

**47th QUARTERLY REPORT TO  
THE CONGRESS AND THE  
TRADE POLICY COMMITTEE  
ON TRADE BETWEEN THE  
UNITED STATES AND THE  
NONMARKET ECONOMY  
COUNTRIES DURING  
APRIL-JUNE  
1986**



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C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction-----	1
Summary-----	5
Second-quarter developments in trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries-----	7
U.S. exports-----	13
Machines and equipment-----	17
Crude materials-----	20
Grains-----	21
Chemicals-----	22
U.S. imports-----	23
Textiles and clothing-----	23
Petroleum and petroleum products-----	27
Gold-----	29
Chemicals-----	29
Other imports-----	30
Second-quarter developments affecting U.S. commercial relations with the nonmarket economy countries:	
United States and China sign protocol to income tax agreement-----	33
Eximbank authorizes loan for exports to China-----	34
United States and China sign four agreements on technological cooperation-----	34
China formally announces intention to rejoin GATT-----	35
U.S.-Soviet talks produce no assurances on wheat purchases-----	36
President moves to continue most-favored-nation status for Romania, Hungary, and China-----	37
Poland joins IMF-----	37
U.S. administrative actions affecting imports from the NME's-----	38
The East-West trade monitoring system: fifth annual analysis of manufactured imports from the NME's -----	41
Methodology-----	42
Data sources and concordances-----	43
Sources of error in measuring import penetration-----	44
The cumulative nature of production data-----	44
Effects of indirect import competition-----	44
Definition of industry and the use of averages-----	44
Measuring imports by landed duty-paid value-----	45
Results-----	45
Appendix A. U.S. trade with the nonmarket economy countries by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986-----	61
Appendix B. Leading items traded with the nonmarket economy countries, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986-----	77
Glossary-----	109
Index-----	111

## CONTENTS

## Figures

	<u>Page</u>
1. U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 3rd quarter of 1983 through the 2nd quarter of 1986-----	9
2. Relative shares of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, 1985 and January-June 1986-----	11
3. U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 3rd quarter of 1983 through the 2nd quarter of 1986-----	12
4. Relative shares of U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries, 1985 and January-June 1986-----	14

## Tables

1. U.S. trade with the world and with the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), by quarters, April 1985-June 1986-----	8
2. U.S. exports to the individual nonmarket economy countries and to the world, 1984, 1985, January-June 1985, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986-----	10
3. U.S. exports to the world and to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), by SITC Sections, January-June 1985 and January-June 1986--	15
4. U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, by SITC Sections, April-June 1986-----	16
5. 20 U.S. export items to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) which changed substantially, by Schedule B nos., January-June 1985 and January-June 1986-----	18
6. 20 U.S. export items for which the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) collectively accounted for the largest market share in 1986, by Schedule B numbers, January-June 1985 and January-June 1986-----	19
7. U.S. imports from the individual nonmarket economy countries and from the world, 1984, 1985, January-June 1985, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986-----	24
8. U.S. imports from the world and from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), by SITC Sections, January-June 1985 and January-June 1986-----	25
9. U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries, by SITC Sections, April-June 1986-----	26
10. 20 U.S. import items for which the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) collectively accounted for the largest market share in 1986, by TSUSA items, January-June 1985 and January-June 1986-----	28
11. 20 U.S. import items from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) which changed substantially, by TSUSA items, January-June 1985 and January-June 1986-----	31
12. Dumping investigations involving imports from NME's in progress during January-June 1986-----	39

## CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
13. U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in value from 1984 to 1985 and from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986, by MSIC items and by sources-----	46
14. U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in value from 1984 to 1985 and from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986, by TSUSA items and by sources-----	47
15. U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in value and no more than 15 percent in quantity from 1984 to 1985 and from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986, by TSUSA items and by sources-----	49
16. U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in quantity from 1984 to 1985 and from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986, by TSUSA items and by sources-----	50
17. U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in quantity and no more than 15 percent in value from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986, by TSUSA items and by sources-----	52
18. U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in value and quantity from 1984 to 1985 and from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986, by TSUSA items and by sources-----	53
19. U.S. imports from NME's in which there was import penetration of greater than 1 percent from NME's and greater than 10 percent from all sources, 1985-----	56
20. U.S. imports in which there was import penetration of greater than 1 percent from NME sources and greater than 10 percent from all sources in 1984, and growth from NME sources of at least 15 percent from 1984 to 1985 and from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986-----	57
21. Lace good, nes. (MSIC 2292): U.S. imports, total and from China, U.S. production, and apparent consumption, 1983-85, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986-----	58
22. Women's handbags and purses (MSIC 3171): U.S. imports, total and from China, U.S. production, and apparent consumption, 1983-85, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986-----	77
23. U.S. employment in the production of commodities in which there was import penetration of greater than 1 percent from NME's and greater than 10 percent from all sources, 1984, 1985, January-June 1984 and January-June 1985-----	79
A-1. U.S. trade with all nonmarket economy countries, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986-----	62
A-2. U.S. trade with China, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986-----	63
A-3. U.S. trade with the U.S.S.R., by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986-----	64
A-4. U.S. trade with Eastern Europe, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986-----	65
A-5. U.S. trade with Albania, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986-----	66

## CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
A-6. U.S. trade with Bulgaria, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986-----	67
A-7. U.S. trade with Cuba, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986-----	68
A-8. U.S. trade with Czechoslovakia, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986-----	69
A-9. U.S. trade with East Germany, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986-----	70
A-10. U.S. trade with Hungary, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986-----	71
A-11. U.S. trade with North Korea, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986-----	72
A-12. U.S. trade with Mongolia, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986-----	73
A-13. U.S. trade with Poland, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986-----	74
A-14. U.S. trade with Romania, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986-----	75
A-15. U.S. trade with Vietnam, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986-----	76
B-1. Leading items exported to nonmarket economy countries (NME's), by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986-----	78
B-2. Leading items imported from nonmarket economy countries (NME's), by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986-----	79
B-3. Leading items exported to China, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986-----	80
B-4. Leading items imported from China, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986-----	81
B-5. Leading items exported to the U.S.S.R., by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986-----	82
B-6. Leading items imported from the U.S.S.R., by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986-----	83
B-7. Leading items exported to Eastern Europe, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986-----	84
B-8. Leading items imported from Eastern Europe, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986-----	85
B-9. Leading items exported to Albania, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986-----	86
B-10. Leading items imported from Albania, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986-----	87
B-11. Leading items exported to Bulgaria, by Schedule B. Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986-----	88
B-12. Leading items imported from Bulgaria, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986-----	89

## CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
B-13. Leading items exported to Cuba, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986-----	90
B-14. Leading items imported from Cuba, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986-----	91
B-15. Leading items exported to Czechoslovakia, by Schedule B. Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986-----	92
B-16. Leading items imported from Czechoslovakia, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986-----	93
B-17. Leading items exported to East Germany, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986-----	94
B-18. Leading items imported from East Germany, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986-----	95
B-19. Leading items exported to Hungary, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986-----	96
B-20. Leading items imported from Hungary, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986-----	97
B-21. Leading items exported to Mongolia, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986-----	98
B-22. Leading items imported from Mongolia, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986-----	99
B-23. Leading items exported to North Korea, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986-----	100
B-24. Leading items imported from North Korea, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986-----	101
B-25. Leading items exported to Poland, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986-----	102
B-26. Leading items imported from Poland, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986-----	103
B-27. Leading items exported to Romania, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986-----	104
B-28. Leading items imported from Romania, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986-----	105
B-29. Leading items exported to Vietnam, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986-----	106
B-30. Leading items imported from Vietnam, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986-----	107





## NOTE TO UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT RECIPIENTS OF THIS REPORT

U.S. Government officials are invited to inquire about the availability of statistics on U.S.-NME trade other than those presented herein. The Commission's East-West Trade Statistics Monitoring System contains the full detail of U.S. trade with all NME's as issued by the Census Bureau. These data are maintained by the Commission on an annual, quarterly, and monthly basis, and are generally available within 6 weeks after the close of the monthly reporting period. More information on this service may be obtained from the Chief, Trade Reports Division, USITC, telephone: (202) 523-1995.



## INTRODUCTION

This series of reports by the United States International Trade Commission is made pursuant to section 410 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2440), which requires the Commission to monitor imports from and exports to certain nonmarket economy countries (NME's). These countries include those listed in headnote 3(d) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) 1/ and others not listed in the headnote, 2/ viz, Hungary, the People's Republic of China (China), and Romania. 3/ Imports from Communist countries can be the subject of market disruption investigations by the Commission under section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974. Section 406 was included in the Trade Act because of concern, in the view of the Senate Committee on Finance, that a Communist country "through control of the distribution process and the price at which articles are sold," could direct exports "so as to flood domestic markets within a shorter time period than could occur under free market condition[s]." 4/

Under section 410, the Commission publishes a summary of trade data not less frequently than once each calendar quarter for Congress and, until January 2, 1980, for the East-West Foreign Trade Board. As of that date, the East-West Foreign Trade Board was abolished, and its functions were transferred to the Trade Policy Committee, chaired by the United States Trade Representative.

As stated in the statute, the reports in this series are to provide data on the effect, if any, of imports from NME's on the production of like or directly competitive articles in the United States and on employment within industries producing those articles. Since U.S. trade with several of the NME's is negligible, the reports focus on Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia,

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1/ The following countries or areas are listed under headnote 3(d) of the TSUS: Albania, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), Estonia, those parts of Indochina under Communist control or domination (including Vietnam), North Korea, the Kurile Islands, Latvia, Lithuania, Mongolia, Poland, Southern Sakhalin, Tanna Tuva, and the U.S.S.R.

2/ When most-favored-nation tariff treatment is accorded a Communist country, that country is no longer included in headnote 3(d).

3/ Earlier reports in this series included Yugoslavia among the NME's whose trade with the United States is monitored. At the suggestion of the United States Trade Representative and after consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, the Commission determined that Yugoslavia would no longer be included in the countries covered by this report. This decision was effective with the 27th report. (27th Quarterly Report to the Congress and the Trade Policy Committee on Trade Between the United States and the Nonmarket Economy Countries During April-June 1981, USITC Publication 1188, September 1981, p. 1, hereinafter 27th Quarterly Report . . .). In the opinion of many analysts, Yugoslavia is not appropriately classified as an NME. Also, it is not a member of the Warsaw Pact or the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Yugoslavia has special status with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and is a leader among nonaligned countries.

4/ Trade Reform Act of 1974: Report of the Committee on Finance. . ., S. Rept. 93-1298, 93d Cong., 2d sess. (1974), p. 210.

East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the U.S.S.R., whose current trade with the United States is at a level that might possibly affect a domestic industry. However, data on U.S. trade with Albania, Cuba, Mongolia, North Korea, and Vietnam are provided in the appendices to each report, and trade with these countries is included in totals for "All NME's" throughout the reports.

At present, China, Hungary, and Romania are the only NME's that receive most-favored-nation (MFN) tariff treatment from the United States. In the early 1950's, the MFN status of most NME's was suspended in accordance with section 5 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, which provided that the benefits of trade-agreement concessions were not to be accorded to NME's. 1/ Poland's MFN status was restored in 1960, but was suspended indefinitely by the President in October 1982. Section 401 of the Trade Act of 1974 reaffirmed the policy of denying nondiscriminatory treatment to imports from most NME's, 2/ but it authorized the President to restore MFN status to countries meeting certain emigration policy criteria. MFN status was restored to Romania in 1975, to Hungary in 1978, and to China in 1980 under section 405 of the act.

In the TSUS, the MFN rates of duty are set forth in column 1. The rates applicable to products of designated Communist nations 3/ are set forth in column 2; these are the rates that were established by the Tariff Act of 1930. They are equal to or higher than the MFN rates in column 1. Since many column 2 rates are substantially higher than corresponding column 1 rates, actual or potential U.S. imports from countries subject to column 2 rates depend in some measure on the rates of duty on the specific items involved.

Except as otherwise noted, trade data presented in this report are compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Census Bureau. Imports are imports for consumption (the sum of directly entered imports plus withdrawals from customs warehouses) at customs value (generally equivalent to f.o.b. value at the foreign port of export). Exports are domestic exports (U.S.-produced goods) at f.a.s. value. Detailed analysis in the report is generally done on a seven-digit TSUS (imports) or Schedule B (exports) basis, which is the basis on which the data are collected. Analysis of aggregate trade levels and trends is generally presented in terms of Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 2 (SITC) categories. 4/ Data

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1/ More specifically, the provision applied to imports from the Soviet Union and "any nation or area dominated or controlled by the foreign government or foreign organization controlling the world Communist movement." Presumably because Yugoslavia was not considered to be under Soviet domination, its MFN status was not suspended.

2/ This provision was not applicable to countries that had MFN status when the Trade Act was enacted, i.e., Poland and Yugoslavia.

3/ Those nations referred to in headnote 3(d) of the TSUS.

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

from the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA) and Schedule B are reclassified into SITC categories, using concordances maintained by the Census Bureau.

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

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

This report contains a summary of U.S. trade with the NME's during April-June 1986, and, where appropriate, during the first 6 months of the year. It examines U.S. exports, imports, and the balance of trade with these countries as well as the commodity composition of this trade. Developments affecting U.S. commercial relations with the NME's during the second quarter of 1986 are also discussed. A special section in the report updates the findings of the Commission's automated import monitoring system, which is now in its fifth year. The system scans all manufactured imports from NME suppliers and identifies any that meet specified criteria with respect to import penetration and the rate of import growth.

Additional copies of this report (USITC Publication 1893) can be obtained by calling (202) 523-5178, or by writing to the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 701 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20436. Requests to receive the report on a quarterly basis should be directed to (202) 523-1995, or to the Trade Reports Division, U.S. International Trade Commission, 701 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20436.



## SUMMARY

During April-June 1986, two-way merchandise trade between the United States and the NME's totaled \$2.9 billion--7.9 percent lower than the value of this trade during the corresponding quarter of 1985. U.S. exports to the NME's amounted to \$1.4 billion during the quarter under review, 20.1 percent below their level during April-June 1985, but imports, which were \$1.5 billion, exceeded their value during the corresponding quarter of 1985 by 6.2 percent. With imports \$188.8 million higher than exports, the United States registered its first quarterly deficit in trade with the NME's since July-September 1985.

In a 6-month comparison, U.S. exports to the NME's declined by 15.4 percent from \$3.7 billion during January-June 1985 to \$3.1 billion during the corresponding period of 1986. Most of the decline was the result of a reduction in exports of grain to the Soviet Union, which plummeted 78.6 percent in value. During January-June 1986, Soviet imports of U.S. corn amounted to only 2.5 million metric tons valued at \$268.6 million, and there were no U.S. shipments of wheat to the Soviet Union. In contrast, however, to the overall decline in U.S. exports to the Soviet Union, from \$1.7 billion during January-June 1985 to \$931.8 million during January-June 1986, exports to China increased by 7.5 percent in a similar comparison, from \$1.6 billion to \$1.8 billion, and, owing to higher shipments to Romania and Bulgaria, exports to Eastern Europe increased by 14.1 percent, from \$351.2 million to \$400.6 million. U.S. exports to the NME's of machines and equipment increased by 47.1 percent to \$1.4 billion during January-June 1986. Almost 85 percent of this gain was attributable to higher shipments to China, but exports of machines and equipment to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe also increased.

U.S. imports from the NME's increased by 13.4 percent from \$2.9 billion during January-June 1985 to \$3.2 billion during January-June 1986. Most of the rise was the result of higher imports from China, which increased by 20.1 percent to \$2.2 billion. This increase--as well as the overall rise in imports from the NME's--was primarily attributable to higher purchases of Chinese clothing and apparel accessories. Imports from the Soviet Union also increased, however, rising by 39.8 percent to \$340.7 million during January-June 1986, but imports from Eastern Europe decreased by 9.3 percent to \$729.0 million. Significantly higher gold bullion shipments were the main reason for the increase in imports from the Soviet Union, and a sharp fall in purchases of iron and steel products was the most important factor in the decline in imports from Eastern Europe.

The United States registered a deficit of \$133.3 million in trade with the NME's during January-June 1986. This represented a sharp contrast with the corresponding period of 1985, when the United States had a surplus in trade with the NME's of \$814.1 million.

During the quarter under review, the United States and China signed a protocol to the proposed bilateral income tax treaty. This addition to the original agreement, which was signed by President Reagan in April 1984, was negotiated in response to objections raised in the Senate that were blocking the treaty's ratification. The new protocol was approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on June 12, but a vote by the full Senate was

delayed until July. (The treaty was ratified on July 24.) The two countries also signed four new technological cooperation agreements. These accords expanded the coverage of three separate bilateral programs that are designed to provide Government support for U.S. companies seeking opportunities to participate or expand their involvement in China's economic modernization. Another noteworthy development affecting U.S. commercial relations with China was an announcement by the Export-Import Bank of the United States that it had agreed to assist in financing some \$87 million in U.S. exports to China. The agreement for \$65.4 million, or 75 percent of the value of the export contract, was the first loan commitment the bank had made to China since 1981.

After 2 days of bilateral grain consultations in June, the United States had received no assurances that the Soviet Union would buy any more wheat during the current grain-agreement year ending September 30. The high price of U.S. wheat is believed to be the main reason for the absence of any Soviet purchases since November 1985.

President Reagan notified Congress of his decision to extend his general waiver authority under the emigration provisions of the Trade Act of 1974 and to continue for another year the waivers granting most-favored-nation tariff treatment to products imported from Romania, Hungary, and China. In his report to the Congress, however, the President emphasized that the decision on Romania had been a difficult one because of U.S. concern about the Romanian Government's performance in the areas of human rights and religious issues.

Two other developments during the quarter under review will be multilateral, rather than only bilateral, in the scope of their effects on commercial relations. Poland became the 151st member of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on June 12, and China formally announced its intention to apply for reinstatement as a member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) on June 18. China was one of the founding members of the GATT but withdrew in 1950. (It formally applied to rejoin on July 15.)

During April-June, the Commission made affirmative final determinations in two antidumping cases involving imports from the NME's: iron construction castings and certain steel wire nails from China. NME's were also among the supplying countries in two import-relief investigations in which the Commission made negative determinations during the quarter under review. The products covered were certain metal castings and apple juice.

The fifth annual run of the Commission's East-West trade monitoring system identified two groups of manufactured products imported from an NME country that warrant further examination: lace goods from China and women's handbags and purses from China. The criteria used were (1) import growth in excess of 15 percent from 1984 to 1985 and from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986, and (2) penetration of the U.S. market of at least 1 percent by imports from an NME source and at least 10 percent by imports from all sources.



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

Two-way merchandise trade between the United States and the NME's declined by 7.9 percent from \$3.1 billion during April-June 1985 to \$2.9 billion during April-June 1986. During the quarter under review, U.S. imports from the NME's exceeded exports to these countries by \$188.8 million (table 1). This was the first quarterly deficit for the United States in merchandise trade with the NME's since July-September 1985.

