27,824
Korea	249,258	199,076	58,258		60,342
Mexico	554,286	460,685	142,199		164,777
Taiwan	195,907	150,191	49,565		43,722
OPEC	812,830	464,472	190,777		138,453
NHES	301,871	300,441	80,399		104,101
China	217,888	236,129	59,785		86,121
All other	4,763,758	3,457,657	1,213,059		1,107,526
Total	15,200,217	11,347,673	3,775,534		3,568,236
<b>U.S. imports for consumption:</b>					
Canada	1,524,917	1,303,644	372,818		460,344
Japan	4,743,418	4,183,763	1,325,042		1,485,904
EC	5,421,642	4,729,478	1,521,904		1,655,673
Brazil	122,959	110,939	41,131		50,029
Hong Kong	1,666,900	1,293,297	500,427		502,604
India	50,077	50,583	15,105		18,538
Korea	1,191,981	1,056,553	340,999		380,361
Mexico	483,644	428,618	132,533		168,655
Taiwan	2,979,975	2,558,283	810,277		843,676
OPEC	21,685	18,455	6,463		6,195
NHES	409,974	449,184	115,279		175,166
China	343,807	402,232	96,914		158,903
All other	2,551,716	2,166,389	740,367		744,144
Total	21,168,893	18,349,190	5,922,352		6,491,294
<b>U.S. merchandise trade balance:</b>					
Canada	534,731	225,703	129,076		26,006
Japan	-3,321,814	-3,084,565	-964,349		-1,143,011
EC	-1,047,272	-1,438,020	-459,785		-650,440
Brazil	-10,245	-8,954	-12,158		-16,849
Hong Kong	-1,410,054	-1,090,385	-436,306		-448,774
India	47,044	39,664	8,367		9,286
Korea	-942,722	-857,476	-282,740		-320,018
Mexico	70,642	32,067	9,666		-3,877
Taiwan	-2,784,067	-2,408,092	-760,712		-799,953
OPEC	791,144	446,017	184,314		132,258
NHES	-108,102	-148,743	-34,879		-71,064
China	-125,918	-166,103	-37,128		-72,781
All other	2,212,041	1,291,267	472,691		363,382
Total	-5,968,675	-7,001,517	-2,146,817		-2,923,057

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



Figure 2.---Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 4th quarter of 1982 through the 3rd quarter of 1985



for the periods under consideration. The three top sources accounted for more than 50 percent (\$458 million) of total imports in the third quarter of 1985.

Imports of furniture of wood, the largest single category of furniture imports, increased 26 percent in the third quarter of 1985 over those in the third quarter of 1984, rising from \$318 million to \$399 million; in the latter period, imports from the top suppliers--Taiwan, Canada, and Italy--accounted for 47 percent of total imports. In a reversal of a trend of several years, imports from Denmark declined slightly perhaps signaling that the growth of imports from Denmark has peaked. As the market for furniture in the United States remains strong, many countries look to it as a major growth area for their exports.

Reversing several quarters of slight growth, U.S. exports declined 10 percent from the third quarter of 1984 to the corresponding period of 1985, falling from \$138 million to \$124 million. Exports to Canada increased somewhat, and those to Mexico dropped slightly. However, exports to Saudi Arabia declined by 43 percent, falling from \$28 million to \$16 million. Exports of wood and metal furniture each declined during the third quarter of 1985 compared with the corresponding period of 1984, those of wood by 18 percent (from \$46.8 million to \$38 million), and those of metal by 5 percent (from \$38 million to \$36 million). However, categories of special-purpose furniture such as medical furniture and furniture designed for motor-vehicle and aircraft use showed slight increases.

Rhett Leverett  
724-1725

### Scientific instruments

The U.S. trade surplus for scientific instruments was \$629 million in July-September 1985, down 16 percent from a surplus of \$752 million in the corresponding period of 1984.

The value of U.S. imports in the third quarter of 1985 reached \$583 million, up 13 percent from the \$518 million in the third quarter of 1984. Major commodity groups showing significant import growth were drawing, marking-out, and mathematical calculating instruments, and other measuring and checking instruments, which increased from \$174 million to \$198 million, or by 13 percent, and apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, which grew by 25 percent, from \$102 million to \$127 million. The availability of a growing number of competitively priced foreign-made articles and increased demand for these items accounted for the growth in U.S. imports.

The value of U.S. exports during the third quarter of 1985 decreased 5 percent, to \$1,212 million, from \$1,270 million in the corresponding period in 1984. The decline in U.S. exports primarily reflected growing competition overseas from an increasing number of foreign producers. U.S. exports showed significant declines in instruments for physical or chemical analysis, which fell from \$225 million to \$201 million, or by 11 percent, and instruments and

apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, which decreased 8 percent, from \$400 million to \$366 million.

Ruben Moller  
724-1732

### Jewelry

The U.S. trade deficit for jewelry in the third quarter of 1985, compared with that in the third quarter of 1984, increased from \$486 million to \$538 million, or by 11 percent. U.S. imports also increased by 11 percent, from \$527 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$585 million in the third quarter of 1985. Exports increased from \$41 million to \$47 million, or by 16 percent.

Imports of precious metal jewelry showed the most significant increase, 19 percent, from \$320 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$382 million in the third quarter of 1985. During the period, costume jewelry imports rose from \$112 million to \$120 million, or by 7 percent. The leading U.S. supplier of jewelry continued to be Italy, accounting for \$211 million, or 64 percent, of total U.S. jewelry imported during the third quarter of 1985. Japan and Hong Kong were the second and third leading suppliers, respectively. Switzerland continued to be the leading U.S. export market, receiving jewelry valued at \$12 million in the third quarter of 1985 compared with \$11 million during the corresponding quarter of 1984. France and Japan were the second and third largest markets in the third quarter of 1985.

According to industry sources, the newest fashion trends of large jewelry pieces studded with oversized stones was the major contributing factor in the continued growth in imports of jewelry. This trend affected both the costume and precious metal segments of the market. This style change added to the traditional holiday season inventory build up accounted for the overall growth in imports.

Brian Garbecki  
724-1731

### Medical goods

The U.S. trade surplus in medical goods fell by 33 percent, in terms of value, from \$158 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$106 million in the third quarter of 1985, as declines were registered in both imports and exports of all major categories of medical goods, except for x-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts.

Cost-containment policies of the Federal Government and private insurance companies in their health benefit programs continued to have a dampening effect on U.S. demand for most kinds of medical goods. Accordingly, the value of imports of orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies declined by 12 percent to \$29 million in the third quarter of 1985, and imports of dental instruments dropped by 11 percent to \$12 million from those in the corresponding period of 1984. Imports of surgical and medical

instruments and apparatus declined by 2 percent, from \$97 million to \$94 million. Japan and Germany remained the leading suppliers of such imports.

U.S. imports of x-ray equipment and apparatus increased by 3 percent to \$133 million, and imports of electro-medical apparatus and parts grew by 22 percent to \$138 million in the third quarter of 1985. Purchases of such apparatus and equipment were not affected as much by health benefit cost-containment policies as other medical goods because measures for tightening Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement allotments for purchases of expensive capital equipment by hospitals and health organizations are not scheduled to be implemented until 1986. West Germany, followed by Japan, is still by far the largest supplier of x-ray and electro-medical equipment and apparatus to the United States.

U.S. exports of medical goods declined in terms of value, from \$544 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$512 million in the corresponding period of 1985, or by 6 percent. Exports followed the same pattern as imports, as gains were posted in exports of x-ray and electro-medical equipment and apparatus but exports in all other categories of medical goods fell. The still relatively strong U.S. dollar and cost-containment measures taken in the health benefit programs of an increasing number of foreign countries were responsible for the overall decline in U.S. exports of medical goods. Canada remained the most important market for U.S. exports of these goods.

Christopher Johnson  
724-1730

#### Photographic equipment and supplies

The U.S. trade deficit for photographic equipment and supplies in the third quarter of 1985 was \$151 million, up 39 percent compared with the deficit in the corresponding quarter of 1984. The value of U.S. imports for photographic equipment and supplies was stable, decreasing from \$541 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$539 million in the third quarter of 1985. The predominant share of the value of such imports was accounted for by photographic cameras and enlargers, film and paper; imports of these items declined from \$456 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$449 million in the third quarter of 1985, or by 2 percent, as retailers anticipated slower Christmas sales. Japan maintained its position as the leading foreign supplier of photographic equipment and supplies to the U.S. market during the quarter, accounting for 58 percent of total imports.

The value of U.S. exports of photographic equipment and supplies decreased in value from \$433 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$388 million in the third quarter of 1985, representing a decrease of 10 percent. The value of photographic film, paper, dry plates, and emulsion, the largest subgroup, decreased from \$245 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$205 million in the third quarter of 1985, or by 16 percent, due to increased competition in foreign markets. Principal export markets for U.S.-produced photographic equipment and supplies in the third quarter were

Canada, Japan, France, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom, which accounted for 60 percent of total exports.

Cynthia Scott  
724-1729

Phonograph records, related sound recordings, and blank magnetic recording media

The negative trade balance of phonograph records, related sound recordings, and blank magnetic recording media increased almost fivefold, from \$30 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$176 million in the third quarter of 1985.

Imports of phonograph records, related sound recordings, and blank magnetic recording media during the third quarter of 1985 were valued at \$382 million, up 57 percent compared with the \$243 million recorded in the corresponding period of 1984. The increased trade activity in blank magnetic recording media, the largest component, is attributable to the continued growth in the popularity of video and audio recording devices. Imports during the quarter were supplied chiefly by Japan, Korea, and Hong Kong. Overall exports of these items declined 3 percent, from \$212 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$206 million in the corresponding period of 1985. Such exports consisted primarily of blank recording media. Canada, Japan, and the United Kingdom were the principal markets for such exports.