After declining from \$2.0 billion during October-December 1985 to \$1.8 billion during January-March 1986, U.S. exports to the NME's registered a second quarterly decline, falling to \$1.4 billion during April-June 1986 (figure 1). In comparison with their levels during the corresponding periods of 1985, U.S. exports to the NME's were 11.3 percent lower during January-March 1986 and 20.1 percent lower during April-June 1986. The net result was a 15.4-percent decline in U.S. exports to the NME's from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986. Most of the decline was the result of a reduction in exports to the Soviet Union, which fell by 44.2 percent from \$1.7 billion during January-June 1985 to \$931.8 million during the corresponding period of 1986, as shipments of corn and wheat plummeted (table 2). U.S. exports to China during the quarter under review were slightly lower than during the corresponding period of 1985, but this decline was offset by an increase in sales from January-March 1985 to January-March 1986. As a result, U.S. exports to China increased by 7.5 percent to \$1.8 billion during January-June 1986. U.S. exports to Eastern Europe 1/ increased by 14.1 percent from \$351.2 million during January-June 1985 to \$400.6 million during January-June 1986, owing to increased sales to Romania and Bulgaria. 2/

China remained the leading NME market for U.S. companies, and its share of U.S. exports to the NME's increased from 54.1 percent during 1985 to 56.6 percent during January-June 1986 (figure 2). The Soviet Union remained the second leading NME market for U.S. companies, but its share of U.S. exports to the NME's dropped from 34.5 percent during 1985 to 30.0 percent during January-June 1986. During January-June 1986, Romania was the largest East European purchaser of U.S. goods, displacing Poland, which had ranked first among the countries of the region during 1985.

After increasing from \$1.5 billion during October-December 1985 to \$1.7 billion during January-March 1986, U.S. imports from the NME's declined by 9.5 percent to \$1.5 billion during April-June 1986 (figure 3). However, U.S. imports from the NME's during the quarter under review were 6.2 percent higher than during the corresponding period of 1985. U.S. imports from the NME's during January-March 1986 were also higher than during the corresponding period of 1985. As a result, U.S. imports from the NME's increased by

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

2/ U.S. exports to Bulgaria increased by 237.3 percent to \$75.1 million during January-June 1986 and shipments to Romania by 76.1 percent to \$166.5 million during the same period. U.S. exports to all of the other East European countries declined from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986.

Table 1.--U.S. trade with the world and with the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/ by quarters, April 1985-June 1986

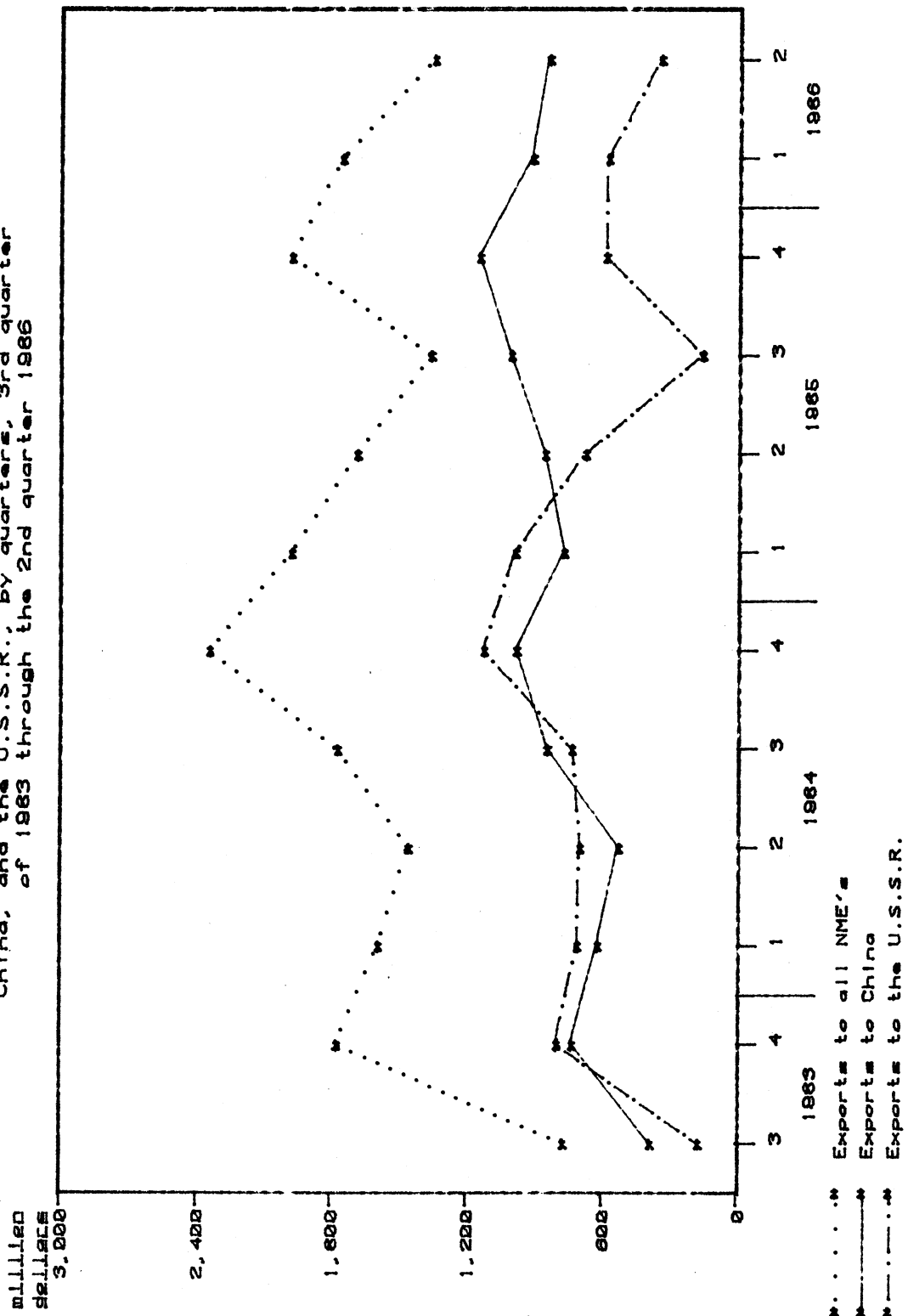
Item	1985			1986		
	April-June	July-September	October-December	January-March	April-June	
U.S. world trade:						
Exports	52,740	48,821	50,828	52,014	50,493	
Imports	87,689	84,393	88,753	92,483	90,128	
Balance	-34,949	-35,572	-37,926	-40,469	-39,635	
Trade turnover (exports plus imports) million dollars	140,429	133,215	139,581	144,497	140,621	
U.S. trade with NME's:						
Exports	1,692	1,364	1,983	1,757	1,352	
Imports	1,451	1,439	1,492	1,702	1,541	
Balance	240	-75	492	55	-189	
Trade turnover (exports plus imports) million dollars	3,143	2,803	3,475	3,459	2,893	
Share of total U.S. trade accounted for by trade with NME's:						
Exports	3.21	2.79	3.90	3.38	2.68	
Imports	1.66	1.71	1.68	1.84	1.71	

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

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

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

Figure 1.--U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 3rd quarter of 1963 through the 2nd quarter 1966



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

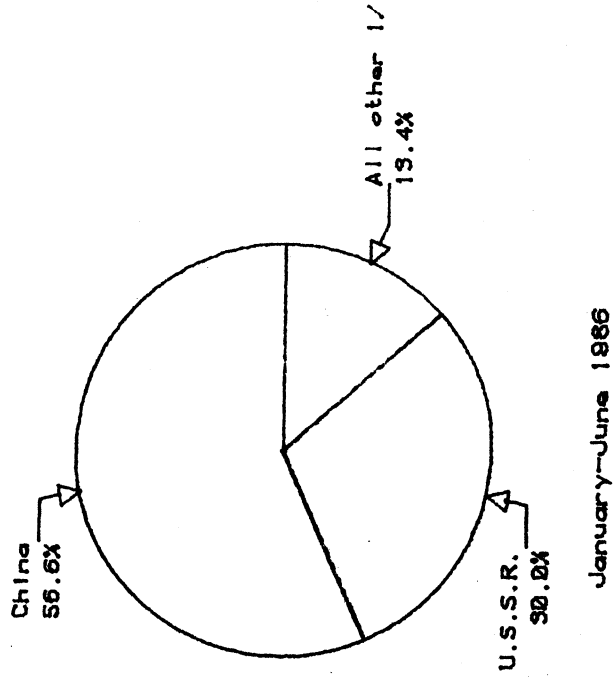
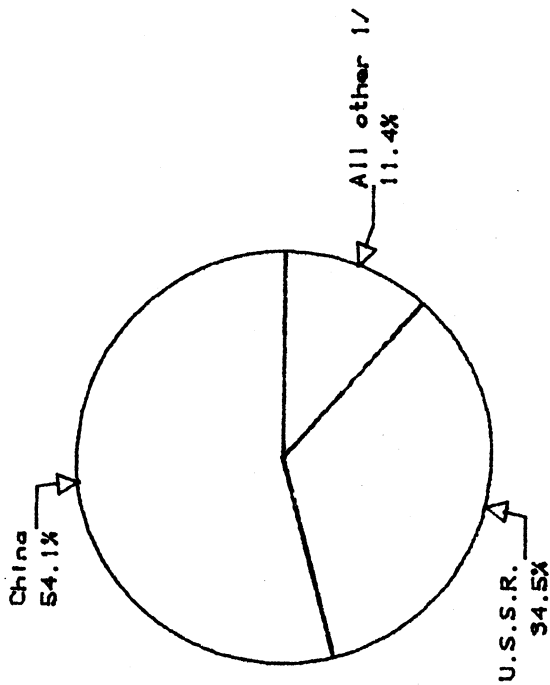
Table 2.--U.S. exports to the individual nonmarket economy countries and to the world, 1984, 1985, January-June 1985, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

Market	(In thousands of dollars)					
	1984	1985		1986		1986
		1985	1985	1986	1985	1986
Albania	9,349	11,908	6,185	3,353	3,382	6
Bulgaria	44,087	103,489	22,258	75,066	9,104	9,462
China	2,988,480	3,796,200	1,636,353	1,759,725	860,663	844,382
Cuba	871	1,113	342	813	191	481
Czechoslovakia	58,098	62,623	29,470	28,906	16,993	17,425
East Germany	135,830	72,253	33,041	22,107	4,360	3,674
Hungary	85,177	92,094	55,583	34,921	18,658	21,401
Mongolia	116	32	23	51	14	5
North Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	314,825	233,702	116,259	73,088	49,390	40,625
Romania	246,181	206,451	94,570	166,526	42,301	58,966
U.S.S.R.	3,282,652	2,421,948	1,669,534	931,832	681,747	349,334
Vietnam	22,240	19,875	10,257	13,369	4,953	6,543
Total	7,187,906	7,021,687	3,673,875	3,109,756	1,691,755	1,352,305
Total, U.S. exports to the world	212,057,057	206,925,312	107,276,333	102,507,207	52,740,053	50,493,169

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

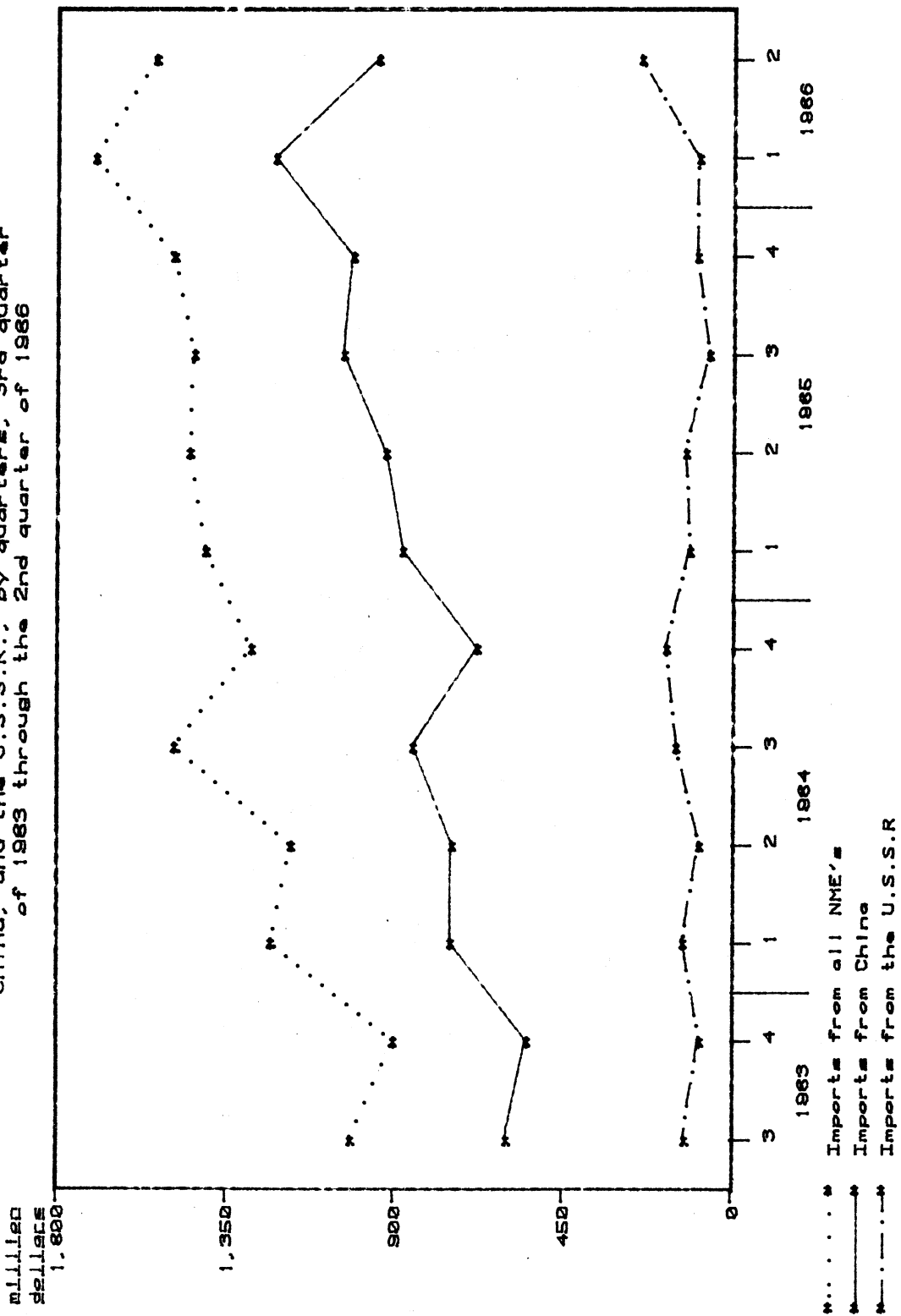
Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Figure 2.--Relative shares of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, 1985 and January-June 1986



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

Figure 3.--U.S. Imports from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 3rd quarter of 1963 through the 2nd quarter of 1966



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

13.4 percent from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986. Most of the rise was due to imports from China, which increased by \$363.0 million, or 20.1 percent, to \$2.2 billion during the first half of 1986. The increase in imports from China was largely the result of higher purchases of clothing and apparel accessories (SITC Division 84). U.S. imports from the Soviet Union also increased--by \$96.9 million, or 39.8 percent, to \$340.7 million--largely owing to a phenomenal rise in purchases of gold bullion. However, Poland was the only East European country that expanded its sales to the United States, and U.S. imports from Eastern Europe declined by 9.3 percent from \$803.8 million during January-June 1985 to \$729.0 million during the corresponding period of 1986. The most important factor in the decline in imports from Eastern Europe was a sharp fall in purchases of iron and steel products (SITC Division 67).

As in 1985, China was by far the most important NME supplier, and its share of U.S. imports from the NME's increased slightly to 67.0 percent during January-June 1986 (figure 4). Romania remained the second leading NME supplier, but its import share declined from 15.2 percent during 1985 to 12.9 percent during January-June 1986. The Soviet Union increased its share of U.S. imports from the NME's by 3.5 percentage points to 10.5 percent during January-June 1986.

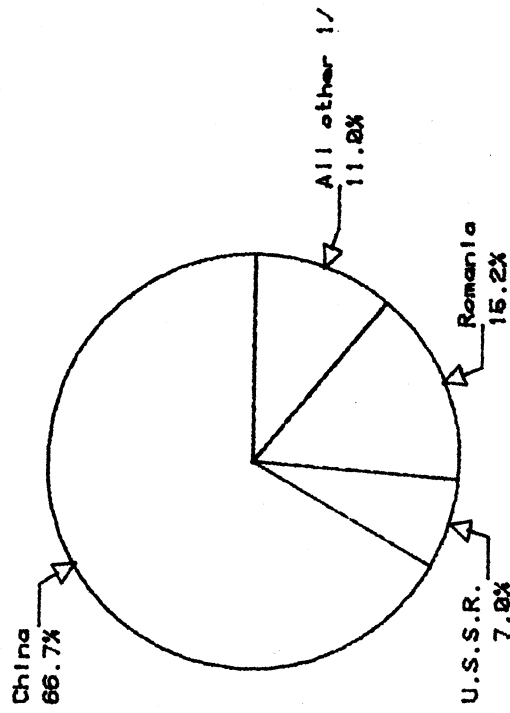
The U.S. deficit in trade with the NME's during the quarter under review more than offset the \$55.4-million surplus that the United States had during January-March 1986, resulting in a U.S. deficit of \$133.3 million in trade with the NME's during January-June 1986. During the corresponding period of 1985, the United States had a surplus of \$814.1 million in trade with the NME's. The deterioration in the U.S. trade balance was mostly attributable to trade with the Soviet Union and China. The U.S. surplus in trade with the Soviet Union narrowed from \$1.4 billion during January-June 1985 to \$591.2 million during January-June 1986, and the U.S. deficit in trade with China widened from \$172.5 million to \$412.1 million over the period. The U.S. trade balance with all the East European countries except Hungary and Poland improved, and the U.S. deficit in trade with Eastern Europe narrowed from \$452.7 million during January-June 1985 to \$328.4 million during the corresponding period of 1986.

#### U.S. Exports

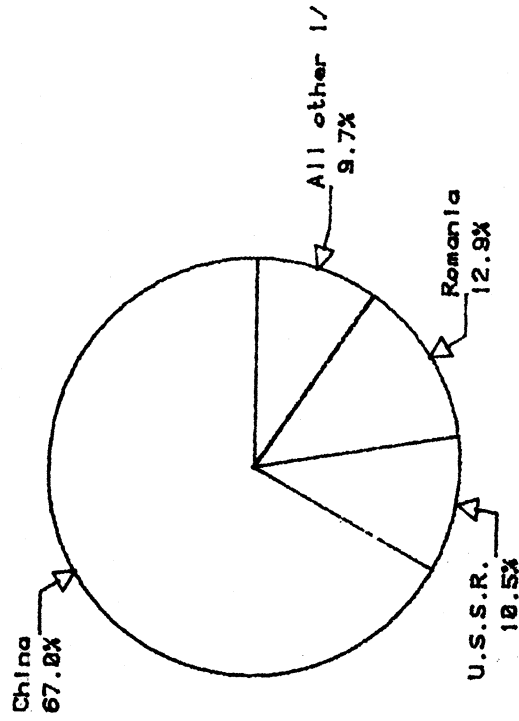
U.S. exports to the NME's declined from \$3.7 billion during January-June 1985 to \$3.1 billion during the corresponding period of 1986. The single most important factor in this decline was the 75.1-percent decline in U.S. grain sales to the NME's, which offset increases in exports of machinery and transport equipment (SITC Section 7) and crude materials (SITC Section 2) over the period (table 3). (For U.S. exports to the NME's, by SITC Section and by country during April-June 1986, see table 4.)

As shipments of grain fell and those of machinery rose, the composition of U.S. exports to the NME's shifted. Agricultural commodities accounted for 44.9 percent of U.S. exports to the NME's during January-June 1985, but their

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



1985



January-June 1986

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



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

SITC Section	Total exports		Exports to the NME's	
	Jan.-June 1985	Jan.-June 1986	Jan.-June 1985	Jan.-June 1986
	Value (million dollars)			
0. Food and live animals	9,917	8,085	1,417	412
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,285	1,352	11	9
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	9,213	8,823	476	639
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	4,634	4,231	58	69
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	790	580	55	14
5. Chemicals	11,164	11,252	425	382
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	7,546	7,112	202	106
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	49,537	47,982	805	1,239
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7,711	7,815	185	202
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	5,479	5,276	41	38
Total	107,276	102,507	3,674	3,110
	Percent of total			
0. Food and live animals	9.2	7.9	38.6	13.3
1. Beverages and tobacco	1.2	1.3	.3	.3
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	8.6	8.6	13.0	20.6
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	4.3	4.1	1.6	2.2
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	.7	.6	1.5	.4
5. Chemicals	10.4	11.0	11.6	12.3
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	7.0	6.9	5.5	3.4
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	46.2	46.8	21.9	39.8
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7.2	7.6	5.0	6.5
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	5.1	5.1	1.1	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

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

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

Table 4.--U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, by SITC Sections, April-June 1986

SITC Section	(In thousands of dollars)													
	Albania	Bulgaria	China	Cuba	Czecho- slovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Mongolia	North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Vietnam	Total
0. Food and live animals	-	155	5,364	-	-	1,465	789	-	-	-	-	-	-	789
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	2,155	295	-	-	-	859	-	-	-	-	-	-	859
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	9	87,071	-	-	452	677	-	-	-	-	-	-	677
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	1,713	3,592	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	1,026	106,116	304	-	218	3,139	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,139
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	494	44,732	-	-	18	2,605	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,605
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	6	2,104	511,888	-	-	640	11,331	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,331
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	1,769	81,045	13	-	721	1,780	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,780
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	39	4,258	164	-	160	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	220
Total	6	9,462	844,382	481	17,425	3,674	21,401	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,401
	Mongolia	North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Vietnam	Total							
0. Food and live animals	-	-	9,664	470	60,757	-	78,856							
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	3,168	255	2	-	7,390							
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	1,498	27,901	118,455	54	240,678							
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	15	8,138	14,977	-	28,440							
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	1,163	-	4,545	-	5,728							
5. Chemicals	-	-	9,459	2,855	74,261	61	203,096							
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	2,155	406	1,992	217	53,066							
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	6,210	18,030	60,397	-	614,928							
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5	-	1,116	812	13,587	139	102,217							
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	6,179	98	361	6,071	17,905							
Total	5	-	40,625	58,966	349,334	6,543	1,352,305							

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

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

share declined to 27.9 percent during January-June 1986, despite a substantial increase in exports of soybeans over the period. <sup>1/</sup>

#### Machines and equipment

U.S. exports of machines and equipment to the NME's increased by 47.1 percent from \$941.7 million during January-June 1985 to \$1.4 billion during January-June 1986. <sup>2/</sup> Almost 85 percent of this gain was attributable to higher shipments to China, but U.S. exports of machines and equipment to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe also increased.

U.S. exports of machines and equipment to China increased from \$821.6 million during January-June 1985 to \$1.2 billion during the corresponding period of 1986. Chinese purchases classified in all but one of the two-digit SITC Divisions that make up the machines and equipment category increased. However, the single most important explanation for the 45.8-percent increase in U.S. exports of machines and equipment to China was sales of nonroad vehicles (SITC Division 79), which increased from \$172.7 million during January-June 1985 to \$409.4 million during the corresponding period of 1986. Particularly noteworthy was the 351.9-percent increase in Chinese purchases of diesel-electric locomotives (table 5). During January-June 1985, China bought 37 locomotives, valued at \$35.4 million, which represented 48.1 percent of total U.S. sales of this item. During the corresponding period of 1986, however, China bought 170 locomotives, valued at \$159.8 million, and its share of total U.S. exports of diesel-electric locomotives rose to 87.1 percent (table 6). <sup>3/</sup> Chinese imports of aircraft, associated equipment, and parts thereof (SITC Group 792) also increased significantly, rising from \$122.2 million to \$243.0 million, in a similar comparison.

Despite the shortfall in Soviet hard-currency earnings resulting from declining oil prices, U.S. exports of machines and equipment to the Soviet Union increased by 55.6 percent from \$66.1 million during January-June 1985 to \$102.8 million during the corresponding period of 1986. However, much of this increase was attributable to deliveries of tracklaying tractors, which increased from nil during January-June 1985 to 222 units valued at

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<sup>1/</sup> During the quarter under review, only 17.9 percent of U.S. exports to the NME's were classified as agricultural, compared with 36.3 percent during April-June 1985. For additional information on the changing composition of U.S. exports to the NME's, see 46th Quarterly Report . . ., p. 7.

<sup>2/</sup> Machines and equipment are defined here as exports classified in SITC Section 7 (machinery and transport equipment), SITC Division 87 (professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus), and SITC Division 88 (photographic apparatus, equipment, and supplies, and optical goods, watches, and clocks). These categories account for most of the technological transfer that takes place through exports of commodities.

<sup>3/</sup> Shipments of locomotives to China began in 1984 under a contract with the General Electric Corp. Deliveries under this contract were apparently completed during January-March 1985, and China did not import any locomotives from the United States during April-June 1985. In the spring of 1985, China signed a new contract with GE for additional deliveries in 1986. For information on the first contract, see 41st Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 1752-53 and 42d Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 19, 21.

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

Schedule B no.	Commodity	Major NME customer	Percentage change, Jan.-June 1986 from Jan.-June 1985		Value of exports to all NME's in January-June 1986
			All NME's	World	
					1,000 dollars
					-----Percent-----
692.3160	Substantially increased:				
	Tracklaying tractors, new, with a net engine horsepower rating of 345 horsepower and over	U.S.S.R.	1,616.6	151.6	42,919
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	China	1,186.0	14.2	391,552
657.2180	Articles of iron or steel, n.e.s.	do	576.8	-8	5,669
607.0842	Cut plate and structural carbon steel and iron waste and scrap	do	510.4	260.1	5,216
357.8040	Noncellulosic fibers for use in pneumatic tires	do	472.6	40.1	5,905
666.2578	Industrial machinery n.s.p.f. for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof	do	441.7	9.9	4,492
690.0510	Locomotives and tenders, diesel-electric, rail-service type	do	351.9	149.8	159,800
416.5500	Inorganic acids, n.s.p.f.	Romania	350.3	24.9	2,907
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s.	do	325.1	15.2	5,486
685.4050	Tape recorders and parts, video, color	U.S.S.R.	266.9	18.0	2,261
	Substantially decreased:				
309.4242	Polyester fibers (in noncontinuous form)	Poland	-97.5	-55.9	1,035
694.4020	Nonmilitary airplanes, used or rebuilt	China	-95.6	33.8	1,476
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity	do	-95.0	-24.4	8,614
310.0032	High tenacity multifilament polyester yarns, other than textured	Poland	-90.6	32.1	546
692.0564	Automobile trucks, not gasoline fueled, new, over 44,000 pounds, nonmilitary, off-highway, rear dump, 70-100 ton capacity	China	-86.6	-35.7	542
607.0810	Carbon steel and iron waste and scrap, No. 1 heavy melting	do	-86.5	15.5	854
121.0530	Bovine leather, rough, russet, and crust, wet blue, split, other than grains	do	-84.7	-21.1	845
649.5040	Rock drilling bits, core bits, and reamers, other than percussion rock drill bits	do	-82.9	-36.0	3,968
431.2015	Epichlorohydrin	do	-80.1	-59.7	742
692.3820	Parts of tracklaying tractors	Poland	-79.1	-8.1	608

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

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

Table 6.--20 U.S. export items for which the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) collectively accounted for the largest market share in 1986, by Schedule B nos., January-June 1985 and January-June 1986 1/

Schedule B no.	Commodity	Major NME customer	Share of total exports accounted for by NME's		Value of exports to all NME's in January-June 1986
			Jan.-June 1985	Jan.-June 1986	
			-----Percent-----		1,000 dollars
692.0568	Automobile trucks, not gasoline fueled, new, over 44,000 pounds, nonmilitary, off-highway, including side and bottom dump	China	.0	100.0	1,055
674.3276	Vertical boring machines, including vertical turret lathes, with numerical controls or facings, new, valued at least \$2500 each	do	.0	96.3	2,529
690.0510	Locomotives and tenders, diesel-electric, rail-service type	do	48.1	87.1	159,800
674.2004	Hot rolling mills for ferrous metal, except tube rolling, and parts thereof	do	.0	85.8	10,863
674.2005	Hot rolling mills, except tube rolling, for nonferrous metals, and parts thereof	do	54.8	78.0	2,221
664.0577	Rippers and roters (attachments for excavating machinery)	U.S.S.R.	.0	74.2	3,843
674.3245	Combination boring, drilling and milling machines, new, at least \$2500, with numerical controls, horizontal spindle, table type	China	.0	73.4	1,620
664.1074	Pipehandlers, n.s.p.f.	U.S.S.R.	51.1	68.3	5,865
674.3020	Gear hobber and shaper machines, new	China	.0	63.9	1,322
664.0572	Dozer attachments	U.S.S.R.	4.7	61.0	4,542
487.2520	Phosphoric acid esters	do	.1	60.8	2,208
692.1660	Trucks mounted with derrick assemblies, and similar drilling equipment	China	46.6	59.5	16,646
674.2003	Rolls n.s.p.f. for metal rolling mills	do	.0	59.3	3,965
310.0010	Textured yarns, of polyester	do	64.4	59.1	30,053
664.0507	Coal cutting machines, continuous mining machines, and long-wall mining machines	do	35.2	56.4	6,232
660.1524	Superheaters, soot removers, gas recoverers, and auxiliary plants for use with steam and other vapor generating boilers	do	15.2	53.7	4,242
692.3160	Tracklaying tractors, new, with a net engine horsepower rating of 345 horsepower and over	U.S.S.R.	7.8	53.5	42,919
121.0515	Bovine leather, rough, russet, and crust, wet blue, not split	China	59.8	50.2	12,007
711.8729	Parts of nonelectrical spectrometric instruments	do	3.7	49.3	1,456
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	Vietnam	50.2	46.7	24,676

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

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

\$38.1 million during the corresponding period of 1986. <sup>1/</sup> Purchases from U.S. companies represent only a small part of total Soviet imports, and the increase in imports of U.S. machines and equipment in comparison with the first half of 1985 could represent deliveries under contracts signed before the decline in oil prices or purchases assigned especially high priority.

U.S. exports of machines and equipment to Eastern Europe increased by 58.1 percent from \$53.4 million during January-June 1985 to \$84.4 million during the corresponding period of 1986, largely as a result of a \$26.5-million increase in Romanian purchases of steam turbine parts.

#### Crude materials

Advancing from 20th to 1st place among U.S. exports to the NME's, U.S. sales of soybeans to these countries increased from 133,031 metric tons, valued at \$30.4 million, during January-June 1985, to 1.9 million metric tons (MMT), valued at \$391.6 million, during January-June 1986. During January-June 1985, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Romania were the only NME customers for U.S. soybeans. During January-June 1986, however, the Soviet Union, which has traditionally been a major customer for U.S. soybeans, returned to the U.S. market, purchasing 1.5 MMT of soybeans valued at \$313.0 million. This sale--the first since January-March 1984 when the Soviet Union bought 14.0 million dollars' worth of U.S. soybeans--may be a consequence of the drought in Brazil, which exports soybeans to the Soviet Union under a long-term supply agreement.

U.S. soybean exports to Eastern Europe increased to \$59.2 million during January-June 1986, with Romania and Bulgaria, which had a drought, the region's only customers. Sales to China, which totaled \$19.4 million, accounted for the remainder of U.S. soybean exports to the NME's during January-June 1986.

U.S. exports of rough wood to the NME's (SITC Group 247, "other wood in the rough or roughly squared") declined by 27.0 percent from \$166.6 million during January-June 1985 to \$121.6 million during January-June 1986. This development was the result of a decline in purchases by China, the only NME purchaser of these products in either period, from April-June 1985 to April-June 1986. <sup>2/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> As a result of the resumption of sales of tracklaying tractors (SITC Subgroup 7223) and an increase of \$16.1 million in exports of civil engineering and contractors' plant and equipment and parts thereof (SITC Group 723), U.S. exports to the Soviet Union classified in SITC Division 72 (machinery specialized for particular industries) increased by \$51.7 million to \$59.9 million during January-June 1986. U.S. sales to the Soviet Union in six other SITC Divisions within the machines and equipment category advanced, but the gains were relatively small.

<sup>2/</sup> Chinese purchases of rough wood from the United States increased from \$50.3 million during January-March 1985 to \$69.9 million during January-March 1986, but sales during the latter period were below the quarterly average for 1985. (46th Quarterly Report . . ., p. 20.)

U.S. exports of textile fibers (SITC Division 26) to the NME's declined by 80.2 percent from \$141.5 million during January-June 1985 to \$28.0 million during January-June 1986. The decline resulted from lower purchases of raw cotton (SITC Group 263) by the Soviet Union, the major NME customer for U.S. cotton in the past, and of synthetic fibers (SITC Group 266) by China, the most important NME market for U.S. manufacturers of these products. Soviet cotton purchases from the United States plummeted from \$63.6 million during January-June 1985 to only \$72,000 during the corresponding period of 1986. The Soviet cotton crop was below average in 1985, but U.S. prices are high relative to those of other suppliers, and large supplies of the fiber are available on world markets. <sup>1/</sup> Chinese purchases of U.S. synthetic fibers declined by 90.2 percent from \$61.4 million during January-June 1985 to \$6.0 million during the corresponding period of 1986, probably owing to a buildup in inventories. <sup>2/</sup>

U.S. exports of hides and skins (SITC Group 211) to the NME's declined by 40.3 percent to \$41.9 million during January-June 1986.

Decreases in U.S. sales of rough wood, textile fibers, and hides and skins to the NME's were offset by the jump in shipments of soybeans. Largely as a result of this, U.S. exports of crude materials (SITC Section 2) to the NME's increased by 34.2 percent from \$476.1 million during January-June 1985 to \$639.1 million during January-June 1986. Over the period, crude materials moved up from third to second place among U.S. exports to the NME's, behind machinery and transport equipment (SITC Section 7).

### Grains

U.S. exports of corn and wheat combined to the NME's declined from 10.2 MMT, valued at \$1.3 billion, during January-June 1985 to 2.9 MMT, valued at \$325.4 million, during the corresponding period of 1986.

U.S. exports of corn to the NME's declined by 72.1 percent from \$1.1 billion (9.0 MMT) during January-June 1985 to \$316.8 million (2.9 MMT) during January-June 1986. Nonetheless, corn was the second leading U.S. export to the NME's during the latter period. U.S. exports of wheat to the NME's plunged 95.0 percent from \$172.4 million (1.2 MMT) during January-June 1985 to \$8.6 million (49,907 metric tons) during the corresponding period of 1986.

Reduced shipments to the Soviet Union were the chief reason for the declines in U.S. exports of both corn and wheat to the NME's. Soviet purchases of U.S. corn declined from 8.9 MMT, valued at \$1.1 billion, during January-June 1985 to 2.5 MMT, valued at \$268.6 million, during the corresponding period of 1986. <sup>3/</sup> Soviet purchases of U.S. wheat declined from

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<sup>1/</sup> 45th Quarterly Report. . . , p. 66 and U.S. International Trade Commission, Office of Industries, Monthly Import/Business Review, April 1986, p. 7.

<sup>2/</sup> For additional information, see 46th Quarterly Report . . . , p. 20, footnote 3.

<sup>3/</sup> For data on Soviet imports of U.S. grain during the current agreement year, see the section later in this report titled "U.S.-Soviet Talks Produce No Assurances on Wheat Purchases."

915,478 metric tons, valued at \$139.7 million, to nil in a similar comparison. The large Soviet grain imports of January-June 1985 were a response to the poor domestic harvest of 1984, which the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) estimated was 170 MMT. Soviet grain production increased to an estimated 190 MMT in 1985, and the outlook for the 1986 crop was favorable during January-June 1986. <sup>1/</sup> These factors led some analysts to speculate that the Soviet Union was delaying purchases of U.S. grain, especially wheat, during the first half of 1986, in the expectation that U.S. prices would decline because of the lower price supports mandated by the farm legislation enacted in 1985. Since late 1985 Soviet officials have complained that U.S. wheat prices were too high, and the Soviet Union has not bought any wheat from the United States since November 1985. The drop in oil prices that began at the end of the year may have increased Soviet purchasing officials' sensitivity to price.

Increased U.S. sales of corn to Bulgaria and Romania offset reduced purchases by East Germany and Poland, causing corn exports to Eastern Europe to increase from \$21.3 million during January-June 1985 to \$48.2 million during January-June 1986. The increase in the combined value of sales to Bulgaria and Romania from nil during January-June 1985 to \$37.9 million during the corresponding period of 1986 is believed to be a consequence of the drought. Poland, traditionally the dominant East European customer for U.S. wheat, was the only NME to buy wheat from the United States during April-June 1986. It purchased 18,407 metric tons, valued at \$2.6 million.

U.S. exports of wheat to China declined from \$32.7 million during January-June 1985 to \$6.0 million during the corresponding period of 1986. In 1985, Chinese wheat production was only 2.2 MMT short of the record 87.8 MMT harvested in 1984, and the 1986 harvest is expected to be the second largest. China, which has been able to export corn at current levels of per capita consumption, has not bought any corn from the United States since the third quarter of 1984.

### Chemicals

U.S. exports of chemicals (SITC Section 5) to the NME's declined by 10.1 percent from \$424.9 million during January-June 1985 to \$382.1 million during the corresponding period of 1986, owing to a reduction in sales to China. The major factor in the decrease in Chinese purchases of chemicals from the United States, which declined from \$273.2 million during January-June 1985 to \$196.1 million during the corresponding period of 1986, was a sharp reduction in imports of manufactured fertilizers (SITC Division 56), from \$127.2 million during January-June 1985 to \$17.9 million during January-June 1986. The decrease in China's purchases of manufactured fertilizers more than offset increased purchases of artificial resins and plastics (SITC Division 58), which rose from \$93.0 million during January-June 1985 to \$108.8 million during the corresponding period of 1986, and of inorganic chemicals (SITC Division 52), which rose from \$3.9 million to \$16.4 million in a similar

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<sup>1/</sup> As late as May, USDA estimated that the Soviet Union would harvest 190 MMT of grain in 1986, and the Soviet delegates to the semiannual consultations on the grain agreement held in June 1986 reportedly expressed the opinion that the 1986 crop would be larger than last year's. USDA has since lowered its estimate to 175 MMT.



comparison. According to industry sources, Sinochem, the Chinese chemical trading organization, has become more cautious about importing fertilizers since early 1985, owing to the decline in foreign exchange reserves and the Government's policy of reducing imports wherever possible. 1/

From January-June 1985 to the corresponding period of 1986, U.S. exports of chemicals to the Soviet Union increased by \$15.8 million to \$135.6 million and those to Eastern Europe rose by \$18.0 million to \$49.8 million.

#### U.S. Imports

U.S. imports from the NME's increased from \$2.9 billion during January-June 1985 to \$3.2 billion during January-June 1986, largely as a result of higher purchases from China (table 7). Miscellaneous manufactured articles (SITC Section 8) ranked first among U.S. imports from the NME's during both periods and showed the greatest absolute increase from January-June 1985 to the corresponding period of 1986 (table 8). The most important factor in both the increase in imports of miscellaneous manufactures and of total imports from the NME's was higher purchases of clothing from China. Mineral fuels (SITC Section 3) remained the second leading import category, but its share of U.S. imports from the NME's declined from 27.2 percent during January-June 1985 to 20.4 percent during the corresponding period of 1986. (Table 9 shows U.S. imports from the NME's by SITC Section and by country during April-June 1986).