Cynthia Scott  
724-1729

Musical instruments, parts, and accessories

The U.S. trade deficit for musical instruments, parts, and accessories increased from \$88 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$104 million in the third quarter of 1985, or by 16 percent. The value of U.S. imports of musical instruments, parts, and accessories rose from \$115 million in July-September 1984 to \$125 million in the corresponding quarter of 1985, or by 9 percent. Imports of musical instruments alone increased from \$93 million to \$105 million during the period, or by 13 percent. Japan, Taiwan, and the Republic of Korea were the principal sources of U.S. imports of musical instruments during the third quarter of 1985, in the aggregate, accounting for about 81 percent of such imports. The most significant increase occurred in imports of organs and in miscellaneous electronic instruments, mainly electronic drums. During the period, U.S. imports of organs increased 90 percent, in terms of value, from \$13 million to \$24 million, and 98 percent, in terms of quantity, from 146,000 units to 289,000 units. Japan and Canada were the dominant suppliers. U.S. imports of miscellaneous electronic instruments increased from \$11 million to \$15 million, or by 41 percent. Japan was the principal supplier of such imports. The overall increase in imports of musical instruments was moderated by a large decrease in imports of pianos, which declined by 14 percent, in terms of value, from \$25 million to \$21 million, and by 79 percent, in terms of quantity, from

67,000 units to 14,000 units. Decreased demand for the traditional pianos in conjunction with increased popularity of electronic keyboards contributed to the shifts.

U.S. exports of musical instruments, parts, and accessories decreased by 22 percent, from \$27 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$21 million in the third quarter of 1985. The decrease was principally in response to the unfavorable alignment of the U.S. dollar with respect to major foreign currencies and to competition from instruments manufactured in the Orient. Canada, Japan, and the United Kingdom were the principal markets.

Richardo Witherspoon  
724-0978

#### Ophthalmic goods

Declines in both imports and exports in the third quarter of 1985 compared with the corresponding quarter of 1984 caused overall U.S. trade in ophthalmic goods to contract, in terms of value, from \$180 million to \$158 million, or by 12 percent. U.S. imports of ophthalmic goods decreased by 12 percent from \$152 million to \$133 million, largely because of a 34-percent drop in the value of imports of eyeglasses, lorgnettes, goggles, and similar articles from Taiwan, which was replaced by Japan in the third quarter as the leading supplier of ophthalmic goods to the U.S. market. The loss of GSP eligibility for Taiwan for the above articles on March 30, 1984, and increasing competition from other developing countries, such as Mexico, in the lower price end of the U.S. market for sunglasses was mainly responsible for Taiwan's sharp decline in sales to the U.S. ophthalmic goods market. Italian producers of high-priced designer frames for eyeglasses and sunglasses also suffered significant declines in sales to the U.S. market as several major U.S. manufacturers successfully introduced new lines of high-performance eyeglass and sunglass wear to compete against European imports that had been successful in this sector of the market over the past several years.

U.S. exports of ophthalmic goods declined overall by 13 percent, from \$29 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$25 million in the equivalent period of 1985. Despite an 8-percent gain in the value of exports of contact lenses, significant declines in U.S. exports of eyeglasses, sunglasses, and frames in an increasingly price-competitive worldwide market for these goods led to the overall decline in U.S. exports of ophthalmic goods.

Christopher Johnson  
724-1730

#### Dolls and toys

The U.S. trade deficit for dolls and stuffed toys rose 10 percent to \$271 million in the third quarter of 1985 compared with the deficit in the third quarter of 1984, as U.S. imports rose 10 percent to \$273 million and U.S. exports dropped 23 percent to \$2 million. The trade deficit for toys, models, tricks, and party favors increased 50 percent to \$419 million during the third quarter of 1985, as imports increased 40 percent to \$475 million and exports declined 8 percent to \$56 million.

As in the previous quarters of 1985, the strong gain in imports in the third quarter was led by a limited number of popular toy and doll brands and their imitators. Most are imported by major U.S. toy and doll producers from their subsidiaries and contract producers in Asia. Hong Kong remained the primary source of U.S. imports of toys, models, tricks, and party favors, and accounted for \$139 million, or 29 percent, of the value of imports during the quarter. Japan, Taiwan, and Korea were the next three largest sources, together accounting for another 41 percent. Taiwan, Korea, China, and Hong Kong remained the primary sources of imports of dolls and stuffed toys, together accounting for 92 percent of the value of imports during the third quarter of 1985, but Hong Kong relinquished its position as leading supplier to Taiwan and dropped to fourth position.

U.S. exports continued to decline in the face of competition from Asian producers in third country markets bolstered by the strength of the U.S. dollar. Mexico, Canada, and the United Kingdom were the largest U.S. export markets for toys, models, tricks, and party favors, together accounting for 58 percent of total U.S. exports during the third quarter of 1985.

Mark D. Estes  
724-0977

#### Ammunition and munitions

The U.S. trade surplus in ammunition and munitions was \$289 million in the third quarter of 1985, down 24 percent from the surplus in the corresponding period of 1984, largely because U.S. exports, led by exports of military products, declined 22 percent to \$311 million. U.S. exports of nonmilitary products were \$6 million during the third quarter of 1985; Canada was the primary market for such exports, accounting for 19 percent of the value. U.S. imports of ammunition and munitions rose from \$15 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$22 million in the third quarter of 1985, representing an increase of 45 percent. Canada remained the largest source of imports, accounting for 21 percent of the total in the third quarter of 1985. Of particular note is the growth in imports from Israel and Brazil. Imports from Israel, largely nonsporting products other than small arms ammunition, rose from \$280,000 in the third quarter of 1984 to \$4 million in the third quarter of 1985. The value of imports from Brazil, where U.S. and foreign small arms investments are as well as a significant indigenous industry, rose from insignificance to \$914,000. All of the Brazilian goods were sporting small arms ammunition that could provide increased competition to U.S. products at the low end of the U.S. market.

Mark D. Estes  
724-0977

#### Sporting goods

U.S. imports of sporting goods declined by 5 percent in the third quarter of 1985 compared with the third quarter of 1984, marking the end of 15 consecutive quarters of increased imports. Although exports of sporting goods fell by 6 percent in the third quarter of 1985 from those in the third

quarter of 1984, from \$74 million to \$70 million, the larger volume of the decrease in imports resulted in a 6-percent reduction in the trade deficit in sporting goods, from \$217 million to \$205 million. The most significant contractions in imports occurred in tennis rackets from Taiwan (from \$14.7 million to \$7.7 million) and Mexico (from \$3.1 million to \$0.6 million); snow skis from Austria (from \$12.2 million to \$7.6 million); baseball and softball equipment from Korea (from \$4.3 million to \$2.3 million); and golf equipment from Taiwan (from \$9.9 million to \$8.1 million). The largest decrease in exports was in snow skis (from \$7.8 million to \$4.8 million).

Ralph Watkins  
724-0976

#### Clocks and clock movements

The U.S. trade deficit for clocks and clock movements in the third quarter of 1985, compared with that in the third quarter of 1984, decreased from \$72 million to \$59 million, or by 18 percent. This improvement resulted from a 15-percent drop in U.S. imports (from \$73.9 million to \$62.7 million) and a 78-percent rise in U.S. exports (from \$1.8 million to \$3.2 million). Imports from Japan and Hong Kong, together accounting for 55 percent of imported clocks and clock movements in the third quarter of 1985, led the decline. U.S. exports of such products to Canada, the leading export market, during the period almost doubled from \$964,000 to \$2.0 million, or from 53 percent to 62 percent of total U.S. exports of clocks and clock movements.

According to industry sources, the decrease in the trade deficit for clocks and clock movements can be attributed to improved domestic designs and stronger marketing efforts by domestic manufacturers.

Brian Garbecki  
724-1731

#### Games

Reflecting (1) the continuing absorption of the home video game industry by the home computer industry, (2) the declining interest in coin-operated video games, and (3) a return to traditional domestic sources of supply in the board game industry, U.S. imports of all games and parts fell by 23 percent (from \$67 million to \$52 million) in the third quarter of 1985 compared with the third quarter of 1984, and U.S. exports dropped by 34 percent (from \$29 million to \$19 million).

The previously sharp decline in imports of non-coin-operated game machines (chiefly home video games and components) slowed to 12 percent in the third quarter of 1985 compared with the third quarter of 1984, with imports decreasing from \$25 million to \$22 million. Exports fell by 52 percent, from \$10 million to \$5 million.

The decline in international trade in coin-operated game machines continued in the third quarter of 1985. Although the decrease in U.S. imports slowed to 6 percent (from \$10 million to \$9 million) in the third quarter of 1985, of



1985 compared with the third quarter of 1984, U.S. exports declined by 36 percent (from \$15 million to \$10 million). The overall trend reflects not only a reduced interest in video game arcades but also the conversion of used arcade video game machines into new games by the insertion of new game logic boards and by changing the machines' cosmetics. This allows the retention of used cabinets and monitors, greatly reducing the cost to game machine operators.

Imports of board games were unusually high in the third quarter of 1984 because a major U.S. supplier could not meet the sharp increase in U.S. demand for certain types of copyrighted games from its domestic operations and elected to import from its Canadian subsidiary to make up the difference. However, the situation returned to normal during the third quarter of 1985. As a result, imports of games (except game machines) contracted by 42 percent comparing the third quarter of 1985 with the third quarter of 1984, from \$32 million to \$20 million. Imports from Canada decreased from \$15 million to \$5 million during the period.

Ralph Watkins  
724-0976

#### Nontextile floor coverings

The value of U.S. imports of nontextile floor coverings rose from \$16.0 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$19.7 million in the third quarter of 1985, or by 23 percent. The value of imports in each nontextile flooring category increased over the previous year's third quarter imports with the exception of felt-based flooring, which posted a decline. The principal type of product accounting for the largest increase in value was sheet vinyl flooring. Canada was the top source for U.S. nontextile floor covering imports, accounting for \$6.5 million in the third quarter of 1985; imports from Taiwan, the second principal source, totaled \$6.2 million. Combined imports from Canada and Taiwan accounted for 64 percent of total imports of nontextile floor coverings during the third quarter of 1985.