#### Textiles and clothing

Owing to higher shipments by China, U.S. imports from the NME's in the combined categories of clothing and apparel accessories (SITC Division 84) and textile products such as yarns, fabrics, and household goods (SITC Division 65) increased by 37.6 percent from \$723.0 million during January-June 1985 to \$994.8 million during January-June 1986.

U.S. imports of clothing from China totaled \$690.4 million during January-June 1986, an increase of 50.8 percent over sales during the corresponding period of 1985. 2/ Chinese sales of other textile products to the United States increased by 26.4 percent from \$186.1 million during January-June 1985 to \$235.3 million during the corresponding period of 1986.

Romania remained the leading Eastern European supplier of both clothing and other textile products to the United States, but East European sales have lagged far behind China's. The combined value of Eastern European shipments of clothing declined from \$54.4 million during January-June 1985 to \$48.7 million during the corresponding period of 1986. As a result, China's

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1/ Chinese imports of fertilizers from all sources were reduced by 15 percent from January-May 1985 to January-May 1986 despite the relatively low level of prices on world markets. (Fertilizer International, No. 231 (July 31, 1986), pp. 11, 19.)

2/ U.S. imports of clothing from China had declined by \$70.0 million to \$457.9 million from January-June 1984 to January-June 1985. Owing to an increase in sales during the second half of 1985, China's sales of clothing increased by 6.0 percent from 1984 to 1985.

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

Source	(In thousands of dollars)					
	1984		1985		April-June--	
	1984	1985	1985	1986	1985	1986
Albania	2,219	3,009	1,279	847	664	479
Bulgaria	30,340	34,038	16,143	15,160	9,713	8,596
China	3,040,401	3,863,385	1,808,849	2,171,813	926,867	947,740
Cuba	3	-	-	28	-	-
Czechoslovakia	84,192	74,909	40,631	39,743	20,685	17,218
East Germany	149,129	90,290	59,904	42,556	22,722	22,494
Hungary	220,094	216,618	118,671	104,008	50,510	48,850
Mongolia	2,903	3,111	2,070	652	1,187	311
North Korea	14	30	30	-	27	-
Poland	215,700	217,037	108,371	109,905	52,523	54,919
Romania	896,696	881,301	460,111	417,652	238,664	192,909
U.S.S.R.	556,122	406,919	243,740	340,659	127,774	247,569
Vietnam	71	25	13	72	13	-
Total	5,197,882	5,790,671	2,859,813	3,243,095	1,451,351	1,541,086
Total, U.S. imports from the world	322,989,519	343,553,150	170,406,413	182,611,089	87,688,580	90,127,681

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

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

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

SITC Section	Total imports		Imports from the NME's	
	Jan.-June 1985	Jan.-June 1986	Jan.-June 1985	Jan.-June 1986
	Value (million dollars)			
0. Food and live animals	9,759	10,598	187	197
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,626	1,682	18	23
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	5,390	5,409	80	72
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	26,221	20,430	777	662
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	328	282	1	2
5. Chemicals	7,377	7,455	250	301
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	23,402	24,030	510	486
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	68,426	79,492	136	114
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	22,264	25,624	877	1,166
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	5,613	7,609	24	222
Total	170,406	182,611	2,860	3,243
	Percent of total			
0. Food and live animals	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.1
1. Beverages and tobacco	1.0	.9	.6	.7
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.2
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	15.4	11.2	27.2	20.4
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	.2	.2	.2	.1
5. Chemicals	4.3	4.1	8.7	9.3
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	13.7	13.2	17.8	15.0
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	40.2	43.5	4.8	3.5
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	13.1	14.0	30.7	36.0
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	3.3	4.2	.8	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

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

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

Table 9.--U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries, by SITC Sections, April-June 1986  
(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	Albania	Bulgaria	China	Cuba	Czecho-slovakia	East Germany	Hungary
0. Food and live animals	-	262	42,499	-	1,121	24	12,191
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	5,019	1,826	-	346	16	152
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	479	2	27,594	-	660	85	1,175
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	1,650	120,102	-	-	531	59
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	667	-	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	259	41,650	-	605	9,268	6,184
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	306	146,956	-	6,876	8,585	6,171
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	592	23,983	-	3,369	2,348	12,272
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	344	525,553	-	3,503	1,371	9,284
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	161	16,909	-	738	265	1,362
Total	479	8,596	947,740	-	17,218	22,494	48,850
	Mongolia	North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Vietnam	Total
0. Food and live animals	9	-	30,838	1,320	240	-	88,504
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	1,418	371	3,086	-	12,234
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	291	-	31	593	5,240	-	36,151
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-	111,529	23,804	-	257,676
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-	-	-	-	667
5. Chemicals	-	-	1,511	11,826	43,007	-	114,310
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	4	-	8,981	40,337	15,409	-	233,624
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	4,393	4,471	895	-	52,322
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8	-	7,369	21,957	895	-	570,284
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	379	505	154,993	-	175,313
Total	311	-	54,919	192,909	247,569	-	1,541,086

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

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

share of U.S. imports of clothing from the NME's rose from 89.4 percent during January-June 1985 to 93.4 percent during January-June 1986. U.S. imports of other textile products exhibited a similar pattern of declining East European sales and an increase in China's share of U.S. imports from the NME's. Nine of the 20 U.S. import items for which the NME's collectively accounted for the largest market share during January-June 1986 were clothing and textile products supplied mainly by China (table 10).

#### Petroleum and petroleum products

During January-March 1986, U.S. imports of petroleum and petroleum products (SITC Division 33) from the NME's exceeded their quarterly averages during the past 3 years, but they registered a decline during the quarter under review. <sup>1/</sup> At \$257.7 million, U.S. imports of these products during April-June 1986 were 36.2 percent below the value of imports during January-March 1986 and 47.1 percent below those of April-June 1985. On a 6-month basis, U.S. imports of petroleum and petroleum products from the NME's declined by 14.8 percent from \$776.7 million during January-June 1985 to \$661.5 million during January-June 1986.

During the quarter under review, U.S. imports of petroleum and petroleum products from China, the leading NME supplier, were below the levels of January-March 1986 and April-June 1985. They declined by 8.8 percent from \$454.3 million during January-June 1985 to \$414.3 million during January-June 1986. The most important factor in the decline in Chinese sales from January-June 1985 to the corresponding period of 1986 was a 13.9-percent decline in sales of crude petroleum from \$350.7 million to \$302.1 million. China, which accounts for virtually all U.S. imports of crude petroleum from the NME's, had increased the value of its sales to the United States by 53.3 percent from January-March 1985 to January-March 1986, despite the fall in oil prices, by almost doubling the quantity sold to 11.3 million barrels (bbl). Owing to a decline in the volume of oil shipped to the United States to 5.8 million bbl during April-June 1986 and the lower unit value of sales during this quarter, the value of its sales decreased by 70.5 percent in comparison with January-March 1986 and by 65.3 percent in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1985. However, U.S. imports of petroleum products (SITC Groups 334 and 335) from China increased from \$103.6 million during January-June 1985 to \$112.2 million during the corresponding period of 1986.

U.S. imports of petroleum products from Romania, by far the dominant East European supplier, increased slightly from January-March 1986 to April-June 1986, but declined by 11.9 percent from \$250.5 million during January-June 1985 to \$220.7 million during January-June 1986. The major reason for the decline in U.S. imports from Romania was reduced shipments of naphthas, which declined from 5.0 million bbl, valued at \$140.1 million, during January-June 1985 to 1.6 million bbl, valued at \$35.0 million, during the corresponding period of 1986. In contrast, both the volume and value of Romanian shipments of liquid hydrocarbons increased over the period, rising to 8.8 million bbl valued at \$178.5 million, during January-June 1986.

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<sup>1/</sup> U.S. imports of petroleum and petroleum products from the NME's increased uninterruptedly from \$552.5 million in 1981 to \$1.5 billion in 1985.

Table 10.--20 U.S. import items for which the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) collectively accounted for the largest market share in 1986, by TSUSA items, January-June 1985 and January-June 1986 1/

TSUSA item no.	Commodity	Major NME supplier	Share of total imports accounted for by NME's		Value of imports from all NME's in January-June 1986
			Jan.-June 1985	Jan.-June 1986	
			-----Percent-----		1,000 dollars
186.3000	Bristles, crude or processed		94.4	92.6	6,740
365.0000	Handmade-lace furnishings, of cotton, valued not over \$50 per pound	China		92.4	4,234
381.3905	Men's or boys' jogging, warm-up, and similar athletic jackets, of cotton, knit, not ornamented	do			
452.1800	Citronella oil	Romania	2/ 85.4	88.3	2,370
169.3700	Vodka, not over 1 gallon, valued not over \$7.75 per gallon	China	50.3	88.1	1,836
748.5520	Feather sleeping bags	U.S.S.R.	79.9	87.5	4,256
202.3020	Softwood lumber, n.s.p.f., rough	China	64.3	84.7	1,284
702.3785	Headwear of vegetable materials n.s.p.f., not sewed, not blocked, and not trimmed	do	.0	82.8	1,384
338.5949	Woven printcloth fabrics, of man-made fibers, over 85 percent noncellulosic, less than 5 ounces per square yard, spun	do	81.4	82.7	1,111
222.5700	Floor coverings of unspun vegetable materials, n.e.s.	do	3/ 69.5	81.2	1,756
632.0200	Antimony, unwrought, and waste and scrap	do	87.4	79.7	2,528
320.2927	Printcloth, wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not napped and not of yarns of different colors, of number 29	do	78.6	78.5	5,063
417.4000	Ammonium tungstate	do	52.4	78.1	43,847
145.5200	Pignolia, shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved or preserved	do	77.1	77.4	4,326
381.4820	Men's or boys' suit-type sport coats and jackets, corduroy, valued over \$4 each, not ornamented, not knit	do	54.2	76.7	2,689
702.4020	Headwear n.s.p.f. of paper, not sewed, not blocked, and not trimmed, bleached or colored	do	4/ 54.7	76.3	4,293
338.5950	Woven printcloth fabrics n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, weighing less than 5 ounces per square yard, wholly of spun yarns	do	79.5	72.3	1,054
533.6200	Articles made of nonbone chinaware or of subporcelain in specified sets	do	5/ 63.4	71.9	2,701
452.1200	Cassia oil	do	68.9	71.5	4,320
326.3920	Poplin or broadcloth, in chief value of cotton, not fancy or figured, not bleached and not colored, not napped, of number 3	do	47.3	71.1	3,431
			48.3	70.9	3,910

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of imports in January-June 1986 are included in this table.  
2/ TSUSA item 381.3905 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.3905. The figure reported for January-June 1985 reflects imports under item 379.3905.

3/ TSUSA item 338.5949 was created on April 1, 1985, along with 30 other TSUSA items, from 19 former TSUSA items. The figure presented for January-June 1985 actually reflects imports during April-June 1985 only.

4/ TSUSA item 381.4820 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.4620. The figure reported for January-June 1985 reflects imports under item 379.4620.

5/ TSUSA item 338.5950 was created on April 1, 1985, along with 30 other TSUSA items, from 19 former TSUSA items. The figure presented for January-June 1985 actually reflects imports during April-June 1985 only.

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

The Soviet Union, which had not shipped any petroleum or petroleum products to the United States during January-March 1986, resumed shipments during the quarter under review. At \$23.8 million, however, its sales during the first half of 1986 were 66.4 percent lower than during the corresponding period of 1985. A single product, heavy fuel oils, accounted for \$20.9 million of Soviet sales during the quarter under review. The value of such sales inched up 4.1 percent, but the quantity jumped by 129.5 percent, from January-June 1985 to the corresponding period of 1986.

### Gold

During the quarter under review, the United States imported 450,658 troy ounces of gold bullion valued at \$153.8 million from the Soviet Union, making the product the leading U.S. import from the NME's during April-June 1986. This represented a phenomenal increase over the 646 troy ounces imported during April-June 1985 and the 262 troy ounces imported during January-March 1986. Nevertheless, imports from the Soviet Union represented only 8.1 percent of total U.S. imports of gold bullion during the quarter under review. Gold bullion used to be the leading U.S. import from the Soviet Union, accounting for over half the value of Soviet sales to the United States in 1978 and 1979, but U.S. purchases of the metal fell to negligible levels during the early 1980's. <sup>1/</sup> The resumption of large-scale gold sales to the United States by the Soviet Union, which ranks second in gold production to South Africa, reflects the shortfalls in hard-currency earnings caused by the fall in the price of oil. Soviet gold exports increased substantially from 1984 to 1985 and sales in 1986 are expected to be at least as high as in 1985. <sup>2/</sup>

Owing to the sharp increase in imports of Soviet gold bullion during the second quarter, total U.S. imports of gold (SITC Division 97) from the Soviet Union increased from \$788,000 during January-June 1985 to \$154.6 million during the corresponding period of 1986. This \$153.8-million increase accounted for 40.1 percent of the increase in total U.S. imports from the NME's over the period.

### Chemicals

U.S. imports of chemicals (SITC Section 5) from the NME's increased by 20.5 percent from \$249.6 million during January-June 1985 to \$300.7 million during January-June 1986. Most of the increase was attributable to higher imports from Eastern Europe, which increased by 121.4 percent from \$50.1 million to \$110.8 million over the period. Romania was the leading East

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<sup>1/</sup> In 1978, the first year that gold was included in U.S. trade statistics, imports of gold bullion from the Soviet Union were valued at \$285.8 million. In 1979, imports jumped to \$548.3 million, but they declined precipitously to \$85.7 million in 1980 and to \$21.4 million in 1981, and gold bullion fell from first to fifth place among U.S. imports from the Soviet Union. Since 1981, U.S. imports of Soviet gold bullion have been \$1.5 million or less on an annual basis, and the product has not ranked among the top 20 imports from the Soviet Union.

<sup>2/</sup> For additional information, see Journal of Commerce, June 6, 1986, 29 pp. 1A-2A.

European supplier, and its sales to the United States registered the largest gain, increasing by \$45.9 million to \$76.4 million during January-June 1986. The rise in Romanian shipments was mostly the result of sales of mixtures of industrial organic chemicals, which increased from nil during January-June 1985 to \$42.9 million during the corresponding period of 1986, with shipments occurring during the first quarter only.

Soviet sales of chemicals to the United States declined by 14.8 percent from \$117.1 million during January-June 1985 to \$99.8 million during the corresponding period of 1986, chiefly owing to declining sales of anhydrous ammonia. U.S. imports of this product, which the Soviets ship under a compensation agreement with Occidental Petroleum, declined by 24.1 percent from \$64.0 million during January-June 1985 to \$48.6 million during the corresponding period of 1986. Chinese exports of chemicals to the United States increased by 9.2 percent from \$82.4 million during January-June 1985 to \$90.0 million during the corresponding period of 1986.

#### Other imports

U.S. imports of miscellaneous manufactures (SITC Division 89) from China, which accounted for virtually all of U.S. imports from the NME's of products classified in this division, increased by 19.5 percent from \$203.7 million during January-June 1985 to \$243.5 million during January-June 1986. A major factor in the increase was Chinese sales of works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques (SITC Subgroup 8960), which more than doubled over the period. U.S. imports of children's toys and games (SITC Subgroup 8942), which were the leading miscellaneous manufactures export from China during 1984 and 1985, also increased, rising from \$102.5 million during January-June 1985 to \$113.2 million during the corresponding period of 1986.

U.S. imports of nonferrous metals (SITC Division 68) from the NME's increased by 53.9 percent from \$54.1 million during January-June 1985 to \$83.3 million during the corresponding period of 1986. An important factor in this increase was imports of unwrought aluminum except alloys, which increased substantially to \$24.2 million during January-June 1986 (table 11). Romania, which accounted for 96.5 percent of all NME sales of the product during this period, made all of its sales during the quarter under review.

U.S. imports of travel goods and handbags (SITC Division 83) from the NME's increased by 25.8 percent from \$64.5 million during January-June 1985 to \$81.2 million during the corresponding period of 1986, almost entirely owing to increasing imports of these goods from China. China's share of U.S. imports of goods in this division from the NME's rose slightly to 95.7 percent during January-June 1986. Women's handbags and purses from China were one of the product categories that met the East-West Trade Monitoring System's criteria for rapid growth and import penetration. 1/

U.S. imports of meat and meat preparations (SITC Division 01) from Eastern Europe, which accounted for virtually all of U.S. imports of these products from the NME's, increased slightly from \$70.9 million during January-June 1985 to \$73.8 million during the corresponding period of 1986.

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1/ The results of the East-West Trade Monitoring System are presented in the last section of this report.



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

TSUSA item no.	Commodity	Major NME supplier	Percentage change, Jan.-June 1986 from Jan.-June 1985		Value of imports from all NME's in January-June 1986
			All NME's	World	
					1,000 dollars
618.0200	Substantially increased:				
320.1934	Aluminum, other than alloys of aluminum	Romania	2,774.4	130.0	24,206
800.0035	Moven fabrics, of number 19, not fancy or figured, not napped, of yarns of different colors, made of singles yarn	China	648.2	53.6	13,181
480.6550	Products of the United States, returned after being exported, n.e.s.	do	335.4	6.7	53,718
475.4500	Nitrogen solution	Romania	334.5	65.1	5,734
423.0030	Oils used for lubricating and derived from petroleum, shale oil or both, with or without additives	China	310.4	-12.7	7,676
737.4900	Rare-earth oxides	do	307.9	47.8	2,496
145.5200	Toy figures of inanimate objects, not having a spring mechanism, not stuffed or filled	do	295.5	-18.9	4,904
452.1800	Pignolia, shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved or preserved	do	244.4	143.2	2,689
618.1000	Citronella oil	do	225.5	86.0	1,836
	Aluminum waste and scrap	U.S.S.R.	213.2	36.9	8,700
607.6610	Substantially decreased:				
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, in coils	Hungary	-90.4	-29.5	918
685.4934	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness	Romania	-87.2	-29.0	9,538
607.1700	Stereo radio-tape recorder combinations, n.s.p.f.	China	-85.1	-63.0	1,730
192.4500	Mire rods, of iron or steel, not tempered or treated, valued over 4 cents per pound	Czechoslovakia	-81.4	-18.4	1,603
114.3000	Licorice extract	China	-80.6	-33.4	1,679
678.5095	Crabs, n.e.s.	do	-78.4	5.2	547
252.6500	Machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	do	-77.4	25.0	690
306.6200	Standard newsprint paper	do	-74.5	-2.0	851
145.4400	Cashmere goat hair, and like hair of other animals, in the grease or washed, sorted	do	-74.2	-46.0	661
	Cashews, shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved	do	-69.2	15.9	552

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

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

U.S. imports of iron and steel (SITC Division 67) from Eastern Europe declined by 78.3 percent from \$120.3 million during January-June 1985 to \$26.1 million during the corresponding period of 1986. The decline was the result of voluntary export restraint agreements negotiated by the United States with the Governments of Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Romania during February-July 1985. 1/

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1/ 44th Quarterly Report . . . , p. 29.