The value of U.S. exports decreased from \$25.6 million in the third quarter of 1984 to \$21.3 million in the corresponding quarter of 1985, or by 17 percent. The continued sourcing of certain products by U.S. manufacturers from subsidiaries abroad and increased efforts by European and Asian producers to gain market share in the United States contributed to the rise in imports and the decline in exports.

William Cunningham  
724-0980

#### Bicycles

For the eleventh consecutive quarter, beginning with the first quarter of 1983, U.S. imports of bicycles increased in both quantity and value compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Not only did such imports increase in the third quarter of 1985, they also recorded by far the largest volume for the third quarter or any quarter in recent years, jumping

from 1.2 million bicycles, valued at \$78 million, in the third quarter of 1984 to 2.0 million bicycles, valued at \$99 million, in the third quarter of 1985. These increases amounted to 68 percent in terms of quantity and 26 percent in terms of value. This disparity reflected a shift in the composition of imports to smaller, less expensive BMX-style bicycles and an increase in cheaper imports of the larger lightweight bicycles. In addition, a very notable surge in so-called sidewalk bicycles, designed as off road starter bikes for small children and most often with 16-inch wheels, occurred in the third quarter of 1985. These smaller bicycles accounted for 41 percent of the increase, or 265,000 bicycles, in imports of bikes having both wheels not over 25 inches. To give some perspective, the increase in all bicycles with wheels not over 25 inches totaled 567,000 bicycles in the third quarter of 1985--larger than the total for this size of bicycles in any previous third quarter in recent years; the increase was also larger than the total for all but three quarters in recent years (two of those quarters were in the seasonally high fourth quarter when small bikes are popular as Christmas gifts). Taiwan increased its share of the total quantity of imports from 79 percent to 85 percent, and Japan's share decreased from 13 percent to 8 percent. Estimated U.S. producers' shipments of bicycles registered an increase for the second consecutive quarter, from 1.2 million bicycles in the third quarter of 1984 to 1.4 million bicycles in the third quarter of 1985, or by 13 percent.

Carl Seastrum  
724-1733

Table 24.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Handbags								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	188,626	207,230	162,798	150,112	-8	57,050	52,067	-9
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	485,782	599,806	463,674	458,827	-1	182,224	172,128	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,635	4,271	3,407	1,763	-48	834	394	-53
Luggage	9,197	10,600	8,314	5,102	-39	2,639	1,733	-34
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	401,927	552,555	457,531	452,312	-1	164,847	166,337	1
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,578	26,641	19,036	15,994	-16	7,582	5,121	-32
Flat goods								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	109,123	138,601	102,190	102,955	1	42,840	40,887	-5
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,541	5,308	3,923	4,620	18	1,628	2,000	23
Ophthalmic goods								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	451,785	569,294	439,094	433,998	-1	151,661	132,871	-12
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	109,681	112,868	85,834	80,880	-6	28,594	24,877	-13
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic								
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	280,186	371,475	279,617	307,518	10	110,556	110,117	0
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	85,398	101,174	77,293	93,932	22	23,433	30,568	30
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	194,326	268,200	191,610	257,307	34	70,133	95,283	36
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	208,967	214,351	149,346	258,952	73	52,104	93,668	80
"Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	261,032	338,633	255,620	286,638	12	96,601	94,448	-2
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	572,929	612,994	459,067	466,463	2	148,828	139,064	-7

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

Table 24.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies								
Imports:								
Value	83,464	119,799	92,822	78,326	-16	33,035	28,926	-12
Exports:								
Value	361,390	404,633	309,169	220,633	-29	101,693	68,723	-32
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)								
Imports:								
Value	41,223	48,335	36,808	37,467	2	14,370	11,946	-17
Exports:								
Value	123,487	115,192	87,233	87,902	1	28,487	25,302	-11
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts								
Imports:								
Value	207,035	374,545	285,851	362,898	27	112,993	138,067	22
Exports:								
Value	783,271	823,241	617,756	666,525	8	193,522	202,350	5
Apparatus based on the use of x-rays or of radiations, whether for medical, industrial, or other, uses and parts								
Imports:								
Value	458,000	457,289	354,266	358,226	1	128,608	132,851	3
Exports:								
Value	348,972	320,037	242,257	238,247	-2	71,093	76,627	8
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts								
Imports:								
Value	225,803	291,515	223,854	233,215	4	77,466	77,254	0
Exports:								
Value	901,850	942,786	690,282	785,924	14	243,344	248,361	2
Drawing, marking-out, and mathematical: calculating instruments; micrometers, calipers, and gauges; balancing machines; non-optical measuring and checking machines, n.s.p.f., and parts								
Imports:								
Value	399,288	598,623	445,315	534,815	20	174,372	197,735	13
Exports:								
Value	75,919	88,012	63,524	66,901	5	25,610	20,627	-19

Table 24.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights								
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,509	26,496	19,315	20,260	5	5,932	7,012	18
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,094	11,986	8,339	7,786	-7	2,695	2,717	1
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles or materials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts								
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,426	16,574	12,810	12,672	-1	4,498	4,801	7
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	125,371	117,587	89,341	102,383	15	28,751	31,429	9
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments								
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,837	39,195	25,616	31,984	25	10,571	11,775	11
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,130	37,935	28,705	30,156	5	9,660	9,220	-5
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts								
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	268,286	383,884	284,387	358,026	26	101,523	127,306	25
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,066,600	1,128,468	838,985	875,464	4	276,520	275,507	0
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts								
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	133,182	178,338	131,114	159,025	21	48,628	56,402	16
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	878,834	903,745	665,907	655,707	-2	225,093	200,961	-11
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts								
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	49,697	84,229	59,466	70,022	18	22,701	22,762	0
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,233	54,299	39,848	38,924	-2	12,787	11,604	-9

Table 24.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, x-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts								
Imports:								
Value	17,877	17,177	12,936	14,478	12	4,621	5,038	9
Exports:								
Value	118,217	116,187	85,889	92,713	8	28,036	28,387	1
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts								
Imports:								
Value	164,306	258,213	186,546	223,269	20	64,912	67,522	4
Exports:								
Value	1,444,741	1,575,382	1,146,541	1,250,025	9	399,616	366,040	-8
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts								
Imports:								
Value	15,871	14,935	10,101	14,712	46	3,175	5,414	70
Exports:								
Value	66,536	80,342	58,919	58,561	-1	18,634	17,274	-7
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts								
Watches and watch movements								
Imports:								
Quantity (thousands)	141,045	154,182	106,378	96,394	-9	40,754	37,091	-9
Value	740,216	909,166	648,238	713,319	10	251,827	268,200	7
Exports:								
Quantity (thousands)	991	632	494	490	-1	155	145	-7
Value	12,908	8,107	6,315	5,836	-8	1,820	1,985	9
Clocks and clock movements								
Imports:								
Quantity (thousands)	57,358	55,788	42,067	41,093	-2	17,011	15,669	-8
Value	223,096	234,883	174,493	166,150	-5	73,988	62,712	-15
Exports:								
Quantity (thousands)	1,807	827	540	818	51	167	293	75
Value	12,240	10,270	6,633	10,592	60	1,806	3,218	78
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	14,925	16,402	12,640	11,846	-6	4,547	4,773	5
Exports:								
Value	27,438	27,614	17,080	15,242	-11	6,254	5,575	-11

Table 24.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	631,491	744,381	540,834	519,714	-4	208,503	190,335	-9
Exports:								
Value	190,979	147,948	109,996	101,248	-8	38,550	37,324	-3
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts; and projection screens								
Imports:								
Value	32,011	33,218	25,072	24,808	-1	8,839	8,257	-7
Exports:								
Value	79,673	77,449	57,059	59,844	5	18,369	18,530	1
Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, editors, combinations thereof, and parts								
Imports:								
Value	3,363	4,117	3,147	5,548	76	1,056	1,989	88
Exports:								
Value	8,480	9,591	7,307	6,509	-11	2,266	2,609	15
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters; film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for photographic slides								
Imports:								
Value	18,569	19,575	14,105	12,640	-10	5,271	3,940	-25
Exports:								
Value	16,944	17,662	12,974	10,340	-20	3,855	3,745	-3
Photographic flash-lighting apparatus, including electronic stroboscopic flash apparatus, photographic light meters, and half-tone screens designed for use in engraving or photographic processes; and range-finders designed to be used with photographic cameras and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	84,919	88,087	67,811	61,596	-9	25,265	20,784	-18
Exports:								
Value	7,266	4,356	3,501	2,397	-32	759	879	16

Table 24.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)								
Imports:								
Value	96,458	129,952	95,050	121,186	27	39,419	49,064	24
Exports:								
Value	154,432	154,600	120,762	107,585	-11	43,239	37,943	-12
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film								
Imports:								
Value	5,123	4,192	3,320	4,857	46	1,139	1,535	35
Exports:								
Value	16,085	18,886	13,432	20,645	54	4,658	5,913	27
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed:								
Imports:								
Value	454,570	594,178	444,090	434,602	-2	155,659	150,501	-3
Exports:								
Value	915,858	971,684	738,278	656,869	-11	244,509	204,599	-16
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers								
Imports:								
Value	247,839	301,057	225,560	262,851	17	91,746	108,033	18
Exports:								
Value	291,364	311,517	227,741	206,345	-9	70,251	70,855	1
Motion-picture film in any form on which pictures, or sound and pictures, have been recorded, whether or not developed, news sound recordings relating to current events abroad; and sound recordings produced on photographic or magnetic film, tape, or wire, and suitable for use in connection with motion-picture exhibits								
Imports:								
Value	16,477	28,114	19,074	28,252	48	8,198	12,539	53
Exports:								
Value	67,159	56,959	45,136	39,530	-12	13,755	12,386	-10