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

United States and China Sign Protocol to Income Tax Agreement

On May 10, 1986, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury James Baker and Chinese Finance Minister Wang Bingqian signed a protocol to the proposed bilateral income tax treaty. 1/ The protocol, consisting of only one article, adds to the agreement a provision designed to prevent third-country firms from channeling investments through China in order to benefit from the treaty's reduced tax rates. On June 5, President Reagan transmitted the new protocol to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, 2/ which unanimously approved it on June 12. However, further Senate action on the tax agreement, as amended by the new provision, was delayed until July. 3/

The original agreement was signed by both countries on April 30, 1984, during President Reagan's trip to China. It was transmitted by the President for Senate advice and consent to ratification on August 10, 1984, but was not considered by the Senate until 1985, when it encountered opposition. On December 11, 1985, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted unanimously to recommend ratification, but Senator Jesse Helms (D-NC), who was not present at the vote, argued that the language of the treaty could turn China into a tax haven because it did not adequately discourage the practice known as treaty shopping. 4/ Action by the full Senate was delayed, and the new protocol was added in response to this objection.

The treaty is expected to encourage more U.S. companies to undertake investment or other business activities in China. In addition to its major provision under which each country will give a foreign tax credit for income tax paid to the other country, the agreement includes rules for reducing the tax rate that each country can impose on particular types of income. Thus, for example, interest, dividends, and royalties remitted by U.S. businesses operating in China are now subject to a 20-percent withholding tax, whereas the rate will be reduced under the treaty to not more than 10 percent. The length of time U.S. residents may stay in China without becoming subject to Chinese taxes on their personal income will also be extended, from the 90 days that applies to nationals of countries that have no bilateral tax agreement with China to 183 days under the treaty. This change should be especially helpful to petroleum, construction, and other companies that require a number of U.S. personnel in China to fulfill long-term contracts. 5/

The business and individual tax changes made by the agreement are expected to go into effect on January 1, 1987; that is, at the beginning of the calendar year after the treaty is ratified and the required exchange of diplomatic notes by the United States and China is completed.

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1/ The protocol was drawn up and signed during Secretary Baker's visit to China as head of the U.S. delegation to sixth annual meeting of the United States-China Joint Economic Committee.

2/ Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, vol. 22, No. 23 (June 9, 1986), p. 756.

3/ The Senate ratified the treaty and separate protocol on July 24 by a vote of 96 to 1. An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Senate was required for ratification.

4/ International Trade Reporter, Jan. 8, 1986, p. 61.

5/ For additional information on the agreement's provisions, see 41st 33 Quarterly Report . . . , pp. 41-42.

### Eximbank Authorizes Loan for Exports to China

On May 8, 1986, the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Eximbank) announced that it had agreed to assist in financing some \$87 million in U.S. exports to China. This agreement for \$65.4 million, or 75 percent of the total value of the U.S. export contract, was the first loan commitment the bank had made to China since 1981. The principal reason for the absence of loan activity was that China generally objected to the terms of the financing offered by the Eximbank, specifically complaining that its rates of interest were too high.

The U.S. exports under the new loan commitment will consist of turbine generators and related technical services for use in the construction of four 350-megawatt electric power units at two sites in China. The General Electric Co. is the U.S. supplier and leader of an international consortium that will build the coal-fired power plants. The consortium also includes Babcock and Wilson of Canada, which will supply the boilers, and Ansaldo-Impianti of Italy, which will be responsible for civil engineering and the rest of the plant equipment. The remaining participant is the China International Water and Electric Corp., a Chinese Government agency that will supply the labor for construction and basic services at the building sites. The total project cost is estimated at \$588.6 million.

Under the terms of the Eximbank agreement with the Bank of China, the U.S. exports will be financed at an annual interest rate of 8.8 percent, the standard rate charged by the bank for project loans to developing countries at the time of the commitment. The arrangement for repayment of the loan consists of two schedules of 20 semiannual installments each. Financing for other portions of the project will be provided by the Export Development Corporation of Canada (the Canadian counterpart of the Eximbank), a commercial bank syndication, and provincial and municipal governments in China.

### United States and China Sign Four Agreements on Technological Cooperation

On May 16, the United States and China signed four new agreements under bilateral programs designed to support U.S. commercial participation in China's plans for economic modernization. The signings took place at the conclusion of the fourth annual session of the United States-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade (JCCT), co-chaired by Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige and Chinese Vice Premier Yao Yilin. The JCCT was formed in 1981 for the purpose of promoting U.S. export trade and other U.S. business dealings with China.

One of the agreements signed will provide a foundation for U.S. export sales to help China modernize its civil telecommunications system. The agreement calls for the exchange of technical study groups to review China's present telecommunications capabilities and assess its future needs and for the development of a long-range plan for China's telecommunications industry. The first technical exchange planned is a visit to China by a team of U.S. experts in late 1986. The pact was the 27th protocol to be signed under the 1979 United States-China Science and Technology Agreement.

A second agreement establishes a program under which U.S. manufacturers in the machine-building industry can study the Chinese industry and discuss cooperative projects to modernize plants and equipment in China. Since machine building is one of China's largest industrial sectors--producing such diverse products as farm machinery, equipment for the power, metallurgical, and chemical industries, and equipment for printing and packaging--it offers U.S. producers a potentially significant opportunity for export expansion and investment. The new machine-building agreement is the fifth work program to be signed under the United States-China Industrial and Technological Cooperation Accord. The other work programs, or implementing agreements, that have been signed under this 1981 framework agreement are in the areas of telecommunications/electronics, metallurgy, aerospace, and industrial renovation.

Two grant agreements were also signed on May 16 under the Trade and Development Program (TDP). 1/ One of the agreements will provide \$300,000 for a feasibility study of a proposed project involving the disposal of toxic waste from industrial plants in China, and the other calls for spending \$600,000 to study the feasibility of converting four oil-fired power plants in China to coal. The new pacts increase to 24 the total number of grant agreements signed by the TDP and China's Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (MOFERT) over the past 5 years.

#### China Formally Announces Intention to Rejoin GATT

On June 18, 1986, China formally announced its intention to apply for reinstatement as a member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). China was one of the original contracting parties to the GATT when it was established in 1947 but, after the Communists came to power in China, withdrew in 1950.

In recent years, China has taken a number of steps in preparation for resuming membership. It was first granted observer status at the November 1982 session of the contracting parties, and after signing the Multifiber Arrangement (which operates under the auspices of the GATT) in January 1984, it became a more active participant. Since November 1984, China has been represented in an observer status at meetings of the GATT Council and its subsidiary bodies. In giving the official notification of China's intention to apply for reinstatement as a member, Ambassador Xian Jadong, the head of the Chinese mission in Geneva, said that China also wanted to extend its participation in the meantime by attending the ministerial meeting in Punta del Este, Uruguay, scheduled to be held in September. 2/ This meeting will formally launch the new round of multilateral trade talks.

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1/ The TDP was created in 1979 to support U.S. exports to selected countries that are not eligible for the grant assistance program of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), and its operations in China have expanded rapidly in response to a mandate in the United States-China Industrial and Technological Cooperation Accord signed in 1981. The support the TDP can offer does not include project grants, and is limited to grants for project feasibility studies and other development planning services.

2/ China formally applied for membership at a GATT Council meeting on July 15, and it was granted permission to attend the ministerial meeting in Punta del Este, which was held Sept. 15-19.

China's accession to the GATT raises a number of legal, political, and economic issues, and the process is expected to be a lengthy one. After the Chinese Government submits a memorandum describing the country's present economic system and foreign trade regime, extensive deliberations will be required to determine the measures that it must take to conform with GATT rules. Another issue is whether China will be accorded the status of a developing country, which it considers itself to be, within the framework of the GATT. Developing country status would enable the Chinese authorities to invoke measures that are exceptions to GATT rules, and thus could slow China's progress toward making the required changes in its foreign trade system. 1/

#### U.S.-Soviet Talks Produce No Assurances on Wheat Purchases

Two days of bilateral meetings on June 9 and 10 yielded no assurances that the Soviet Union would buy any more U.S. wheat during the grain-agreement year ending September 30, 1986. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soviet officials attending the regular semiannual grain consultations indicated only that there was a possibility of additional purchases this summer after a better assessment of their 1986 grain output. 2/ Under the current 5-year (Oct. 1, 1983-Sept. 30, 1988) U.S.-U.S.S.R. grain agreement, the Soviets are committed to buy at least 4 million metric tons (MMT) of wheat annually. By June, however, their purchases totaled only 153,000 tons, leaving 3.85 MMT to be ordered for shipment before the end of September. The Soviet Union imported only 2.9 MMT of wheat from the United States during the 1984/85 agreement year, the first shortfall in Soviet purchases since the start of the original 5-year bilateral grain agreement in 1976. During the current agreement year, its last purchase of U.S. wheat was in November 1985.

The price of U.S. wheat may be the main reason for the absence of any Soviet orders during 1986. According to Soviet spokesmen, the Soviet Union did not meet the minimum wheat-purchasing requirement during the past agreement year because U.S. prices were higher than those offered by other countries. During the grain consultations in June, the Soviets again complained about U.S. prices. Meanwhile, the reduction in their hard-currency earnings owing to the fall in petroleum prices has probably increased the price sensitivity of the Soviets when contracting for grain imports. 3/

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1/ For more information on these and other issues, see U.S. Department of State, Incoming Telegram (unclassified), Paris 19542.

2/ International Trade Reporter, June 18, 1986, p. 801.

3/ On Aug. 1, 1986, when the Soviets had purchased no additional wheat, the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture announced that the Soviet Union would be included in the Export Enhancement Program (EEP) and would be eligible to purchase up to 4 MMT of U.S. wheat at subsidized prices. During the last week of August, the administration increased the bonus it was offering the Soviets from \$13 to \$15 per metric ton. This action followed price increases that made U.S. wheat less competitive on the world market. Despite the inducement provided by the EEP, however, the Soviet Union had ordered no additional U.S. wheat as of the last week in September.

By June, U.S. shipments of corn to the Soviet Union during the current agreement year amounted to 6.8 MMT, exceeding the minimum commitment for corn, and the Soviets had also imported 1.5 MMT of U.S. soybeans. The agreement calls for minimum annual shipments of 9 MMT of grain, of which at least 4 MMT must be wheat and 4 MMT corn. The Soviets can satisfy their remaining 1 MMT commitment with wheat, corn, soybeans or soybean meal, on the basis that every ton of soybeans or soybean meal up to 500,000 tons counts as 2 tons of wheat or corn.

#### President Moves to Continue Most-Favored-Nation Status for Romania, Hungary, and China

On June 3, 1986, President Reagan notified Congress of his decision to extend his general waiver authority under the emigration provisions (sec. 402) of the Trade Act of 1974 and to continue the applicable waivers granting most-favored-nation (MFN) tariff treatment to products imported from Romania, Hungary, and China. Both the general waiver authority and any waivers in effect automatically expire on July 2 of each year unless extended by a Presidential determination not less than 30 days before the scheduled expiration date.

In his report to the Congress, President Reagan noted that "Hungary has continued to take a relatively positive and constructive approach to emigration matters" and that "China continues to have a relatively open emigration policy." 1/ With respect to Romania, however, he wrote: "My decision to extend the waiver authority for Romania for 1986-87 has been taken with difficulty, following careful deliberation within the Administration." 2/ He noted "the Romanian Government's continued responsiveness to our concerns about its emigration record," but its "very limited response to numerous expressions of strong U.S. public, congressional, and Administration concern about its performance in areas of human rights and religious issues." 3/ The President has instructed the Secretary of State to press "vigorously" for improvement in these areas and to report to him and the Congress on these matters every 6 months.

#### Poland Joins IMF

On June 12, 1986, Poland became the 151st member of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Its admission was delayed for more than 4 years, owing to the Polish Government's imposition of martial law, which occurred only a few weeks after Poland had submitted its application for IMF membership, and

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1/ Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, vol. 22, No. 23 (June 9, 1986), pp. 745-46.

2/ Ibid, p. 746.

3/ Ibid. p. 745. Reflecting the growing concern over human rights violations and religious persecution of the Ceausescu regime, the congressional hearings this year on continuing MFN status for Romania, Hungary, and China focused almost entirely on Romania. A hearing was held before the House Ways and Means Committee, Subcommittee on Trade, on June 10, 1986, and before the Senate Finance Committee, Subcommittee on International Trade, on Aug. 1, 1986.

the political sanctions that Western nations subsequently imposed on Poland in response to this action. Opposition by the United States to Polish membership in the IMF was lifted in December of 1984, but during the admission vote the U.S. representative abstained. Poland's membership raises to four the number of NME countries in the IMF, 1/ which includes among its members Hungary, Romania, and China.

The membership quota, which determines a country's borrowing rights in the IMF, was set at 680 million Special Drawing Rights, or approximately \$797 million, of which Poland must pay 25 percent in hard currency, with the remainder consisting of its own currency. With this quota, Poland could theoretically borrow up to a cumulative total of some \$3 billion from the IMF over the next few years. Any large drawing on the resources of the IMF must be accompanied by an adjustment program, however, which would require improvements in Poland's merchandise trade and services account with Western nations. 2/

During 1985, Poland's exports to the West declined by 2.9 percent, and imports increased by 5.6 percent. As a result, its hard-currency trade surplus deteriorated from \$1.5 billion in 1984 to \$1.1 billion last year. One of the consequences of the poor trade performance was that Poland was unable to meet its debt-servicing commitments to Western governments, requiring a further rescheduling of these payments that was agreed upon in March. Another rescheduling agreement was reached between Western bankers and Polish officials in June, although the banks were not directly affected by the payments delay in 1985. However, Poland's trade figures for the first 6 months of 1986 revealed a further deterioration in its hard-currency merchandise trade balance, again jeopardizing the ability of the Polish Government to honor its debt-servicing obligations. Given the likelihood that further debt rescheduling will be required, Poland's membership in the IMF is expected to create a more favorable atmosphere for continuing its negotiations with Western governments and banks.

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

Five antidumping and two import-relief cases involving imports from the NME's--all instituted during 1985--were pending as the quarter under review began. No new investigations on products from NME suppliers were instituted.

During April-June 1986, two of the antidumping cases were concluded (table 12). In its final investigations on iron construction castings from China and certain steel wire nails from China, the International Trade Commission determined that the respective U.S. industries are being materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by imports of these products, found by the International Trade Administration (ITA) to be sold in the United States at less than fair value. Also during the quarter under review, the ITA

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1/ Poland was one of the founding members of the IMF when it was established in 1944, but it withdrew in 1950 after becoming part of the Soviet Bloc.

2/ Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates, CPE Outlook for Foreign Trade and Finance, vol. 1, No. 2 (June 1986), p. 41.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

made preliminary determinations that certain standard welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from China and porcelain-on-steel cooking ware from China are being sold in the U.S. market at less than fair value.

On May 9, 1986, the Commission made a negative determination in an import-relief investigation on certain metal castings, finding that these products (which include iron, steel, and bronze castings) are not being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury or threat of serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products. China accounted for 11 percent of the quantity of U.S. imports of iron construction castings in 1985. In addition, on May 21, 1986, the Commission made a negative determination in an import-relief case on apple juice. Hungary is one of the supplying countries, and a small amount is also imported from China.

There were no section 406 market disruption cases pending during the quarter under review.

THE EAST-WEST TRADE MONITORING SYSTEM:  
FIFTH ANNUAL ANALYSIS OF MANUFACTURED IMPORTS FROM THE NME'S 1/

The NME's strong need for hard currency coincides with the state's unlimited opportunity in these countries to influence the production, pricing, and marketing decisions of individual firms. Moreover, the hierarchic relationship that exists between state and firm in nonmarket economies obscures both the instance and extent of unusual state interference in operative corporate management. 2/ Consequently, imports from the NME's have the potential to disrupt U.S. and other Western markets through rapid and unexpected surges. This is the major reason U.S. trade legislation gives special attention to imports from the NME's. 3/

The Trade Act of 1974 defines market disruption by NME imports, 4/ provides remedies to domestic producers injured (or threatened with injury) by such imports, and specifies the Commission's responsibilities in detecting and remedying market disruption by them. Section 406 provides for relief in the form of tariffs, quotas, or emergency action by the President if the Commission finds that imports from an NME are disrupting or threatening to disrupt a U.S. market. Petitions submitted to the Commission under section 406 must be processed faster than those under section 201. 5/

In addition to the responsibilities of investigating and ruling on cases of alleged import injury, the Trade Act of 1974 gave the Commission the responsibility of monitoring imports from the NME's. Section 410 of the act directs the Commission to gather and publish relevant data "on the effect of

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1/ For the previous four presentations of the East-West trade monitoring system, see 31st Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 43-63; 35th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 43-59; 39th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 37-57; and 43d Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 43-63.

2/ The probing of such interference in order to enforce U.S. trade laws is very difficult. Arguments advanced in the still unresolved disagreement between the Court of International Trade and the International Trade Administration of the Department of Commerce over the feasibility of determining subsidies in the NME's attest to this. See 45th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 51-54, and The Institute for International and Foreign Trade Law, Georgetown University Law Center, Conference Proceedings on the Application of U.S. Economies and State-Owned Enterprises, 1980.

3/ The ratio of antidumping cases involving imports from the NME's to the value of these imports is considerably higher than the ratio of antidumping cases involving imports from all sources to the value of imports from all sources. This implies that imports from the NME's during any given period may generate larger and more sudden requirements for adjustments in a U.S. industry than what their relatively small proportion among total U.S. imports would justify.

4/ Section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974 defines market disruption by imports from the NME's as follows: "Market disruption exists within a domestic industry whenever imports of an article, like or directly competitive with an article produced by such domestic industry, are increasing rapidly, either absolutely or relatively, so as to be a significant cause of material injury, or threat thereof, to such domestic industry." (19 U.S.C. 2437, p. 251.)

5/ Section 201 specifies the Commission's responsibilities in investigating relief from injury caused by import competition in general.

[NME] imports, if any, on the production of like, or directly competitive, articles in the United States and on employment within the industry which produces like, or directly competitive, articles in the United States." 1/

In order to analyze the relationship between NME imports and particular U.S. industries, the Commission developed an automated trade monitoring system in 1982. This system is designed to (1) identify imports from the NME's that have grown rapidly, and (2) measure the degree of penetration of imports from the NME's and from all sources.

#### Methodology

The system identifies imports from the NME's that grew rapidly in terms of value, quantity, and both value and quantity. Growth in NME sales to the United States is calculated from 1984 to 1985, and from the first half of 1985 to the corresponding period of 1986. Two import classification systems are used: the four-digit import-based Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) and the seven-digit items in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA). In order to avoid reporting large percentage increases in imports that grew from a relatively low base, only items with a value of at least \$0.5 million during 1984 and during January-June 1985 have been included in the calculations. As a test of significance for rapid growth, the procedure selects items that grew in excess of 15 percent over the periods of comparison.

Import penetration (Y) is calculated by the following formula:

$$Y = M / (M + S - X)$$

where, M = U.S. imports  
 S = U.S. product shipments (domestic production)  
 X = U.S. exports

The denominator of the index "(M + S - X)" is called "apparent consumption." An increase in U.S. exports of the commodity in question reduces apparent consumption and consequently increases the numerical value of import penetration. The system does not identify this or other shifts among the components as the reason for changes in the index.

Since trade with the NME's represents a small fraction of total U.S. trade, significant levels of penetration by NME imports are unlikely to be found at the level of aggregation used in the trade-monitoring model. But relatively low levels or minor increases of NME import penetration may appreciably affect domestic producers who already feel the pinch of import competition in general. In order to draw attention to such cases, the program identifies products for which import penetration from an NME source was at least 1 percent and from all sources at least 10 percent. These thresholds were arbitrarily selected.

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1/ 19 U.S.C. 2440.

## Data Sources and Concordances

Imports under both the seven-digit TSUSA and the four-digit MSIC classification systems represent landed duty-paid values. These values were obtained by summing imports valued on a c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight) basis and the duties paid on them. Landed duty-paid import prices are the most comparable to the prices of domestically produced goods competing with imports from the NME's. Exports by seven-digit Schedule B categories are on a f.a.s. (free alongside ship) basis. The import and export data from the Bureau of Census form the report's trade statistical data base. Preliminary 1984 product-shipments data in a five-digit output-based Standard Industrial Classification (OSIC), obtained also from the Bureau of Census, constitutes the data base for measuring domestic production. Although product-shipments data differ from the actual output valued in f.o.b. plant prices by changes in manufacturers' inventories, the differences are assumed to be negligible for calculations in this report. The latest data available were for 1984. <sup>1/</sup> These were updated to 1985 levels by the use of growth factors published in the Federal Reserve Statistical Release. The level of disaggregation for these growth factors ranged from two- to four-digit OSIC commodity groups. Among the growth factors available for a given commodity group, the one representing the largest disaggregation was applied to 1984 base data. Data on employment were provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The components of import penetration indices (imports, exports and product shipments) must uniformly cover the same commodities. By making use of available concordances among the classification systems for imports, exports, and product shipments, the following two steps resulted in a common system of commodity coverage for the components of the index:

- (1) Import data from the Bureau of Census under the seven-digit TSUSA system of classification were reclassified to correspond with the five-digit system of the import-based Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC). Similarly, exports reported under the seven-digit Schedule B system were reclassified to correspond with the five-digit system of export-based Standard Industrial Classification (XSIC). As a result of the firststep, all three components of the index were under five-digit classification systems.
- (2) The number of output categories exceeds the number of export categories, and the number of export categories exceeds that of the import categories. Since the greatest conformity of the categories occurs at the four-digit MSIC level, the three categories were made uniform by reducing the number of output and export categories to the number of four-digit MSIC categories. <sup>2/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> The Bureau made these data available to the Commission before their official publication.

<sup>2/</sup> The resultant version of MSIC applied in the trade-monitoring model differs slightly from the TSUSA-SIC concordance maintained by the Bureau of Census.

## Sources of Error in Measuring Import Penetration

The cumulative nature of production data

Since product-shipments data are cumulative, a portion of domestically produced inputs that are used in the production of export commodities will appear as domestic production. This tends to understate import penetration indices. 1/

Effects of indirect import competition

When a domestic industry is not in direct competition with imports from NME's, but it produces inputs for another industry that is in direct competition with such imports, import-penetration indices do not signal all the disruptions of U.S. markets by these imports. 2/

Definition of industry and the use of averages

Import-penetration indices vary with the definition of industry, and they are susceptible to the customary pitfalls of using averages in descriptive statistics. For example, if import penetration is high for product A, but the product is only part of industry X that includes several other products with low import penetration, the calculated import penetration for industry X will understate the true import penetration for product A. Or if the import penetration is low for product A but high for some other products in industry X, import penetration calculated for X will overstate the true import penetration for product A. This bias of the index can obviously be reduced with increased disaggregation of industries into narrowly defined markets. 3/ Detailed investigation into a particular U.S. import from the NME's at a lower level of commodity aggregation may yield considerably different, on occasion higher, import penetration indices than the ones identified by the level of aggregation used in the trade-monitoring model.

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1/ For example, if in the production of \$120 worth of exports, firm C purchased \$100 worth of intermediary goods from firm B, and firm B purchased \$80 worth of raw materials from firm A, then in calculating the import penetration index, \$180 is included in "S" and \$120 in "X." Thus the model will signal that domestic supplies of the product in question increased by \$180, when in reality they did not increase at all. By boosting the value of the denominator, the import index is spuriously reduced. Only a fraction of the \$180 that is added value (wages and salaries, profits and rents) will be included in the GNP in any given period. Therefore, domestic purchasing power to absorb foreign imports has not been augmented by \$180 during the period.

2/ For example, if domestic industry X is heavily dependent on domestic industry Y for sales, disruption in industry X may occur as a result of disruption caused by imports in industry Y. A fall in domestic demand (i.e., fall in industry Y's purchases from X) will mask indirect disruption by imports in X.

3/ By increasing the level of disaggregation, dispersion about the average is reduced but skewness and the relative influence of extreme deviations (kurtosis) remain unknown. The requirement of data concordances sets limits to narrowing the industry profile when analysis is performed simultaneously for a wide range of products.

Measuring imports by landed duty-paid value

Using the landed duty-paid value of imports tends to increase import penetration indices by increasing the numerator of the index more than its denominator. This, however, may not have significantly biased the indices on most products from the major NME suppliers. China and Romania, the main NME suppliers of the United States, enjoy MFN status and pay relatively low or no duties on most of their sales to U.S. buyers. 1/ This import valuation, however, may have significantly increased the import penetration ratio of imports from those NME's that enter the United States at normally higher, non-MFN rates.

Results

The number of products meeting the criteria of inclusion in the current, fifth run of the system were smaller than the number of products reported in the fourth run. This may generally be explained by a decline in the growth rate of U.S. imports from China from 1984 to 1985. 2/ The relatively high level of imports reached in certain product categories over the past years made inclusion more difficult under constant growth and import penetration criteria.

U.S. imports from the NME's by MSIC-product categories that increased 15 percent or more in terms of value both from 1984 to 1985 and from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986 are shown in table 13. Among the 40 commodities that met this growth criterion, 27 were imported from China, 4 each from Hungary and Poland, 3 from Romania, and 2 from the Soviet Union. This represents the lowest number of import categories meeting the growth criterion since the second run of the model. 3/

Using the seven-digit TSUSA classification system, the program identified 83 U.S. imports from the NME's that increased at least 15 percent in terms of value for the periods examined (table 14). The number of imports that increased at least 15 percent over these periods in terms of value but 15 percent or less in terms of quantity was 34 (table 15). The number of U.S. imports that increased at least 15 percent in terms of quantity over the periods examined was 62 (table 16.) The number of imports that increased at least 15 percent in terms of quantity but 15 percent or less in terms of value was 13 (table 17). Table 18 shows 49 import goods from the NME's that increased at least 15 percent in terms of both value and quantity over the periods examined. Among these products, 38 originated in China, 5 in the Soviet Union, 2 each in Romania and East Germany, and 1 each in Poland and

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1/ A number of products from Romania are also subject to duty-free tariff treatment under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).

2/ U.S. imports of Chinese clothing and apparel accessories (SITC Division 84) amounted to \$754.8 million during 1983, \$917.3 million during 1984, and \$972.2 million during 1985. Thus the growth declined from 21.5 during 1984 to 6.0 percent during 1985.

3/ In previous runs, the number of commodities meeting this growth criterion were as follows: From 1980 to 1981 and January-June 1981 to January-June 1982, 64; from 1981 to 1982 and January-June 1982 to January-June 1983, 40; from 1982 to 1983 and from January-June 1983 to January-June 1984, 66; and from 1983 to 1984 and from January-June 1984 to January-June 1985, 82.

Table 13.--U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in value from 1984 to 1985 and from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986, by MSIC items and sources

MSIC item	Description	Source	Imports in 1985	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports
				1984-85	Jan.-June 1985-86	
			Million dollars			
2033	Fruits and vegetables, except dried	Hungary	8.89	127.7	19.8	112.6
2082	Malt liquors and brewing byproducts	China	5.85	30.0	104.8	18.9
2084	Wines, brandy, and brandy spirits	Romania	1.95	26.5	70.7	20.0
2085	Liquors, except brandy	U.S.S.R.	19.92	21.5	58.7	27.1
2099	Food preparations, n.e.s.	Poland	1.18	40.7	16.3	23.4
2099	--do--	China	9.98	29.4	81.9	13.4
2281	Yarn, spun, of cotton, silk	--do--	5.78	331.2	607.3	341.8
2292	Lace goods, n.e.s.	--do--	13.57	33.6	47.8	11.6
2341	Women's, girls', and infants' underwear	--do--	31.34	57.1	68.8	14.9
2369	Outerwear, n.e.s., of textile materials	--do--	393.19	21.0	59.5	7.3
2399	Fabricated textile articles, n.e.s.	--do--	72.66	109.7	29.7	72.8
2599	Furniture and fixtures, n.e.s.	Poland	6.08	17.3	26.4	-10.2
2782	Blankbooks, looseleaf binders and devices	China	1.42	47.3	170.2	30.1
2824	Noncellulosic man-made fibers	--do--	1.37	38.3	101.1	30.6
2833	Medicinals and botanicals	Hungary	19.17	120.8	55.3	95.9
2865	Cyclic crudes, intermediates, dyes	Romania	84.18	2132.0	1770.4	1904.8
2865	--do--	China	13.13	17.5	122.1	5.6
2891	Glue and gelatin	--do--	2.14	42.4	68.5	18.2
3079	Miscellaneous plastics products	--do--	20.61	83.9	22.4	57.7
3143	Men's footwear, except athletic	Poland	5.84	28.4	62.6	30.2
3144	Women's footwear, except athletic	--do--	1.74	197.6	436.4	181.4
3144	--do--	China	14.01	95.5	18.1	84.8
3149	Leather ski boots and other leather athletic	--do--	11.21	49.1	16.5	9.0
3151	Gloves, leather	Hungary	2.61	183.3	49.3	173.8
3161	Luggage of leather, textile materials	China	69.54	122.8	28.3	108.2
3171	Women's handbags and purses	--do--	106.01	25.7	25.7	18.5
3172	Flat goods of leather and other materials	--do--	12.29	32.9	16.7	12.7
3269	Ceramic articles, n.e.s.	--do--	9.75	28.1	24.5	18.4
3321	Cast iron articles, not malleable	--do--	5.70	66.0	21.1	38.4
3339	Smelter and refined nonferrous metals	--do--	78.70	114.9	27.9	127.6
3494	Valves and pipe fittings (except plumbers)	Romania	2.27	140.9	92.6	91.2
3523	Farm machinery and equipment, and parts	U.S.S.R.	1.66	64.0	120.2	77.4
3561	Pumps and pumping equipment, n.e.s.	China	1.63	44.2	48.3	17.5
3562	Ball and roller bearings, and parts n.e.s.	Hungary	3.07	38.1	31.6	36.8
3639	Household appliances, n.e.s.	China	12.16	293.3	103.9	246.3
3679	Electronic components and accessories	--do--	7.17	150.0	73.9	63.2
3728	Aircraft and spacecraft parts, n.e.s.	--do--	2.43	151.5	28.6	107.1
3861	Photographic equipment and supplies	--do--	1.57	155.5	53.2	130.7
3873	Watches, clocks, clockwork operated devices	--do--	6.18	38.4	16.7	25.6
3944	Games, toys, and children's vehicles	--do--	49.63	226.5	147.1	160.2

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



Table 14.--U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in value from 1984 to 1985 and from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986, by TSUSA items and sources

TSUSA item No.	Description	Source	Imports in 1985	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports	
				1984-85	Jan.-June 1985-86	1984-85	Jan.-June 1985-86
			Million dollars				
114.4545	Shrimps and prawns	China	18.48	85.2	115.4	94.7	85.7
114.4557	Shrimp, peeled, raw	China	2.83	24.5	66.4	45.5	65.0
146.7630	Strawberries, frozen	Poland	4.78	42.5	19.7	43.6	28.2
155.7000	Honey	China	7.72	52.5	136.5	55.7	92.5
161.7720	Pepper, unground, black	do	1.24	41.7	362.4	13.5	98.1
161.7740	Pepper, unground, white	do	0.97	62.5	130.1	-4.0	89.5
167.0515	Ale, porter, stout, beer, in glass containers.	do	5.83	29.7	101.8	17.6	73.6
169.3700	Vodka in containers not over \$7.75 per gallon.	U.S.S.R.	14.26	301.5	159.4	15.0	7.9
186.1560	Feathers n.s.p.f., crude, sorted	China	13.28	34.6	40.4	35.2	91.2
222.5500	Floor coverings of common China, India, of Japan straw.	do	0.82	16.8	37.3	0.5	3.7
365.0000	Handmade lace furnishings	do	8.42	31.8	65.7	-5.4	7.0
366.2480	Cotton towels pile or tufted	do	1.34	99.6	88.9	-9.0	56.0
366.4700	Cotton tablecloth napkins, n.s.p.f.	do	5.15	30.8	31.1	10.7	20.7
366.7930	Other cotton furnishings, n.s.p.f.	do	2.19	280.4	51.2	146.5	8.9
370.4800	Cotton handkerchiefs hemmed	do	1.42	24.6	83.1	-20.1	103.8
370.6020	do	do	1.45	136.5	89.5	48.6	81.3
376.5609	Men's and boys' coats and jackets	do	2.28	153.8	62.9	68.5	-15.9
378.0553	Women's, girls', and infants' lace	do	2.59	391.9	92.9	316.9	83.0
378.1030	Men's and boys' cotton underwear	do	1.00	23.1	462.9	-32.2	108.6
389.6100	Artificial flowers manmade	do	51.01	112.9	37.5	88.2	52.9
401.7415	Ortho-xylene	U.S.S.R.	9.45	135.3	71.7	146.7	27.2
402.6400	Monochlorobenzene	do	2.01	23.7	153.1	-5.6	22.5
409.5000	Vat blue 1 or synthetic	do	2.57	188.9	82.7	300.6	-29.5
425.7400	Citric acid	China	1.88	62.1	71.9	39.1	59.8
437.0200	Caffeine	do	1.00	95.2	15.5	53.3	28.8
437.2080	Alkaloids and their compounds	do	4.87	25.5	95.7	-31.0	114.7
439.3050	Ginseng in advanced form	do	0.87	21.7	37.9	-8.5	34.8
452.1200	Cassa oil	do	8.06	132.7	64.2	36.0	49.8
455.4000	Gelatin, and animal glue	do	1.48	31.0	54.7	7.3	57.6
475.0535	Heavy fuel oils under 25 degrees	U.S.S.R.	21.30	122.7	20.2	187.9	44.7
475.4500	Lubricating oils from petroleum	China	9.16	396.9	250.7	458.7	297.0
475.6530	Liquid derivatives from natural gas	Romania	214.06	102.7	112.7	37.4	23.0
533.2200	Household ware	China	2.83	194.0	27.8	131.1	71.5
533.3900	Articles of fine grained earthenware	do	1.98	28.5	72.2	34.7	80.8
533.5200	Hotel or restaurant ware	do	3.43	19.0	17.8	-6.4	-17.1
546.6060	Glassware, nspf valued over \$0.30	East Germany.	0.68	22.5	112.9	19.1	108.8
605.0270	Rhodium, rhodium content	U.S.S.R.	10.72	191.2	127.4	41.2	83.7
618.1000	Aluminum waste and scrap	do	6.56	33.0	208.1	79.0	123.1
622.0200	Tin other than alloys	China	61.10	190.9	22.3	257.4	66.9
632.0200	Antimony unwrought	do	9.21	38.6	30.9	1.8	-3.0
648.9715	Wrenches, open-end, box, and combination	do	1.00	45.5	16.1	55.8	33.5

Table 14.--U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in value from 1984 to 1985 and from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986, by TSUSA items and sources--Continued

TSUSA item No.	Description	Source	Imports in 1985	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports	
				1984-85	Jan.-June 1985-86	1984-85	Jan.-June 1985-86
			Million dollars				
652-2410	Tire and wheel chain	China	1.38	49.8	383.0	68.5	365.1
657-0950	Manhole covers, rings and frames	do	2.17	85.1	55.9	73.4	75.6
676-0560	Typewriters, n.s.p.f., nonautomatic	Bulgaria	1.02	47.0	35.3	39.3	8.7
682-4135	Electric motors 1 horsepower or more	Romania	1.04	47.3	34.5	30.1	5.1
684-4805	Electric hair dryers	China	6.16	173.6	99.1	180.2	157.0
686-9030	Other lamps including standard household lamps	Poland	4.94	46.8	58.1	-6.3	26.2
694-6200	Parts, n.s.p.f., certified for use in civil aircraft	China	2.33	233.5	35.6	112.4	1.0
700-5400	Zories or thonged sandals	do	1.17	26.6	36.9	28.0	60.2
700-5670	Footwear, excluding soft sole or vinyl	do	1.21	110.4	22.9	44.1	-21.8
700-5900	Footwear upper over 50% rubber, plastic	do	10.02	96.9	21.0	88.8	13.9
700-9515	Footwear n.s.p.f. for men	do	4.67	75.1	30.9	340.5	64.9
704-6500	Wool gloves not laced or net	do	2.33	256.9	24.8	-2.2	174.7
705-3530	Gloves, horse or cow hide	do	2.98	30.0	45.1	21.0	93.0
706-2930	Handbags of ungunn fibrous	do	3.43	88.9	24.4	-18.8	74.7
706-3640	Cotton handbags not pile	do	15.36	115.4	35.1	24.6	28.7
706-3650	Other cotton luggage not of pile	do	7.24	37.8	66.6	-15.1	28.3
706-3840	Handbags vegetable-fiber except cotton	do	3.33	422.1	15.7	323.1	44.3
706-4144	Backpack textile materials	do	8.99	555.1	89.9	367.3	27.6
706-6225	Handbags of plastics	do	22.74	17.4	35.5	.1	32.9
706-6240	Travel goods, material n.s.p.f.	do	1.54	27.8	89.3	5.1	116.9
715-1517	Clocks, nov 47 hrs, w/ 0-1,*****	do	1.25	35.7	267.4	101.1	237.1
724-4510	Magnetic recording media	do	1.22	125.4	20.5	101.5	11.3
727-1100	Furniture, and parts thereof	do	19.40	37.7	24.8	29.8	31.8
727-3555	Wall systems, credenzas, shelf	Romania	4.39	62.2	36.6	1.9	13.2
737-2415	Dolls (except stuffed) over 13 inches	China	1.80	71.4	274.1	224.7	282.6
737-2425	Dolls (except stuffed) up to 13 inches	do	21.30	23.8	251.5	23.6	231.0
737-2800	Stuffed toy animals, valued	do	3.28	118.5	68.7	75.5	96.1
737-4700	Toy figures of inanimate objects	do	1.28	61.0	102.3	49.1	239.7
737-4900	do	do	11.34	2,088.0	256.4	1,031.2	367.1
737-9525	Toys having an electric motor	do	1.98	62.9	309.2	5.1	541.6
737-9555	Toys of rubber or plastics	do	10.42	270.8	101.6	105.6	113.7
741-5040	Articles of imitation gems	Czechoslova	0.82	56.9	15.9	81.6	16.4
741-5040	do	China	1.06	25.9	96.1	45.8	97.0
748-4555	Men's or boys' downfill vests	do	3.16	27.2	206.9	-5.5	254.2
748-5520	Sleeping bags of feathers	do	1.35	32.9	81.5	19.5	30.0
772-5138	Pneumatic tires, new, other	East Germany	1.20	91.7	15.7	90.3	65.2
772-9500	Christmas tree ornaments	China	2.81	101.5	138.3	82.2	158.1
772-9700	Religious articles of rubber	do	10.15	61.9	55.0	35.0	38.9
774-5595	Articles of rubber or plastics	do	3.51	142.2	34.7	106.7	14.2
791-7620	Men's and boys' coats and jackets	do	1.53	69.5	69.5	70.1	102.4
800-0035	United States goods reimported	do	26.62	84.3	385.1	78.7	354.2
999-9500	Items less than \$251 subject to cumulative tariff.	do	15.75	221.0	16.6	8.3	4.2