Table 24.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 linear feet)-----	25,233	151,275	114,290	204,073	79	44,025	89,399	103
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,406	18,261	12,110	17,196	42	4,229	7,195	70
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 linear feet)-----	9,024	15,440	12,247	13,490	10	4,667	4,088	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,002	40,786	32,147	24,147	-25	10,022	6,997	-30
Phonograph records								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,794	51,170	38,740	38,274	-1	12,026	14,396	20
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	49,417	36,959	28,008	21,790	-22	8,892	6,851	-23
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,427	104,402	75,231	80,455	7	29,402	27,465	-7
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	161,652	249,126	175,632	193,883	10	65,024	58,064	-11
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	511,429	710,016	547,343	793,203	45	194,045	319,156	64
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	487,854	493,488	377,049	363,590	-4	123,990	118,465	-4
Sound recordings on disc of soft wax (master records), or metal matrices obtained therefrom, for use in the manufacture of sound records for export; and scrap and waste photographic film fit only for the recovery of its constituent materials								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,790	11,858	8,850	5,355	-39	3,197	1,709	-47
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,603	23,095	18,046	11,706	-35	4,525	3,207	-29
Musical instruments, parts and accessories								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	417,219	404,115	299,638	360,891	20	114,884	125,343	9
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	159,275	108,265	80,638	70,773	-12	26,990	21,088	-22

Table 24.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Musical instruments								
Imports:								
Value	292,119	321,347	236,651	298,139	26	93,005	104,950	13
Exports:								
Value	98,776	69,416	52,101	43,719	-16	17,881	13,842	-23
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpisichords, etc.)								
Imports:								
Quantity (number)	133,139	237,918	152,933	50,322	-67	66,998	14,051	-79
Value	73,872	98,921	77,553	69,652	-10	24,755	21,204	-14
Exports:								
Quantity (number)	9,873	6,356	4,823	2,568	-47	2,040	1,035	-49
Value	9,867	6,458	4,865	3,300	-32	1,943	1,386	-29
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)								
Imports:								
Quantity (number)	268,591	510,687	312,993	653,885	109	145,876	289,318	98
Value	30,695	45,880	33,513	60,673	81	12,654	24,085	90
Exports:								
Quantity (number)	16,712	7,136	5,271	3,224	-39	1,325	1,396	5
Value	12,580	7,928	6,432	4,302	-33	1,895	1,463	-23
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings								
Imports:								
Value	1,848,390	2,528,924	1,880,763	2,459,551	31	643,059	811,244	26
Exports:								
Value	545,125	575,586	417,584	385,069	-8	138,247	123,907	-10
Bedsprings and mattresses, including: convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and boxsprings								
Imports:								
Value	4,707	10,084	7,400	12,257	66	2,549	5,128	101
Exports:								
Value	8,579	8,981	5,950	5,254	-12	1,956	1,864	-5
Furniture other than medical, motor-vehicle or aircraft, bedsprings or mattresses, convertible sofas, sofa beds or similar dual-purpose furniture								
Imports:								
Value	1,424,311	1,988,622	1,478,963	1,923,595	30	508,483	627,777	23
Exports:								
Value	441,449	434,031	318,817	273,511	-14	107,909	89,581	-17

Table 24.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Nontextile floor coverings								
Imports:								
Value	49,335	60,184	44,257	57,558	30	16,048	19,690	23
Exports:								
Value	103,978	97,818	75,911	65,525	-14	25,646	21,332	-17
Small arms (bore diameter 30 mm and under)								
Imports:								
Value	93,299	143,007	111,975	130,888	17	51,871	44,781	-14
Exports:								
Value	147,197	125,720	89,128	108,149	21	27,636	32,434	17
Ordnance and accessories								
Exports:								
Value	485,676	336,116	230,661	271,036	18	68,735	72,295	5
Ammunition and munitions								
Imports:								
Value	24,543	42,036	34,344	50,430	47	15,411	22,393	45
Exports:								
Value	1,396,492	1,452,576	1,181,223	891,369	-25	397,140	311,464	-22
Games								
Imports:								
Value	631,138	308,885	248,926	140,237	-44	66,952	51,617	-23
Exports:								
Value	299,779	126,027	99,725	67,910	-32	29,115	19,213	-34
Sporting goods								
Imports:								
Value	775,382	1,096,030	813,535	890,650	9	291,537	275,598	-5
Exports:								
Value	354,530	320,109	244,383	226,787	-7	74,307	70,097	-6
Fishing tackle								
Imports:								
Value	155,203	198,053	144,528	165,465	14	34,313	34,919	2
Exports:								
Value	21,920	23,039	17,350	14,656	-16	4,684	3,872	-17
Golf equipment								
Imports:								
Value	70,420	99,703	78,892	81,396	3	26,732	23,682	-11
Exports:								
Value	129,259	103,770	81,709	69,182	-15	19,171	19,465	2

Table 24.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Lawn-tennis equipment								
Imports:								
Value	63,586	89,944	70,506	61,706	-12	26,308	15,474	-41
Exports:								
Value	42,087	35,033	25,425	28,791	13	8,740	7,370	-16
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing								
Snow skis								
Imports:								
Quantity (pairs)	1,202,180	1,675,530	1,193,224	1,334,798	12	743,517	710,204	-4
Value	50,653	61,356	44,829	47,094	5	27,342	24,346	-11
Exports:								
Quantity (pairs)	207,871	164,883	130,663	104,436	-20	77,419	60,006	-22
Value	14,212	14,748	11,927	8,690	-27	7,829	4,762	-39
Bicycles								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	3,034	4,704	3,545	4,940	39	1,161	1,954	68
Value	199,233	294,586	237,010	273,227	15	78,136	98,752	26
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	33	31	23	12	-48	11	4	-63
Value	2,146	2,167	1,654	884	-47	786	302	-62
Parts of bicycles								
Imports:								
Value	130,127	136,241	115,499	100,637	-13	32,989	31,388	-5
Exports:								
Value	10,445	10,090	7,531	4,815	-36	2,556	1,595	-38
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	38,623	63,234	46,759	69,248	48	19,186	26,216	37
Exports:								
Value	4,293	3,483	2,739	2,036	-26	1,021	1,007	-1
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects								
Imports:								
Value	340,754	779,608	491,343	768,063	56	248,546	273,340	10
Exports:								
Value	13,424	11,360	8,481	6,321	-25	3,145	2,406	-23

Table 24.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors								
Imports:								
Value	685,074	1,019,909	693,854	1,074,901	55	340,030	474,977	40
Exports:								
Value	198,007	198,037	152,387	134,650	-12	61,094	56,285	-8
Jewelry								
Imports:								
Value	1,286,016	1,903,712	1,322,565	1,688,702	28	527,107	585,004	11
Exports:								
Value	189,408	162,811	122,376	134,234	10	40,734	47,354	16
Precious metal jewelry								
Imports:								
Value	883,226	1,200,951	818,552	1,121,546	37	320,241	382,312	19
Exports:								
Value	117,393	95,231	71,194	87,214	23	23,818	32,407	36
Costume jewelry								
Imports:								
Value	195,493	379,961	267,412	337,711	26	111,889	119,572	7
Exports:								
Value	61,007	60,250	45,576	41,730	-8	15,039	13,105	-13
Natural or cultured pearls								
Imports:								
Value	165,851	243,262	179,408	172,124	-4	70,309	62,243	-11
Exports:								
Value	1,247	1,904	1,291	1,404	9	608	822	35
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers								
Imports:								
Value	121,296	96,280	72,893	66,595	-9	26,677	21,518	-19
Exports:								
Value	53,185	50,906	38,317	35,373	-8	12,156	10,683	-12
Buttons								
Imports:								
Value	19,748	24,622	18,428	15,154	-18	6,301	4,639	-26
Exports:								
Value	12,613	13,580	10,456	9,361	-10	3,487	2,404	-31
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons								
Imports:								
Value	101,547	71,658	54,464	51,441	-6	20,375	16,878	-17
Exports:								
Value	40,571	37,326	27,860	26,012	-7	8,668	8,278	-4

Table 24.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles								
Imports:								
Value	97,284	126,595	92,691	100,768	9	38,514	35,656	-7
Exports:								
Value	29,941	27,343	20,281	18,740	-8	6,239	5,790	-7
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts								
Imports:								
Value	107,990	148,596	113,446	126,668	12	45,878	44,308	-3
Exports:								
Value	86,152	79,544	60,490	48,828	-19	19,511	15,866	-19
Cased pencils, and pencils, n.s.p.f., chalk crayons, including charcoal crayons; leads for cased pencils, refill leads, other crayons and leads; and billiard and tailors' chalk								
Imports:								
Value	14,775	21,069	15,762	18,267	16	6,727	7,360	9
Exports:								
Value	9,190	9,172	6,530	6,131	-6	2,046	1,898	-7
Miscellaneous products								
Casters								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	46,658	55,576	40,691	44,838	10	14,514	12,979	-11
Value	14,672	18,540	14,429	16,118	12	5,149	5,352	4
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)					0			0
Value	6,242	6,660	5,044	5,230	4	1,562	1,780	15
Clothespins								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 gross)	2,660	2,282	1,827	1,899	4	642	679	6
Value	3,453	2,925	2,417	2,128	-12	807	768	-5
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 gross)	44	61	55	53	-5	20	19	-8
Value	43	50	45	42	-8	16	15	-9
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,187	8,272	6,494	6,217	-4	2,374	2,005	-16
Value	33,606	39,115	29,831	32,662	9	11,858	10,675	-10
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	11,835	13,409	10,024	8,648	-14	3,124	3,254	4
Value	63,714	67,733	48,889	48,534	-1	17,304	17,578	2

Table 25.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1985

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Handbags-----			(1)(4) 7	(1)(4)10
Luggage-----			(1)	
Flat goods-----			1 9 10	10
Optthalmic goods-----				
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic				
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements-----			1	1
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses-----			1	1
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus-----	1			
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies-----			(1)	(1)
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)-----				
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts-----				
Electro-medical apparatus and parts-----				
Apparatus based on the use of x-rays or of radiations, whether for medical, industrial, or other, uses and parts-----				
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts-----				
Drawing, marking-out, and mathematical calculating instruments; micrometers, calipers, and gauges; balancing machines; non-optical measuring and checking machines, n.s.p.f., and parts-----				
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights-----				
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles or materials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts-----				
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments-----				
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts-----				
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts-----				
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts-----				
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, x-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts-----				

1/ Appendix A contains a detailed description of the specific import and export gates which are currently used in the Commission's trade-monitoring system.

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Table 25.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1985

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded-----	2 5 (7)	2 5 (7)	(2)(7)	(7) 9
Phonograph records-----				
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings-----	9	9		
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon-----	2	2		
Sound recordings on disc of soft wax (master records), or metal matrices obtained therefrom, for use in the manufacture of sound records for export; and scrap and waste: photographic film fit only for the recovery of its constituent materials-----	(2)	(2)		(2)
Musical instruments, parts and accessories-----		(2)	(1)	
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)-----		1	(1)	
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic); Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings-----	(4) 7	(4) 7	(1)(4) 7	(1)(4) 7
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and boxsprings-----	3	1 4	(1)(7) 9	(1)(4) 9
Furniture other than medical, motor-vehicle or aircraft, bedsprings or mattresses, convertible sofas, sofa beds or similar dual-purpose furniture-----				
Nontextile floor coverings-----		2		
Small arms (bore diameter 30 mm and under)-----				
Ordnance and accessories-----	1	1	(1)	(1)
Ammunition and munitions-----		(3)		10
Games-----				
Sporting goods-----				
Fishing tackle-----				
Golf equipment-----				
Lawn-tennis equipment-----	(1)			
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing-----				
Snow skis-----	1 4 (7)	4	(4)(7)	(4)
Bicycles-----		4	(1)(4) 9 10	(1)(4) 9
Parts of bicycles-----			(1) 9 10	(1)
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof-----	1	1		(1)
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects: Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors-----	1	2	9	9
		1		

Table 25.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1985

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Jewelry-----				
Precious metal jewelry-----				
Costume jewelry-----	2		2	
Natural or cultured pearls-----				
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair		9 10		9 10
curlers-----				
Buttons-----		(2)		
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel				
fasteners, except buttons-----				
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination				
toilet articles-----				
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts-----				
Cased pencils, and pencils, n.s.p.f., chalk				
crayons, including charcoal crayons; leads				
for cased pencils, refill leads, other				
crayons and leads; and billiard and tailors'				
chalk-----				
Miscellaneous products-----				
Casters-----				
Clothespins-----				
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.-----		9 10		9 10

APPENDIX A

TRADE MONITORING GATES USED IN  
USITC MONITORING SYSTEM

## Trade Monitoring Gates

Each commodity area listed in U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas is assigned specific economic test criteria or "gates" from among those listed below. For example, in one commodity area the assigned gate for import value may be a change of 20 percent (gate 1); in another area, the gate used may be an import value change of 40 percent (gate 3).

When trade shifts meet or exceed an assigned gate level; the assigned gate is printed in the monitoring table. 1/ Thus, the gates printed do not represent actual percentage changes in trade levels or costs. For example, if for a given commodity, gate 2 (+ 30 percent) is an assigned gate, then when import value changes by 30 percent or more, gate 2 will be printed--no matter how great the actual percentage change. In this example, even if the change in import value for the commodity exceeds 40 percent, gate 3 (+ 40 percent) would not be printed, nor would gate 1 (+ 20 percent) be printed when the percent change in import value exceeds the gate 1 level but is less than the gate 2 level.

Import monitoring gates

Category	Economic Criterion
Import value	1. Total value of the import class has changed (+) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	2. Total value of the import class has changed (+) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	3. Total value of the import class has changed (+) by at least 40 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
Import quantity	4. Total quantity of the import class has changed (+) by at least 10 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	5. Total quantity of the import class has changed (+) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	6. Total quantity of the import class has changed (+) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.

1/ Printed gate numbers (1-6) enclosed by parentheses represent negative changes.

Import monitoring gates--Continued

Category	Economic Criterion
Import unit value	<p>7. Average unit value of the import class has changed (+) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.</p> <p>8. Average unit value of the import class has changed (+) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.</p>
Supplying countries	<p>9. Share of total imports, by value, from at least one country has changed (+) by at least 20 percentage points compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.</p> <p>10. The leading supplier, by value, in the current period was not among the top four supplying countries during a designated, prior, comparable period.</p>

Export monitoring gates

Category	Economic Criterion
Export value	<p>1. Total value of the export class has changed (+) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.</p> <p>2. Total value of the export class has changed (+) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.</p> <p>3. Total value of the export class has changed (+) by at least 40 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.</p>
Export quantity	<p>4. Total quantity of the export class has changed (+) by at least 10 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.</p> <p>5. Total quantity of the export class has changed (+) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.</p> <p>6. Total quantity of the export class has changed (+) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.</p>

Export monitoring gates--Continued

Category	Economic Criterion
Export unit value	7. Average unit value of the export class has changed (+) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	8. Average unit value of the export class has changed (+) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
Market countries	9. Share of total exports, by value, to at least one country has changed (+) by at least 20 percentage points compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	10. The leading market country, by value, in the current period was not among the top four market countries during a designated, prior, comparable period.

APPENDIX B

TRADE DATA FOR ARTICLES  
COVERED BY THE MTN CIVIL  
AIRCRAFT AGREEMENT

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for articles covered by the MTN Civil Aircraft Agreement 1/

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Articles covered by the mtn civil aircraft agreement								
Imports:								
Value	2,969,339	3,744,473	2,848,220	4,020,848	41	1,006,493	1,207,685	20
Exports:								
Value	10,299,168	9,174,579	6,608,585	8,918,805	35	2,018,592	2,855,629	41
Engines and parts of engines								
Imports:								
Value	1,079,942	1,326,517	948,439	1,333,412	41	352,886	472,556	34
Exports:								
Value	1,106,619	1,214,262	938,770	759,120	-19	266,653	288,080	8
Non-piston type internal combustion engines								
Imports:								
Quantity (number)	1,343	1,832	1,342	1,275	-5	461	357	-23
Value	602,390	738,237	503,711	708,095	41	184,807	226,249	22
Exports:								
Quantity (number)	1,440	1,264	961	1,994	107	285	308	8
Value	914,038	1,021,266	786,489	601,849	-23	230,066	230,619	0
Pumps, fans and blowers, compressors, air-conditioners and refrigerating equipment								
Imports:								
Value	89,241	130,126	94,379	152,226	61	33,012	51,180	55
Exports:								
Value	17,926	16,600	12,617	11,250	-11	4,105	3,354	-18
Flight simulating machines and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	70,814	60,358	33,867	31,849	-6	10,191	12,019	18
Exports:								
Value	62,073	58,534	40,757	27,986	-31	15,154	13,842	-9
Electrical generators, motors and transformers								
Imports:								
Value	5,727	6,252	4,287	7,201	68	1,694	2,237	32
Exports:								
Value	12,277	13,110	9,578	10,202	7	2,834	3,578	26
Ovens and other food warming equipment								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	1,347	188	157	70	-55	78	19	-76
Value	2,154	3,766	2,902	2,263	-22	1,166	662	-43
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	13,454	12,705	8,982	8,381	-7	3,887	3,798	-2
Value	1,246	1,329	962	949	-1	387	300	-22

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



Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for articles covered by the MTN Civil Aircraft Agreement

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Amplifiers, receivers, and recorders:								
Imports:								
Value	4,874	5,292	3,887	134,774	3,367	1,205	36,423	2,921
Exports:								
Value	143,988	110,920	84,957	196,592	131	24,692	65,345	165
Radio navigational aid apparatus; sound or visual signalling apparatus								
Imports:								
Value	5,439	9,187	6,459	107,315	60	2,550	3,637	43
Exports:								
Value	372,866	387,213	272,505	375,945	38	88,234	112,305	27
Automatic voltage and voltage-current regulators								
Imports:								
Value	781	431	366	800	118	58	332	474
Exports:								
Value	12,255	2,398	1,723	2,388	39	556	557	0
Civil balloons, airships, and gliders								
Imports:								
Value	3,797	7,145	6,491	6,291	-3	2,236	3,229	44
Exports:								
Value	116,178	149,307	137,824	308,563	124	37,477	208,611	457
Civil airplanes (including helicopters)								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	450	508	396	409	3	132	136	3
Value	884,354	1,307,794	1,085,013	1,326,467	22	363,733	285,590	-21
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	1,088	1,045	766	760	-1	242	262	8
Value	5,569,116	3,989,309	2,716,142	4,459,214	64	772,429	1,243,387	61
New civil airplanes								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	269	285	223	211	-5	76	64	-16
Value	811,582	955,981	796,324	1,186,208	49	231,070	248,280	7
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	864	741	535	553	3	161	164	2
Value	5,270,764	3,696,772	2,486,085	4,179,651	68	702,995	1,145,835	63

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for articles covered by the MTN Civil Aircraft Agreement