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

Table 15.--U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in value and no more than 15 percent in quantity from 1984 to 1985 and from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986, by TSUSA items and sources

TSUSA item No.	Description	Source	Imports in 1985	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports	
				1984-85	Jan.-June 1985-86	1984-1985	Jan.-June 1985-86
			Million dollars				
146.7630	Strawberries, frozen	Poland	4.78	42.5	19.7	43.6	28.2
161.7720	Pepper, unground, black	China	1.24	41.7	362.4	13.5	98.1
186.1560	Feathers n.s.p.f., crude, sorted	--do--	13.28	34.6	40.4	35.2	91.2
222.5500	Floor coverings of common China, Inida, or Japan straw.	--do--	0.82	16.8	37.3	0.5	3.7
376.5609	Men's and boys' coats and jackets	--do--	2.28	153.8	62.9	68.5	-15.9
378.1030	Men's and boys' cotton underwear	--do--	1.00	23.1	462.9	-32.2	108.6
402.6400	Monochlorobenzene	U.S.S.R.	2.01	23.7	153.1	-5.6	22.5
409.5000	Vat blue 1 or synthetic	China	2.57	188.9	82.7	300.6	-29.5
437.0200	Caffeine	--do--	1.00	95.2	15.5	53.3	28.8
437.2080	Alkaloids and their compounds	--do--	4.87	25.5	95.7	-31.0	114.7
439.3050	Ginseng in advanced form	--do--	0.87	21.7	37.9	-8.5	34.8
533.3900	Articles of fine grained earthenware	--do--	1.98	28.5	72.2	34.7	80.8
648.9715	Hotel or restaurant ware	--do--	3.43	19.0	17.8	-6.4	-17.1
694.6200	Wrenches, open-end, box. and combination; Parts, n.s.p.f., certified for use in civil aircraft.	--do--	1.00	45.5	16.1	55.8	33.5
700.5670	Footwear, except soft sole or vinyl	--do--	2.33	233.5	35.6	112.4	1.0
700.9515	Footwear, n.s.p.f., for men	--do--	1.21	110.4	22.9	44.1	-21.8
704.6500	Wool gloves not laced or net	--do--	4.67	75.1	30.9	340.5	64.9
706.6225	Handbags of plastics	--do--	2.33	24.8	256.9	-2.2	174.7
715.1517	Clocks	--do--	22.74	17.4	35.5	0.1	32.9
724.4510	Magnetic recording media	--do--	1.25	35.7	267.4	101.1	237.1
727.1100	Furniture, and parts thereof	--do--	1.22	125.4	20.5	101.5	11.3
727.3555	Wall systems, credenzas, shelf	--do--	19.40	37.7	24.8	29.8	31.8
737.2415	Dolls (except stuffed) over 13 inches	Romania	4.39	62.2	36.6	1.9	13.2
737.2800	Stuffed toy animals, less than 410/in.	China	1.80	71.4	274.1	224.7	282.6
737.4700	Toy figures of inanimate objects	--do--	3.28	118.5	68.7	75.5	96.1
737.4900	---do---	--do--	1.28	61.0	102.3	49.1	239.7
737.9555	Toys of rubber or plastics	--do--	11.34	2088.0	256.4	1031.2	367.1
741.5040	Articles of imitation gems	--do--	10.42	270.8	101.6	105.6	113.7
741.5040	---do---	Czechoslovakia	0.82	56.9	15.9	81.6	16.4
772.9700	Religious articles of rubber	China	1.06	25.9	96.1	45.8	97.0
774.5595	Articles of rubber	--do--	10.15	61.9	55.0	35.0	38.9
800.0035	United States goods reimported	--do--	3.51	142.2	34.7	106.7	14.2
999.9500	Items less than \$251 subject to cumulative duties.	--do--	26.62	84.3	385.1	78.7	354.2
			15.75	221.0	16.6	8.3	4.2

49

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

Table 16.--U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in quantity from 1984 to 1985 and from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986, by TSUSA items and sources

TSUSA item No.	Description	Source	Percentage of total imports in 1985	Percentage change in increase		Percentage change in share of total imports
				1984-85	Jan.-June 1985-86	
107.3040	Bacon, prepared or preserved	Hungary	40.8	41.8	46.1	-26.7
107.3560	Pork, n.s.p.f., boned and cooked	do	9.3	25.2	30.2	30.4
114.4545	Shrimps and prawns	China	2.5	163.9	125.8	156.0
114.4557	Shrimp, peeled, raw	do	1.2	26.5	148.6	23.5
144.2047	Mushrooms, sliced, prepared	do	21.9	40.6	32.6	-0.6
155.7000	Honey	do	16.3	86.3	129.1	73.4
161.7740	Pepper, unground, white	do	5.5	29.0	59.0	-1.3
167.0515	Ale, porter, stout, beer	do	0.9	25.6	74.0	14.1
169.3700	Vodka in containers not over 1 gallon	U.S.S.R.	80.4	271.7	195.5	20.4
245.1000	Hardboard, weather or not face-finished	do	87.6	280.4	20.4	20.2
365.0000	Handmade lace furnishings	China	87.9	31.6	58.6	-7.1
366.2480	Cotton towels pile or tufted	do	10.3	145.6	211.8	-0.6
366.4700	Cotton tablecloth napkins, n.s.p.f.	do	35.8	35.8	44.7	19.7
366.7930	Other cotton furnishings, n.s.p.f.	do	34.5	305.3	70.5	130.6
370.4800	Cotton handkerchiefs hemmed	do	80.4	17.8	83.7	-12.6
370.6020	do	do	56.0	74.3	130.3	25.7
378.0553	Women's, girls', and infants' lace or net	do	17.2	403.8	87.1	377.1
389.6100	Artificial flowers manmade	do	24.5	121.4	66.4	91.9
401.7415	Ortho-xylene	U.S.S.R.	52.8	153.2	112.5	272.9
425.7400	Citric acid	China	7.0	42.3	98.6	23.8
429.3400	Perchloroethylene	Romania	23.1	35.0	27.6	28.3
452.1200	Cassia oil	China	73.3	281.4	106.8	48.1
455.4000	Gelatin, and animal glue	do	40.7	21.7	69.6	2.4
475.0535	Heavy fuel oils under 25 degrees	U.S.S.R.	0.4	146.0	129.5	185.6
475.4500	Lubricating oils from petroleum	China	6.1	585.8	534.1	686.0
475.6530	Liquid derivatives from natural gas	Romania	39.1	103.6	208.5	38.0
521.1720	Bauxite, calcined	China	65.4	187.2	43.2	54.4
533.2200	Household ware	do	21.4	171.3	74.0	79.6
534.9400	Household articles of nonbone chinaware	do	2.4	26.0	143.0	15.1
546.6060	Glassware, n.s.p.f., value over \$0.30 but not over \$3 each.	East Germany	0.7	38.4	166.3	39.5
605.0270	Rhodium, rhodium content	U.S.S.R.	6.5	95.0	93.5	51.0
618.1000	Aluminum waste and scrap	do	5.4	60.8	249.9	73.6
622.0200	Tin other than alloys	China	13.3	175.2	46.0	235.3
632.0200	Antimony unwrought	do	66.3	28.7	66.2	-2.2
652.2410	Tire and wheel chain	do	34.3	24.5	410.3	41.1
657.0950	Manhole covers, rings and frames	do	9.1	81.8	55.1	63.5
676.0560	Typewriters, n.s.p.f., non-automatic	Bulgaria	61.6	59.5	48.5	6.9
682.4135	Electric motors 1 horsepower or more	Romania	2.8	127.6	75.1	55.9
684.4805	Electric hair dryers	China	6.2	152.2	90.4	147.2
686.9030	Other lamps including standard	Poland	8.2	52.7	55.1	-8.9
700.5400	Zories or thonged sandals	China	22.1	23.5	61.6	28.3
700.5900	Footwear with open toes or open heels	do	15.7	98.8	33.4	83.1
705.3530	Gloves, horse or cow hide	do	14.4	37.5	56.5	43.8
706.0500	Leather flat goods	do	12.3	33.5	118.8	7.7
706.0700	Handbags, valued not over \$20 each	do	17.1	20.0	20.3	26.1
706.2930	Handbags of unspun fibrous	do	34.9	19.6	113.7	-19.1
706.3640	Cotton handbags not pile or tufted	do	35.2	92.7	29.3	20.5

Table 16.--U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in quantity from 1984 to 1985 and from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986, by TSUSA items and sources--Continued

TSUSA item No.	Description	Source	Percentage of total imports in 1985	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports
				1984-85	Jan.-June 1985-86	
706.3650	Other cotton luggage	China	44.9	43.9	46.6	-19.5
706.3840	Handbags vegetable-fiber except cotton	do	17.1	313.0	22.6	295.6
706.3900	Flat goods, of textile materials	do	11.5	30.9	119.0	81.6
706.4144	Backpack textile materials	do	23.2	612.2	125.2	467.2
706.4152	Luggage textile materials	do	21.8	155.8	40.9	205.8
706.6100	Billfolds, letter cases	do	4.1	130.4	16.4	19.1
706.6240	Travel goods, material n.s.p.f.	do	4.5	95.8	315.0	45.5
737.2425	Dolls (except stuffed)	do	10.4	48.2	183.2	56.6
737.9525	Toys having an electric motor	do	1.7	60.8	246.7	30.8
748.4555	Men's or boys' downfill vests	do	40.0	45.5	224.3	1.4
748.5520	Sleeping bags of feathers	do	61.0	28.0	104.1	6.8
772.5138	Pneumatic tires, new	East Germany	0.8	89.1	18.5	74.4
772.9500	Christmas tree ornaments	China	7.0	146.2	28.2	150.6
790.7020	Other wigs, of materials	do	3.3	51.7	414.9	33.8
791.7620	Men's and boys' coats	do	0.6	25.6	90.5	28.6

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

Table 17.--U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in quantity and no more than 15 percent in value from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986, by TSUSA items and sources

TSUSA item No.	Description	Source	Percentage of total imports in 1986	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports
				1984-85	Jan.-June 1985-86	
107.3040	Bacon, prepared or preserved	Hungary	40.8	41.8	46.1	-26.7
107.3560	Pork, n.s.p.f., boned and cooked	do	9.3	25.2	30.2	30.4
144.2047	Mushrooms, sliced	China	21.9	40.6	32.6	-0.6
245.1000	Hardboard, not face-finished	U.S.S.R.	87.6	280.4	20.4	20.2
429.3400	Perchloroethylene	Romania	23.1	35.0	27.6	28.3
521.1720	Other bauxite, calcined	China	65.4	187.2	43.2	54.4
534.9400	Household articles, n.s.p.f.	do	2.4	26.0	143.0	15.1
706.0500	Leather flat goods	do	12.3	33.5	118.8	7.7
706.0700	Handbags, valued not over \$20 each	do	17.1	20.0	20.3	26.1
706.3900	Flat goods of textile	do	11.5	30.9	119.0	81.6
706.4152	Luggage textile materials	do	21.8	155.8	40.9	205.8
706.6100	Billfolds, letter cases	do	4.1	130.4	16.4	19.1
790.7020	Wigs, of materials other	do	3.3	51.7	414.9	33.8

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

Table 18.--U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in value and quantity from 1984 to 1985 and from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986, by TSUSA items and sources

TSUSA item No.	Description	Source	Imports in 1985	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports
				1984-1985	Jan.-June 1985-1986	
			Million dollars			
114.4545	Shrimps and prawns,	China	18.48	85.2	115.4	94.7
114.4557	Shrimp, peeled, raw	--do--	2.83	24.5	66.4	45.5
155.7000	Honey	--do--	7.72	52.5	136.5	55.7
161.7740	Pepper, unground, white	--do--	0.97	62.5	130.1	-4.0
167.0515	Ale, porter, stout, beer	--do--	5.83	29.7	101.8	17.6
169.3700	Vodka in containers not over 1 gallon	U.S.S.R.	14.26	301.5	159.4	15.0
365.0000	Handmade lace furnishings	China	8.42	31.8	65.7	-5.4
366.2480	Cotton towels pile or tufted	--do--	1.34	99.6	88.9	-9.0
366.4700	Cotton tablecloth napkins, n.s.p.f.	--do--	5.15	30.8	31.1	10.7
366.7930	Other cotton furnishings	--do--	2.19	280.4	51.2	146.5
370.4800	Cotton handkerchiefs hemmed	--do--	1.42	24.6	83.1	-20.1
370.6020	--do--	--do--	1.45	136.5	89.5	48.6
378.0553	Women's, girls', and infants' lace	--do--	2.59	391.9	92.9	316.9
389.6100	Artificial flowers manmade	--do--	51.01	112.9	37.5	88.2
401.7415	Ortho-xylene	U.S.S.R.	9.45	135.3	71.7	146.7
425.7400	Citric acid	China	1.88	62.1	71.9	39.1
452.1200	Cassia oil	--do--	8.06	132.7	64.2	36.0
455.4000	Gelatin, and animal glue	--do--	1.48	31.0	54.7	7.3
475.0535	Heavy fuel oils under 25 degrees	U.S.S.R.	21.30	122.7	20.2	187.9
475.4500	Lubricating oils from petroleum	China	9.16	396.9	250.7	458.7
475.6530	Liquid derivatives from natural gas	Romania	214.06	102.7	112.7	37.4
533.2200	Earthenware fine-grained household tableware.	China	2.83	194.0	27.8	131.1
546.6060	Other glassware, n.s.p.f.	East Germany,	0.68	22.5	112.9	19.1
605.0270	Rhodium, rhodium content	U.S.S.R.	10.72	191.2	127.4	41.2
618.1000	Aluminum waste and scrap	--do--	6.56	33.0	208.1	79.0
622.0200	Tin other than alloys	China	61.10	190.9	22.3	257.4
632.0200	Antimony unwrought	--do--	9.21	38.6	30.9	1.8
652.2410	Tire and wheel chain	--do--	1.38	49.8	383.0	68.5
657.0950	Manhole covers, rings and frames	--do--	2.17	85.1	55.9	73.4
676.0560	Typewriters, n.s.p.f., non-automatic	Bulgaria	1.02	47.0	35.3	39.3
682.4135	Electric motors 1 horsepower and over	Romania	1.04	47.3	34.5	30.1
684.4805	Electric hair dryers	China	6.16	173.6	99.1	180.2
686.9030	Other lamps including standard	Poland	4.94	46.8	58.1	-6.3
700.5400	Zories or thonged sandals	China	1.17	26.6	36.9	28.0
700.5900	Footwear upper over 50% rubber, plastic	--do--	10.02	96.9	21.0	88.8
705.3530	Gloves, horse or cow hide	--do--	2.98	30.0	45.1	21.0
706.2930	Handbags of unspun fibrous	--do--	3.43	24.4	88.9	-18.8
706.3640	Cotton handbags not pile	--do--	15.36	115.4	35.1	24.6
706.3650	Other cotton luggage	--do--	7.24	37.8	66.6	-15.1

Table 18.--U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in value and quantity from 1984 to 1985 and from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986, by TSUSA items and sources--Continued

TSUSA item No.	Description	Source	Imports in 1985	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports
				1984-1985	Jan.-June 1985-1986	
			<u>Million dollars</u>			
706.3840	Handbags vegetable-fiber except cotton	China	3.33	422.1	15.7	323.1
706.4144	Backpack textile materials	China	8.99	555.1	89.9	367.3
706.6240	Travel goods, material n.s.p.f.	China	1.54	27.8	89.3	5.1
737.2425	Dolls (except stuffed)	China	21.30	23.8	251.5	23.6
737.9525	Toys having an electric motor	China	1.98	62.9	309.2	5.1
748.4555	Men's or boys' downfill vests	China	3.16	27.2	206.9	-5.5
748.5520	Sleeping bags of feathers	China	1.35	32.9	81.5	19.5
772.5138	Pneumatic tires, new	East Germany	1.20	91.7	15.7	90.3
772.9500	Christmas tree ornaments	China	2.81	101.5	138.3	82.2
791.7620	Men's and boys' coats	China	1.53	52.8	69.5	70.1

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



Bulgaria. This represents a further reduction from the 82 items identified during the fourth annual run of the model. 1/

Table 19 shows six import commodities that met the combined criterion of at least 1-percent penetration by U.S. imports from the NME's and at least 10-percent penetration by worldwide U.S. imports in 1984. All six products originated from China but only three of them fell under the carefully monitored category of "textiles and apparel." 2/ Among the 18 commodities that met this combined criterion in last year's run, 17 were imports from China. Nine out of these were textiles and apparel. Four items included in table 19 met the same criterion of inclusion during the fourth run of the model. The two items that were identified during the current but not during the previous run of the model were floor coverings (MSIC 2279) and lace goods (MSIC 2292). China tableware (MSIC 3262) was indicated during all previous runs and women's handbags and purses (MSIC 3171) during all but the first run. 3/

Table 20 shows two items that, in addition to meeting the combined criterion for import penetration, also grew at least 15 percent in value over the periods examined. Last year's calculations identified four such items. Lace goods was indicated by the current but not by last year's run of the model. For the two import items included in table 20, tables 21 and 22 show further details on U.S. imports and production from 1983 through January-June 1986. Table 23 shows changes in U.S. employment in the production of the same commodities. 4/

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1/ The number of U.S. imports from the NME's that had met this criterion using data for 1981, 1982, January-June 1982 and January-June 1983 was 28; for 1982, 1983, and January-June 1983, and January-June 1984, it was 120. China was the source of the majority of U.S. imports in the past three runs of the model when this combined criterion of growth was applied.

2/ MSIC categories beginning with numbers 22 and 23 are defined as textiles and apparel and those beginning with 31 are defined as leather and leather products.

3/ During the first two runs of the model, the criterion of inclusion did not specify growth in excess of 15 percent.

4/ This year for the first time econometric analysis was undertaken to determine what effects, if any, imports from the NME's have had on U.S. prices and employment. The Commission feels that it is premature to reach any conclusions from the analysis at this time. However, this work is continuing.