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Helicopters								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	100:							
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	89,490:	61:	48:					
Exports:		51,314:	41,549:	32,035:	-23:	19:	13:	-32
Quantity (units)-----	216:	233:	164:	96:	-23:	13,430:	6,284:	-53
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	232,118:	233,796:	127,852:	162,802:	-41:	42:	33:	-21
Other civil airplanes					27:	33,704:	87,564:	160
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	169:	224:	175:	174:	-1:	57:	51:	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	722,091:	904,666:	754,774:	1,154,172:	53:	217,639:	241,995:	11
Exports:		508:	371:	457:	23:	119:	131:	10
Quantity (units)-----	648:	508:	371:	457:	70:	669,290:	1,058,271:	58
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,038,645:	3,462,975:	2,358,232:	4,016,849:				
Multi-engine, 4,400 pounds and over, but less than 10,000 pounds empty weight								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	52:	58:	44:	38:	-14:	15:	9:	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	72,614:	100,105:	73,279:	76,240:	4:	25,248:	19,012:	-25
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	112:	83:	62:	50:	-19:	25:	12:	-52
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	154,644:	99,097:	83,491:	60,676:	-27:	32,056:	16,006:	-50
Multi-engine airplanes, 10,000 to 33,000 pounds inclusive, empty weight								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	86:	100:	78:	69:	-12:	24:	20:	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	466,442:	543,474:	434,447:	380,879:	-12:	135,024:	115,282:	-15
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	22:	16:	13:	16:	23:	3:	8:	167
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	156,733:	96,706:	75,083:	40,933:	-45:	5,516:	25,638:	365
Multi-engine airplanes, over 33,000 pounds empty weight								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	7:	12:	11:	28:	155:	4:	8:	100
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	180,142:	255,383:	242,883:	692,816:	185:	55,755:	106,192:	90
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	129:	85:	57:	109:	91:	18:	24:	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,682,514:	3,220,080:	2,174,391:	3,866,829:	78:	623,972:	1,007,602:	61

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for articles covered by the MTN Civil Aircraft Agreement

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Optical instruments and compasses								
Imports:								
Value	7,962	11,941	8,943	10,288	15	3,128	2,415	-23
Exports:								
Value	275,222	277,651	205,438	230,766	12	73,097	70,682	-3
Meters and gauges								
Imports:								
Value	101,207	109,295	79,151	107,287	36	29,154	37,839	30
Exports:								
Value	61,878	51,292	38,887	52,301	34	13,078	15,151	16
Furniture								
Imports:								
Value	27,236	5,328	5,139	11,383	121	61	8,657	14,043
Exports:								
Value	10,300	15,441	10,631	12,327	16	3,295	3,606	9
Pneumatic tires, of rubber or plastics								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	18	23	17	14	-20	7	5	-19
Value	5,327	7,355	6,118	4,994	-18	2,293	2,025	-12
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	37	37	27	26	-6	8	6	-18
Value	4,048	3,769	2,936	2,818	-4	946	852	-10
All other parts								
Imports:								
Value	680,475	753,517	562,660	881,170	57	203,061	288,876	42
Exports:								
Value	2,533,169	2,883,436	2,134,849	2,468,376	16	715,649	825,973	15



APPENDIX C

TRADE DATA FOR MOTOR VEHICLE  
PARTS AND ACCESSORIES

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for motor vehicle parts and accessories 1/ 2/

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
Motor vehicle parts and accessories								
Imports:								
Value	12,597,206	16,980,573	12,792,905	13,146,947	3	4,315,093	4,316,083	0
Exports:								
Value	11,045,087	13,836,159	10,377,555	10,907,072	5	3,252,914	3,349,461	3
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	67,600	60,353	47,615	222,366	367	14,751	94,672	542
Value	752,689	894,494	668,411	911,591	36	249,713	258,636	4
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	72,039	78,801	58,029	73,638	27	15,831	22,668	43
Value	465,057	544,974	439,482	325,994	-26	108,854	92,040	-15
Motor vehicle parts provided for in								
tsus items 692.32 and 692.33								
Imports:								
Value	4,918,135	6,968,435	5,272,999	4,609,741	-13	1,764,141	1,591,072	-10
Exports:								
Value	6,752,689	8,695,803	6,524,901	7,013,556	7	2,089,422	2,167,323	4
Motor vehicle body stampings, bumpers, and wheels								
Imports:								
Value	510,707	723,997	541,096	623,317	15	179,460	200,832	12
Exports:								
Value	1,251,657	1,599,413	1,199,390	1,200,468	0	386,053	332,797	-14
Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel covers, radiators, mufflers, and tailpipes								
Imports:								
Value	247,977	303,319	228,946	247,315	8	77,563	79,459	2
Exports:								
Value	108,073	150,678	110,296	105,320	-5	40,069	32,628	-19
Motor vehicle brakes and parts thereof, transmissions, and shock absorbers								
Imports:								
Value	1,178,240	1,604,611	1,220,158	1,339,045	10	407,827	420,203	3
Exports:								
Value	1,353,376	1,681,890	1,245,198	1,445,846	16	381,850	447,536	17

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

2/ Separate data on U.S. exports are not collected in terms of items covered by the United States-Canadian Automotive Products Agreement (APTA).

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for motor vehicle parts and accessories

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Other motor vehicle parts, n.s.p.f., provided for in tsus: items 692.32 and 692.33								
Imports: Value	2,981,209	4,336,507	3,282,797	2,400,063	-27	1,099,289	890,577	-19
Exports: Value	4,039,581	5,263,821	3,970,016	4,261,920	7	1,281,448	1,354,361	6
Motor vehicle engines and parts								
Imports: Value	2,441,106	3,261,363	2,470,875	2,453,371	-1	792,566	743,715	-6
Exports: Value	2,093,462	2,441,915	1,818,419	1,916,526	5	548,444	591,232	8
Radios, tape players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof								
Imports: Value	1,105,244	1,257,428	943,547	1,163,508	23	323,667	381,695	18
Exports: Value	84,639	105,633	80,668	60,082	-26	20,280	18,010	-11
Electrical starting and ignition equipment and parts thereof								
Imports: Value	482,248	690,249	515,445	661,754	28	186,057	242,728	30
Exports: Value	514,626	670,768	479,857	560,914	17	168,007	183,948	9
Electric lighting and signaling equipment and parts thereof								
Imports: Value	79,017	101,549	78,114	88,750	14	25,154	32,051	27
Exports: Value	122,130	151,569	113,580	110,125	-3	35,962	33,884	-6
Miscellaneous electrical articles and parts thereof								
Imports: Value	82,697	114,934	88,919	91,011	2	31,355	28,639	-9
Exports: Value	20,301	25,657	19,137	18,263	-5	6,483	5,607	-14
Pneumatic tires and tubes								
Imports: Value	33,927,364	43,710,100	32,552,256	38,253,893	18	11,834,426	12,677,773	7
Exports: Value	1,190,066	1,572,247	1,164,253	1,257,843	8	410,353	415,516	1
Quantity (units)								
Imports: Value	5,788,409	7,425,812	5,433,266	5,067,962	-7	1,893,630	1,325,771	-30
Exports: Value	199,346	258,846	194,810	174,922	-10	63,138	47,287	-25

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for motor vehicle parts and accessories

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof								
Imports: Value	49,687	69,950	53,677	53,574	0	21,785	16,440	-25
Exports: Value	10,997	14,268	10,739	10,166	-5	3,765	3,169	-16
Glass products								
Imports: Value	135,543	190,370	141,420	167,718	19	48,098	51,407	7
Exports: Value	129,403	161,846	122,100	122,051	0	37,075	37,249	0
Springs and leaves for springs								
Imports: Value	155,014	222,530	170,327	179,762	6	58,145	56,970	-2
Exports: Value	43,409	54,149	38,968	42,286	9	12,909	11,659	-10
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof								
Imports: Value	101,042	152,826	115,906	121,119	4	39,800	39,174	-2
Exports: Value	52,394	67,064	48,206	56,663	18	16,103	17,886	11
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof								
Imports: Value	110,021	162,543	122,594	142,970	17	36,356	44,081	21
Exports: Value	6,349	8,840	6,539	6,018	-8	2,131	1,795	-16
Air conditioning machines, refrigerating equipment, and parts thereof								
Imports: Value	92,957	134,547	99,439	182,012	83	33,873	58,711	73
Exports: Value	328,705	385,215	296,913	308,998	4	83,601	82,537	-1
Furniture designed for automotive use								
Imports: Value	362,064	481,202	356,501	447,223	25	119,211	154,860	30
Exports: Value	44,639	66,913	46,072	53,418	16	14,283	15,630	9



Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for motor vehicle parts and accessories

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Jacks and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	95,026	88,779	70,287	81,764	16	23,361	22,345	-4
Exports:								
Value	12,000	14,345	10,347	8,599	-17	2,607	2,411	-8
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	78,811	114,986	79,529	101,195	27	27,273	34,833	28
Exports:								
Value	1,901	1,960	1,434	1,255	-12	480	387	-19
Floor coverings								
Imports:								
Value	15,050	25,396	20,213	15,123	-25	7,357	4,515	-39
Exports:								
Value	29,129	28,698	22,967	17,087	-26	7,536	5,001	-34
Miscellaneous automotive parts and accessories, n.s.p.f.								
Imports:								
Value	350,780	476,735	360,442	416,911	16	116,819	138,690	19
Exports:								
Value	133,904	137,686	102,406	100,139	-2	31,826	32,398	2
Motor vehicle parts and accessories-apta								
Imports:								
Value	5,681,972	7,445,851	5,590,752	6,164,100	10	1,823,100	1,839,778	1
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	49,293	32,388	25,698	19,726	-23	6,534	5,285	-19
Value	590,642	544,491	399,498	531,738	33	152,410	138,332	-9
Motor vehicle parts provided for in tsus item 692.33								
Imports:								
Value	2,791,045	3,780,774	2,859,316	3,197,232	12	924,899	960,935	4
Motor vehicle body stampings, bumpers, and wheels								
Imports:								
Value	214,427	320,362	235,978	273,471	16	79,319	83,939	6

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for motor vehicle parts and accessories

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel covers, radiators, mufflers, and tailpipes								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	108,749	132,984	99,144	105,412	6	28,777	29,940	4
Motor vehicle brakes and parts thereof, transmissions, and shock absorbers								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	625,006	877,685	665,407	694,401	4	215,685	197,823	-8
Other motor vehicle parts, n.s.p.f., provided for in tsus: item 692.33								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,842,861	2,449,742	1,858,786	2,123,946	14	601,116	649,231	8
Motor vehicle engines and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,209,953	1,642,138	1,237,206	1,197,245	-3	389,499	350,666	-10
Radios, tape players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	64,722	96,805	61,465	69,940	14	19,429	16,597	-15
Electrical starting and ignition equipment and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	52,501	73,067	54,895	56,482	3	17,840	17,682	-1
Electric lighting and signaling equipment and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,135	36,119	28,655	33,400	17	9,144	11,909	30
Miscellaneous electrical articles and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,238	66,289	50,429	48,120	-5	16,002	14,229	-11
Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	35,036	38,083	30,413	27,858	-8	10,107	8,248	-18

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for motor vehicle parts and accessories

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Sep 1984	Jan-Sep 1985	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1984	Jul-Sep 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Glass products								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	44,965	61,051	43,991	42,060	-4	14,107	11,530	-18
Springs and leaves for springs								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	101,927	138,289	105,799	109,445	3	33,940	31,406	-7
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,412	47,160	36,609	33,719	-8	10,357	9,831	-5
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,537	39,604	29,990	31,786	6	8,400	9,019	7
Air conditioning machines, refrigerating equipment, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,558	8,227	6,274	3,744	-40	2,532	1,143	-55
Furniture designed for automotive use								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	268,951	379,538	280,171	339,135	21	94,499	112,322	19
Jacks and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,233	20,854	15,493	19,418	25	5,028	5,641	12
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,053	71,595	46,089	67,776	47	15,278	22,886	50
Floor coverings								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,050	25,396	20,213	15,123	-25	7,357	4,515	-39
Miscellaneous automotive parts and accessories, n.s.p.f.								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	289,007	376,362	284,235	339,871	20	92,265	112,878	22



**APPENDIX D**

**ALPHABETICAL INDEX FOR COMMODITY GROUPINGS  
COVERED IN THE SECTOR TABLES**

Alphabetical Index for Commodity Groupings  
Covered in the Sector Tables

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Abrasive articles-----	102
Abrasives-----	102
AC motor starters and contactors-----	163
Acid anhydrides and acyl halides-----	84
Agricultural and horticultural machinery-----	147
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery for preparing food and drink-----	147
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof-----	144
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts-----	167
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary)-----	168
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof-----	144
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof-----	144
Albums-----	42
Aldehydes (non benzenoid)-----	85
Ale, porter, stout, and beer-----	24
Almonds-----	21
Aluminum compounds-----	81
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors-----	162
Aluminum foil-----	110
Aluminum oxide-----	81
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap-----	110
Aluminum, wrought other than foil-----	110
Ammunition and munitions-----	195
Anchor chain of iron or steel-----	119
Animal and marine-animal oils-----	27
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases-----	26
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor-----	28
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts-----	156
Antimony compounds-----	81
Apparatus based on the use of X-rays or of radiations, whether for medical, industrial, or other uses and parts-----	188
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts-----	189
Aromatic or odoriferous substances-----	88
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	162
Asbestos and asbestos products-----	102
Automatic data processing machines-----	153
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof-----	155
Automatic voltage regulators-----	164
Automobile radio receivers-----	160
Automobile trucks and truck tractors-----	166

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Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines-----	147
Bakery machinery and parts thereof-----	148
Bakery products, except bread-----	27
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights-----	189
Base metals and ores, miscellaneous-----	111
Bauxite-----	110
Bauxite and aluminum metals-----	110
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and boxsprings-----	194
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	13
Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers-----	91
Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary)-----	80
Benzenoid organic chemicals-----	80
Berries, fresh-----	21
Bicycles-----	196
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles-----	166
Body-supporting garments-----	66
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general- purpose machinery-----	143
Bolts, nuts, and screws-----	118
Books, miscellaneous-----	42
Botanical pesticides, total-----	80
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)-----	42
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance-----	27
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type-----	161
Broadwoven fabrics-----	62
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton-----	62
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers-----	62
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk-----	62
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool-----	63
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles-----	198
Building papers-----	41
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers-----	17
Butter-----	16
Buttons-----	197
 Calcium chloride-----	 81
Calcium compounds-----	81
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism-----	153
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism-----	154
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing-----	154

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Calculators, hand-held or pocket type-----	154
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof-----	145
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substance-----	22
Carbon composition resistors-----	164
Cased pencils, and pencils, n.s.p.f., chalk crayons, including charcoal crayons; leads for cased pencils, refill leads, other crayons and leads; and billiard and tailors' chalk-----	198
Casters-----	198
Cattle-----	13
Cattle hides-----	17
Cattle-hide upper leather-----	17
Cellulosic man-made fibers-----	60
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof-----	145
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles-----	104
Ceramic construction articles-----	104
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.-----	104
Ceramic electrical ware-----	105
Ceramic fixed capacitors-----	162
Ceramic floor and wall tiles-----	104
Ceramic products-----	104
Ceramic sanitary ware-----	105
Cereal breakfast foods-----	27
Chain of base metals-----	119
Cheeses-----	16
Chemical elements-----	80
Cherries, fresh-----	21
Chewing gum-----	28
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof-----	196
Chrome ore-----	112
Chrome ore and metal-----	112
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap-----	112
Cigarettes-----	25
Cigars-----	25
Circuit breakers-----	163
Citrus fruit-----	22
Clays-----	103
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays-----	103
Clays, bentonite-----	103
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay-----	103
Clays, fuller's earth-----	103
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less-----	90
Clocks and clock movements-----	190
Clothespins-----	198



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Coal and other carbonaceous material-----	91
Cobalt ore and metal-----	112
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap-----	112
Cocoa and confectionery-----	23
Coffee-----	24
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate-----	23
Columbium ore-----	112
Columbium ore and metal-----	112
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap-----	112
Compressors and parts thereof-----	144
Concrete mixes and articles thereof-----	101
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream-----	15
Connectors-----	163
Containerboard (Kraft linerboard)-----	41
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof-----	152
Copper ore and metal-----	109
Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste and scrap-----	109
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper-----	109
Copper, unwrought-----	109
Copper, wrought-----	109
Copying machines-----	154
Cordage-----	62
Cordage and fish netting and nets-----	61
Cordage machines and parts thereof-----	151
Corn-----	18
Corn oil-----	26
Corn sweeteners-----	23
Costume jewelry-----	197
Cotton-----	60
Cottonseed-----	25
Cottonseed oil-----	26
Crude petroleum-----	89
Crushed stone-----	101
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	19
Curtains and draperies-----	64
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flower or other fresh plant parts-----	29
Cut gemstones and articles thereof-----	103
 Decalcomanias-----	 43
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)-----	188
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches-----	90
Dimension stone and articles thereof-----	102
Distilled spirits-----	24
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects-----	196

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Drawing, marking-out, and mathematical calculating instruments; micrometers, calipers, and gauges; balancing machines; non-optical measuring and checking machines, n.s.p.f., and parts----	188
Drilling and boring machinery-----	146
Drugs and related products-----	87
Duplicating machines and parts thereof-----	149
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total-----	88
Edible preparations-----	27
Edible preparations, not specially provided for-----	28
Eggs-----	16
Elastomers, total-----	87
Electrical articles, miscellaneous -----	165
Electrical capacitors-----	162
Electrical conductors-----	165
Electrical machinery and equipment-----	157
Electrical resistors-----	164
Electrical switches and relays-----	163
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof-----	159
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment-----	159
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof-----	159
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts-----	190
Electric lamps-----	164
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles-----	158
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof-----	158
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus-----	162
Electro-medical apparatus and parts-----	188
Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof-----	158
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	165
Electrothermic household appliances, other than cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof-----	159
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery-----	146
Epoxides and halogenated epoxides (non benzenoid)-----	86
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof-----	145
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)-----	192
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion- picture film-----	192
Essential oils-----	87
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)-----	85
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzenoid)-----	86
Explosives, total-----	90

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Fabricated rubber and plastics products-----	92
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines-----	151
Fans and blowers and parts thereof-----	144
Fasteners-----	118
Feathers and downs-----	13
Fencing-----	117
Ferroalloys-----	108
Ferrochromium-----	108
Ferromanganese-----	108
Ferrosilicon-----	108
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	90
Fiber glass-----	106
Filament yarn of manmade fibers-----	61
Filberts-----	21
Film resistors-----	164
Fine earthenware food utensils-----	105
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)-----	41
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered-----	14
Fish, fresh or frozen-----	14
Fish, in airtight containers-----	14
Fishing tackle-----	195
Fish netting and nets-----	62
Fish, other in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring-----	15
Fixed resistors-----	164
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey-----	23
Flavoring extracts-----	87
Flat glass and products thereof-----	106
Flat goods-----	187
Flaxseed-----	25
Floor coverings-----	64
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof-----	148
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk-----	15
Fluorspar-----	104
Footwear-----	68
Forged steel grinding balls-----	156
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts-----	167
Front-end loaders-----	147
Fruit, dried-----	22
Fruit, fresh-----	21
Fruit juices-----	24
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)-----	22
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnances and ovens, and parts thereof-----	145
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings-----	194

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Furniture other than medical, motor-vehicle or aircraft, bedsprings or mattresses, convertible sofas, sofa beds or similar dual-purpose furniture-----	194
Furskins-----	17
Fuses-----	163
 Games-----	 195
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof-----	143
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof-----	152
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios, pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof-----	156
Generator sets-----	157
Glass and glass products-----	106
Glass containers-----	107
Glassware and other glass products-----	106
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof-----	155
Gloves-----	67
Glue, gelatin and related products-----	87
Gold bullion-----	107
Golf equipment-----	195
Grains-----	18
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel-----	102
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof-----	101
 Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)-----	 86
Handbags-----	187
Handtools-----	118
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons-----	118
Hardwood logs-----	39
Hardwood veneer and plywood-----	40
Headwear-----	67
Hides and skins-----	17
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin-----	29
Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f. suitable for conducting gases or liquids, including gaskets and pipe fittings, or rubber or plastics-----	91
Hosiery-----	66
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof-----	151
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker-----	101
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)-----	87

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Hydrogen peroxide-----	84
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments-----	189
Ice cream-----	16
Ignition equipment-----	158
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.-----	105
(Certain) industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.-----	105
Industrial diamonds-----	102
Industrial molds-----	156
Industrial paperboard-----	41
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers-----	42
Inks and ink powders, total-----	89
Inorganic acids-----	80
(Certain) inorganic chemical compounds-----	81
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total-----	89
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof-----	145
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts-----	190
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts-----	190
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts-----	189
Integrated circuits-----	165
Internal combustion engines, non piston type, and parts thereof-----	143
Internal combustion engines, piston-type and parts thereof-----	143
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----	109
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys-----	108
Iron ore-----	112
Jewelry-----	197
Ketones (non benzenoid)-----	85
Knit fabrics-----	63
Knitting machines-----	150
Laminated glass-----	106
Lawnmowers and parts thereof-----	147
Lawn-tennis equipment-----	196
Lead-----	111
Lead metal and waste and scrap-----	111
Lead ore and concentrate-----	111
Leather-----	17

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Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints-----	67
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	147
Lime-----	101
Live animals, except birds and poultry-----	13
Live plants-----	18
Logs-----	39
Luggage-----	187
Lumber-----	39
Lumber, hardwood-----	40
Lumber, softwood-----	39
 Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes-----	 28
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof-----	148
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, miscellaneous and parts thereof-----	148
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof-----	148
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts thereof-----	155
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof-----	148
Machinery parts, miscellaneous-----	157
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles or materials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts-----	189
Machines and parts thereof, miscellaneous-----	155
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments-----	149
Machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper, or paperboard; machines for processing or finishing pulp, paper, or paperboard, or making them into articles; and parts thereof-----	149
Machines for making felt and nonwoven fabrics including bonded fabrics, in the piece or in shapes, including felt-hat making machines and hat-making blocks; and parts thereof-----	150
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials-----	152
Machines, miscellaneous-----	154
Magnesium compounds-----	81
Magnesium metal-----	113
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	113
Magnesium, wrought-----	113
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon-----	193
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded-----	193
Magnets and electromagnetic devices-----	157

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Malts-----	19
Malts and starches-----	19
Manganese compounds-----	81
Manganese ore-----	113
Manganese ore and metal-----	113
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	113
Manmade fibers-----	60
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof-----	148
Meat, except poultry meat-----	13
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrappers, bull- dozers, and excavating, leveling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof-----	146
Men's and boys' shirts-----	66
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and jackets-----	66
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	66
Mercury ore and metal-----	113
Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap-----	113
Metallic containers-----	117
Metal products, miscellaneous-----	119
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof-----	152
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof-----	152
Mica and mica products-----	102
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment-----	160
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream-----	16
Milled grain products-----	18
Milled rice-----	19
Milled wheat-----	19
Millwork-----	40
Mink furskins-----	17
Mirrors of glass-----	106
Molasses-----	23
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings-----	156
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof-----	155
Molybdenum compounds-----	82
Molybdenum ore and metal-----	114
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials-----	114
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap-----	114
Molybdenum wrought-----	114
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and halohydrins (non benzenoid)---	85
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof-----	190
Motion picture film in any form on which pictures, or sound and pictures, have been recorded, whether or not developed, news sound recordings relating to current events abroad; and sound recordings produced on photographic or magnetic film, tape, or wire, and suitable for use in connection with motion-picture exhibits-----	192

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Motor buses-----	166
Motorcycles, including parts-----	167
Motors and generators-----	157
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment-----	157
Motor-vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis-----	167
Motor vehicles-----	166
Mushrooms and truffles-----	20
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried-----	20
Musical instruments-----	194
Musical instruments, parts and accessories-----	193
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware-----	118
Narrow fabrics-----	63
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials-----	63
Natural gas and products derived therefrom-----	90
Natural gemstones-----	103
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum-----	27
Natural or cultured pearls-----	197
Naval stores-----	29
Neckwear-----	67
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers-----	197
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons-----	197
Newspapers-----	43
Newsprint-----	42
Nickel ore and metal-----	110
Non benzenoid organic compounds, miscellaneous-----	84
Noncellulosic man-made fibers-----	60
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof-----	152
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof-----	144
Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products-----	101
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.-----	104
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof-----	152
Non-piston type aircraft engines-----	143
Nonrubber footwear-----	68
Nontextile floor coverings-----	195
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved-----	20
Office machines-----	153
Office machines and parts-----	154
Oilseeds-----	25
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes-----	16



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Olives-----	22
Ophthalmic goods-----	187
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses-----	187
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic-----	187
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements-----	187
Ordnance and accessories-----	195
Ores of cerium and thorium-----	111
Organic chemicals (non benzenoid) miscellaneous-----	86
Organo sulfur compounds-----	86
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)-----	194
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies-----	188
Paints and related items, total-----	89
Particle board-----	40
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery-----	147
Parts of bicycles-----	196
Parts of machines-----	156
Parts of textile machinery-----	151
Passenger automobiles-----	166
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts-----	198
Periodicals-----	43
Petroleum products-----	89
Phonograph records-----	193
Phosphorus compounds-----	82
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof-----	191
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed-----	192
Photographic film viewers titlers, splicers, editors, combinations, thereof, and parts-----	191
Photographic flash-lighting apparatus, including electronic stroboscopic flash apparatus, photographic light meters, and half-tone screens designed for use in engraving or photographic processes; and range-finders designed to be used with photo- graphic cameras and parts thereof-----	191
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters; film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for photographic slides-----	191
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers-----	192
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)-----	194
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen-----	108
Pistachio nuts-----	21
Plastics and resin materials-----	87

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Platinum group metals-----	107
Pleasure boats; floating structures-----	168
Plywood and building boards-----	40
Pneumatic tires-----	91
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)-----	85
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	14
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams-----	14
Portable electric hand tools-----	158
Portable electric lamps-----	159
Pottery products, n.e.c.-----	105
Poultry and poultry meat-----	13
Power transmission chain of iron and steel-----	119
Precious metal jewelry-----	197
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap-----	107
Precious metals-----	107
Prefabricated buildings-----	40
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c-----	107
Primary cells and batteries-----	157
Printed matter-----	43
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof-----	149
Products, miscellaneous-----	198
(Certain) products in schedule 4, part 13-----	90
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts and projection screens-----	191
Pulp and paper machinery; bookbinding machinery; printing machinery-----	149
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof-----	144
 Radar-----	 161
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof-----	161
Radio receivers and parts-----	160
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment-----	160
Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	165
Raw fibers-----	60
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof-----	161
Refractory and heat-insulation products-----	104
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof-----	145
Rhenium metal-----	114
Rice (paddy and brown)-----	18
Robes and dressing gowns-----	66

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Rough wood products-----	39
Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron or steel; chain of base metals other than iron or steel-----	119
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings-----	92
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total-----	91
Rubber footwear-----	68
 Salts of organic acids (nonbenzenoid)-----	 84
Sand-----	101
Sardines-----	15
Sauces-----	28
Sausage-----	14
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f-----	198
Scissors and shears-----	119
Seeds-----	18
Semiconductors-----	165
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines-----	151
Sewing thread-----	61
Shellfish-----	15
Shoe machinery and parts thereof-----	154
Shortening and cooking oils-----	27
Silicon metal-----	114
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon-----	115
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	114
Silver bullion-----	108
Silver compounds-----	82
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing-----	196
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)-----	195
Snowmobiles-----	166
Snow skis-----	196
Soaps and synthetic detergents-----	88
Sodium bicarbonate-----	82
Sodium carbonate-----	82
Sodium chloride-----	82
Sodium compounds-----	82
Sodium hydrosulfite-----	83
Sodium sulfate-----	83
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages-----	24
Softwood logs-----	39
Softwood veneer and plywood-----	40
Sound recordings on disc of soft wax (master records), or metal matrices obtained therefrom, for use in the manufacture of sound records for export; and scrap and waste photographic film fit only for the recovery of its constituent materials-----	193

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Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings-----	193
Soups-----	28
Soybean oil-----	26
Soybeans-----	25
Special purpose motor vehicles-----	166
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts-----	189
Spices-----	24
Sporting goods-----	195
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof-----	146
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns-----	61
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk-----	61
Spun yarn, of wool or hair-----	61
Starches-----	19
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof-----	143
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof-----	143
Storage batteries-----	158
Structures of base metal-----	119
Sugar, sirups, and molasses-----	22
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane-----	23
Sulfur dioxide-----	49
Sunflower seed-----	26
Surface-active agents-----	88
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus-----	187
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts-----	188
Sweaters-----	65
Swine-----	13
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies-----	163
Switches other than circuit breakers-----	163
Synthetic dyes, total-----	88
Synthetic gemstones-----	103
Synthetic organic pesticides, total-----	80
Synthetic tanning materials-----	89
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total-----	88
Table flatware-----	118
Table flatware, precious metals-----	118
Table flatware, stainless steel-----	118
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery-----	105
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts-----	167
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors-----	162
Tantalum ore-----	115
Tantalum ore and metal-----	115

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Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	115
Tantalum, wrought-----	115
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines-----	161
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases, or solids-----	156
Telephone and telegraph apparatus-----	159
Telephone instruments-----	160
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment-----	159
Television apparatus-----	160
Television cameras-----	160
Television picture tubes-----	165
Television receivers-----	160
Tempered glass-----	106
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof-----	151
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires-----	63
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage)-----	60
Textile furnishings-----	64
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies-----	64
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles-----	150
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