Table 19.--U.S. imports from NME's in which there was import penetration of greater than 1 percent from NME's and greater than 10 percent from all sources, 1985

MSIC code	Description	NME source	Imports from--		Apparent consumption	Penetration of imports from--	
			NME source	World		NME source	World
-----Million dollars-----							
2279	Floor coverings, n.e.s., of textile.	China	79.27	324.40	3010.90	2.6	10.8
2292	Lace goods, n.e.s.	do	13.57	115.18	1053.22	1.3	10.9
2381	Gloves except sports gloves	do	56.66	260.53	2363.35	2.4	11.0
3171	Women's handbags and purses	do	106.01	757.31	5796.89	1.8	13.1
3262	China tableware	do	30.61	277.24	2640.87	1.2	10.5
3263	Earthenware tableware	do	10.22	387.42	874.73	1.2	44.3

Table 20.--U.S. imports in which there was import penetration of greater than 1 percent from NME sources and greater than 10 percent from all sources in 1985, and growth from NME sources at least 15 percent from 1984 to 1985 and from January-June 1985 to January-June 1986

MSIC code	Description	NME source	Penetration of imports from--		Percentage increase	Percentage change in share of total imports	
			NME source	World		Jan.-June 1985	Jan.-June 1986
2292	Lace goods, n.e.s.	China	1.3	10.9	33.6	47.8	11.6
3171	Women's handbags and purses	China	1.8	13.1	25.7	25.7	18.5
			-----Percent-----				

Table 21.--Lace goods, n.e.s. (NSIC 2292): U.S. imports, total and from China, U.S. production, and apparent consumption, 1983-85, January-June 1985 and January-June 1986

Item	1983	1984	1985	January-June--	
				1985	1986
Total U.S. imports-----million dollars--	46.02	59.18	115.18	54.72	55.00
U.S. imports from China-----do-----	4.08	5.78	13.57	4.95	7.31
U.S. production-----do-----	547.00	686.00	953.30	-	-
Apparent U.S. consumption-----do-----	569.74	729.41	1,053.22	-	-
Ratio of--					
Imports from China to total imports-----percent--	8.87	9.76	11.78	9.04	13.30
Total imports to apparent consumption-----do-----	8.08	8.11	10.94	-	-
Imports from China to apparent consumption-----do-----	0.72	0.79	1.29	-	-

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

Table 22.--Women's handbags and purses (NSIC 3171): U.S. imports, total and from China, U.S. production, and apparent consumption, 1983-85, January-June 1985 and January-June 1986

Item	1983	1984	1985	January-June--	
				1985	1986
Total U.S. imports-----million dollars--	515.38	590.69	757.31	351.08	375.36
U.S. imports from China-----do-----	31.41	43.60	106.01	47.97	60.28
U.S. production-----do-----	5,010.00	5,420.00	5,046.70	-	-
Apparent U.S. consumption-----do-----	5,510.34	6,001.49	5,796.89	-	-
Ratio of--					
Imports from China to total imports-----percent--	6.09	7.38	14.00	13.66	16.06
Total imports to apparent consumption-----do-----	9.35	9.84	13.06	-	-
Imports from China to apparent consumption-----do-----	0.57	0.73	1.83	-	-

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

Table 23.--U.S. employment in the production of commodities in which there was import penetration of greater than 1 percent from NME's and greater than 10 percent from all sources, 1984, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986 1/

MSIC code	Description	(In thousands)						Percentage decrease	Jan.-June 1986	Percentage decrease
		1984	1985	Percentage decrease	Jan.-June 1985	Jan.-June 1986	Percentage decrease			
2381	Gloves except sports gloves-----	91	91	0.00	94	89	-5.32			
3262	China tableware-----	155	146	-5.81	148	140	-5.41			
3171	Women's handbags and purses-----	135	113	-16.30	116	105	-9.48			
3263	Earthenware tableware-----	155	146	-5.81	148	140	-5.41			

1/ Where data were not available for the 4-digit MSIC code, growth rates for the 3-digit that includes the commodity were calculated.

Source: Calculations were based on data obtained from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

APPENDIX A

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

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

SITC Section	(In thousands of dollars)		January-June 1986
	1985	January-June 1985	
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	2,028,070	1,416,885	412,254
1. Beverages and tobacco	24,822	10,883	9,059
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	804,786	476,098	639,058
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	154,162	57,932	69,359
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	68,253	54,824	13,570
5. Chemicals	883,902	424,879	382,076
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	392,922	201,962	105,704
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	2,167,019	804,642	1,238,923
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	411,353	185,209	201,892
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	86,399	40,563	37,861
Total	7,021,687	3,673,875	3,109,756
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	349,361	187,424	197,496
1. Beverages and tobacco	39,481	17,931	22,503
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	152,942	79,815	72,093
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	1,521,250	776,729	661,547
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	1,435	582	1,727
5. Chemicals	536,963	249,554	300,650
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	970,981	510,160	485,622
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	245,804	136,389	113,920
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,914,766	877,286	1,166,029
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	57,687	23,943	221,508
Total	5,790,671	2,859,813	3,243,095

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

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

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



Table A-2.--U.S. trade with China, by SITC Sections, 1985,  
January-June 1985, and January-June 1986

SITC Section	(In thousands of dollars)	
	1985	January-June 1986
U.S. exports:		
0. Food and live animals	102,775	36,800
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,236	14,610
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	567,039	217,112
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	2,192	3,907
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	72	395
5. Chemicals	513,547	196,072
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	359,162	90,157
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	1,921,262	1,066,658
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	312,887	161,419
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	16,027	8,928
Total	3,796,200	1,759,725
U.S. imports:		
0. Food and live animals	155,832	94,706
1. Beverages and tobacco	5,274	3,929
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	124,064	54,023
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	983,732	414,290
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	1,353	1,351
5. Chemicals	159,693	89,995
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	615,809	330,010
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	90,868	49,594
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,682,961	1,073,897
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	43,799	60,021
Total	3,863,385	2,171,813

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

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

Table A-3.--U.S. trade with the U.S.S.R., 1/ by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986

SITC Section	(In thousands of dollars)			
	1985	January-June 1985	January-June 1986	January-June 1986
U.S. exports:				
0. Food and live animals	1,728,525	1,288,510		306,223
1. Beverages and tobacco	8,732	8,939		326,232
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	90,180	76,927		326,100
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	54,538	29,979		26,220
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	63,927	52,041		11,209
5. Chemicals	281,634	119,832		135,606
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	9,570	4,939		3,050
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	111,926	61,435		95,883
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	70,898	33,907		26,402
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	2,017	995		907
Total	2,421,948	1,669,534		931,832
U.S. imports:				
0. Food and live animals	12,303	2,864		927
1. Beverages and tobacco	10,867	4,059		5,739
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	15,124	6,296		12,592
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	99,995	70,867		23,804
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	37	17		4
5. Chemicals	196,199	117,109		99,813
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	61,231	37,210		38,766
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	4,151	1,858		1,967
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,351	1,805		1,405
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	3,661	1,656		155,641
Total	406,919	243,740		340,659

1/ Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

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

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

Table A-4.--U.S. trade with Eastern Europe, 1/ by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986

SITC Section	(In thousands of dollars)	
	1985	January-June 1986
U.S. exports:		
0. Food and live animals	196,770	91,575
1. Beverages and tobacco	14,853	8,925
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	147,554	103,466
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	85,973	20,927
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	4,254	2,737
5. Chemicals	88,055	31,746
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material		
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	24,188	11,826
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	133,207	47,599
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	27,452	10,768
Total	48,306	21,615
	770,611	351,181
U.S. imports:		
0. Food and live animals	180,865	97,885
1. Beverages and tobacco	23,334	11,391
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	8,137	4,748
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	437,523	251,593
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	44	44
5. Chemicals	181,071	50,059
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material		
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	293,800	198,267
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	150,785	85,502
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	228,420	99,563
Total	10,214	4,778
	1,514,193	803,831
1/ Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.		

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

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

Table A-5.--U.S. trade with Albania, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986

		(In thousands of dollars)		
SITC Section	1985	January-June 1985	January-June 1986	
<b>U.S. exports:</b>				
0. Food and live animals	-	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	11,458	5,767	3,276	
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	4	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	423	418	75	
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	15	-	2	
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	8	-	-	-
Total	11,908	6,185	3,353	
<b>U.S. imports:</b>				
0. Food and live animals	9	9	-	
1. Beverages and tobacco	7	7	-	
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	2,866	1,136	837	
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	128	128	-	
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	-	10	
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	-	-
Total	3,009	1,279	847	

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

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

Table A-6.--U.S. trade with Bulgaria, by SITC Sections, 1985,  
January-June 1985, and January-June 1986

SITC Section	(In thousands of dollars)			
	1985	January-June 1985	January-June 1986	January-June 1986
<b>U.S. exports:</b>				
0. Food and live animals	29,047	144	36,811	
1. Beverages and tobacco	4,776	1,828	2,163	
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	17,700	6,313	10,931	
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	24,843	1,659	13,754	
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	—	—	—	
5. Chemicals	9,076	4,877	4,749	
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	824	503	1,289	
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	12,176	4,899	3,181	
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,568	1,827	2,067	
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	480	208	120	
Total	103,489	22,258	75,066	
<b>U.S. imports:</b>				
0. Food and live animals	2,610	1,392	944	
1. Beverages and tobacco	17,836	8,846	8,637	
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	319	86	81	
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	256	—	1,650	
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	—	—	—	
5. Chemicals	4,519	3,210	1,195	
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	586	369	441	
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	3,332	1,570	1,088	
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,209	611	699	
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	371	57	425	
Total	34,038	16,143	15,160	

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

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

Table A-7.--U.S. trade with Cuba, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986

SITC Section	(In thousands of dollars)		
	1985	January-June 1985	January-June 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	12	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	656	129	573
5. Chemicals	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	1	1	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	24	7	40
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	420	205	199
Total	1,113	342	813
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	-	28
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	-
Total	-	-	28

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

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

Table A-8.--U.S. trade with Czechoslovakia, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986

		(In thousands of dollars)		
SITC Section	1985	January-June 1985	January-June 1986	
<b>U.S. exports:</b>				
0. Food and live animals	616	91	242	
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,794	1,195	932	
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	17,358	10,911	8,374	
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	1	1	2	
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-	
5. Chemicals	23,404	11,102	9,277	
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	3,092	1,857	950	
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	10,880	1,745	6,152	
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,697	2,203	2,527	
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	782	366	449	
Total	62,623	29,470	28,906	
<b>U.S. imports:</b>				
0. Food and live animals	6,313	4,622	8,011	
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,517	556	679	
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	210	9	942	
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-	
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-	
5. Chemicals	1,216	714	1,171	
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	30,054	17,512	13,362	
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	10,870	6,686	6,067	
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	22,437	9,660	8,202	
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	2,293	873	1,309	
Total	74,909	40,631	39,743	

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

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

Table A-9.--U.S. trade with East Germany, by SITC Sections, 1985,  
January-June 1985, and January-June 1986

SITC Section	(In thousands of dollars)	
	1985	1986
U.S. exports:		
0. Food and live animals	55,086	26,371
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	5,415	4,517
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	3,436	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-
5. Chemicals	1,033	307
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	788	602
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	4,204	679
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,142	475
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	150	90
Total	72,253	33,041
U.S. imports:		
0. Food and live animals	903	767
1. Beverages and tobacco	451	224
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	1,190	1,032
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	1,740	835
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	44	44
5. Chemicals	9,095	3,674
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	46,516	35,338
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	19,686	12,810
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8,425	3,768
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	2,241	1,413
Total	90,290	59,904

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

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



Table A-10.--U.S. trade with Hungary, by SITC Sections, 1985,  
January-June 1985, and January-June 1986

SITC Section	(In thousands of dollars)		
	1985	January-June 1985	January-June 1986
<b>U.S. exports:</b>			
0. Food and live animals	29,669	23,715	1,695
1. Beverages and tobacco	2,296	1,520	1,600
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	3,582	3,141	2,270
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	4	3	6
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	12,649	6,257	5,800
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	6,513	4,005	5,563
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	29,747	13,992	14,618
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6,041	1,859	2,970
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	1,594	1,091	399
Total	92,094	55,583	34,921
<b>U.S. imports:</b>			
0. Food and live animals	51,159	28,415	26,679
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,300	893	684
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	3,192	2,092	1,422
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	447	253	68
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	20,789	10,335	13,616
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	32,371	21,750	14,707
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	65,865	37,398	26,949
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	39,802	16,728	18,116
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	1,692	806	1,766
Total	216,618	118,671	104,008

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

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

Table A-11.--U.S. trade with North Korea, by SITC Sections, 1985,  
January-June 1985, and January-June 1986

SITC Section	(In thousands of dollars)	
	1985	1986
	January-June 1985	January-June 1986
U.S. exports:		
0. Food and live animals	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-
Total	-	-
U.S. imports:		
0. Food and live animals	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	14	14
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	16	16
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-
Total	30	30

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

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

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

SITC Section	(In thousands of dollars)	
	1985	1986
U.S. exports:		
0. Food and live animals	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-
5. Chemicals	6	6
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	1	1
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	36
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	21	9
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	4	3
Total	32	51
U.S. imports:		
0. Food and live animals	352	9
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	2,752	632
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	4
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7	8
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-
Total	3,111	652

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

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

Table A-13.--U.S. trade with Poland, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986

SITC Section	(In thousands of dollars)	
	1985	January-June 1986
U.S. exports:		
0. Food and live animals	65,993	39,891
1. Beverages and tobacco	4,779	3,954
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	32,740	22,495
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	3,822	109
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	4,254	2,737
5. Chemicals	30,439	5,306
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	9,494	3,865
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	31,384	15,095
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6,089	3,201
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	44,708	19,606
Total	233,702	116,259
U.S. imports:		
0. Food and live animals	113,648	58,840
1. Beverages and tobacco	865	354
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	478	342
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-
5. Chemicals	4,246	1,622
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	45,337	23,512
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	20,610	9,751
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	30,303	13,360
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	1,550	591
Total	217,037	108,371

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

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

Table A-14.--U.S. trade with Romania, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986

SITC Section	(In thousands of dollars)	
	1985	January-June 1986
U.S. exports:		
0. Food and live animals	16,359	1,362
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,208	428
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	70,760	56,088
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	53,866	19,154
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-
5. Chemicals	11,455	3,897
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	3,478	994
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	44,817	11,189
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,915	1,203
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	593	254
Total	206,451	94,570
U.S. imports:		
0. Food and live animals	6,233	3,849
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,365	518
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	2,749	1,188
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	435,079	250,505
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-
5. Chemicals	141,206	30,504
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	138,935	99,786
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	30,422	17,288
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	123,243	55,435
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	2,068	1,038
Total	881,301	460,111

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

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

Table A-15.--U.S. trade with Vietnam, by SITC Sections, 1985, January-June 1985, and January-June 1986

SITC Section	(In thousands of dollars)	
	1985	January-June 1986
U.S. exports:		
0. Food and live animals	-	176
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	236
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	63
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	269
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	202	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	57	261
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-
Total	19,616	12,365
	19,875	13,369
U.S. imports:		
0. Food and live animals	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	31
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	12	40
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	13	-
Total	25	72

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

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

**APPENDIX B**

**LEADING ITEMS TRADED WITH THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES  
1985, JANUARY-JUNE 1985, AND JANUARY-JUNE 1986**

Table B-1.--Leading items exported to nonmarket economy countries (NME's), <sup>1/</sup> by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June	April-June--	
		1986	1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	\$391,552	\$10,184	\$135,048
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	316,806	447,176	51,430
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	165,715	2/ 86,259	97,334
690.0510	Locomotives and tenders, diesel-electric, rail-service type	159,800	-	89,300
694.4062	Nonmilitary airplanes, new, multiple engine, over 33,000 pounds empty weight, passenger transports, n.s.p.f.	148,554	17,387	74,610
200.3510	Douglas-fir logs and timber, rough	82,988	79,117	30,502
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines	77,720	46,579	28,928
694.6507	Parts designed for use in civil aircraft, n.e.s.	54,649	7,276	27,452
676.2700	Digital data processing machines comprising in one housing the central data processing unit and input and output capability	44,808	18,928	25,495
444.1700	Polypropylene resins, excluding amorphous or atactic polymers and copolymers	43,131	11,293	29,165
692.3160	Tracklaying tractors, new, with a net engine horsepower rating of 345 horsepower and over	42,919	2,080	26,247
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	40,182	34,115	18,760
145.4300	Shelled almonds, not blanched	38,260	15,307	9,758
678.5090	Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	36,602	6,868	27,032
200.3514	Western hemlock logs and timber, rough	35,356	34,021	18,940
660.3040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam turbines	34,918	6,707	18,662
310.0010	Textured yarns, of polyester	30,053	28,707	15,753
692.1680	Special-purpose motor vehicles, nonmilitary, n.s.p.f.	28,694	12,530	13,505
404.2280	Polycarboxylic acids, anhydrides, and their derivatives, n.s.p.f.	26,031	9,828	13,402
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal	25,447	9,974	8,138
	Total	1,824,186	884,336	759,459
	Total, U.S. exports to NME's	3,109,756	1,691,755	1,352,305

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

<sup>2/</sup> For statistical reporting purposes, Schedule B item 480.1000 was created effective with July 1985 export statistics as a summation of Schedule B items 480.2500 through 480.9500; thus, the April-June 1985 figure presented here for Schedule B item 480.1000 represents exports under items 480.2500 through 480.9500 during that period.

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

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



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

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June	April-June--
		1986	1985 1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
475.1010	Crude petroleum, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more	\$302,077	\$198,541
475.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f. in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas	180,221	72,384
605.2020	Gold bullion, refined	153,905	219
475.2524	Leaded gasoline	70,805	76,969
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	69,629	30,720
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s.	63,123	23,921
475.3500	Naphthas derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof (except motor fuel)	51,420	70,639
480.6540	Anhydrous ammonia	48,589	25,562
320.2927	Printcloth, wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not napped and not of yarns of different colors, of number 29	43,847	7,495
407.1610	Mixtures n.s.p.f. of industrial organic chemicals	42,932	-
653.2210	Gold coins	38,707	2/
360.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot of wool	36,259	3/ 15,005
384.9115	Women's blouses and shirts n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	32,383	4/ 3,884
384.5315	Women's, girls', or infants' knit sweaters n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers except cotton, not ornamented	30,203	5/ 9,349
755.1500	Fireworks	27,237	9,205
389.6100	Artificial flowers, of silk, not ornamented	27,231	9,611
475.0535	Crude petroleum, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I. (heavy fuel oils)	26,833	19,700
114.4545	Shrimp, shell on	26,425	7,499
384.4765	Women's cotton trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit	25,087	6/ 4,997
618.0200	Aluminum, other than alloys of aluminum	24,206	-
	Total	1,321,118	585,701
	Total, U.S. imports from NME's	3,243,095	1,451,351

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

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

3/ TSUSA item 360.1200 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 360.1515. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 360.1515.

4/ TSUSA item 384.9115 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.9015. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 383.9015.

5/ TSUSA item 384.5315 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.5289. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 383.5289.

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

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

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

Table B-3.--Leading items exported to China, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June	April-June--	
		1986	1985 1986	
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	
690.0510	Locomotives and tenders, diesel-electric, rail-service type	\$159,800	-	\$89,300
694.4062	Nonmilitary airplanes, new, multiple engine, over 33,000 pounds empty weight, passenger transports, n.s.p.f.	148,554	17,387	74,610
200.3510	Douglas-fir logs and timber, rough	82,988	79,117	30,502
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines	75,210	45,217	28,340
694.6507	Parts designed for use in civil aircraft, n.e.s.	54,196	7,237	27,289
676.2700	Digital data processing machines comprising in one housing the central processing unit and input and output capability	44,559	18,892	25,471
444.1700	Polypropylene resins, excluding amorphous or atactic polymers and copolymers	43,131	11,291	29,165
200.3514	Western hemlock logs and timber, rough	35,356	34,021	18,940
678.5090	Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	34,103	5,823	25,773
310.0010	Textured yarns, of polyester	30,013	28,707	15,753
692.1680	Special-purpose motor vehicles, nonmilitary, n.s.p.f.	28,694	12,530	13,505
404.2280	Polycarboxylic acids, anhydrides, and their derivatives, n.s.p.f.	26,031	9,828	13,402
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f.	22,849	6,723	12,665
694.4034	Nonmilitary airplanes, rotary wing, new, 2,200 pounds empty weight and over	20,694	20,694	-
678.5065	Machines n.s.p.f. for production and assembly of semiconductor devices, diodes, transistors, and circuits, and parts	19,398	7,032	4,766
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	19,374	-	6,551
710.2820	Electrical (including electronic) geophysical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof	19,183	8,315	6,381
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	17,921	1/ 20,974	17,921
309.3270	Grouped filaments and strips (in continuous form), n.e.s.	17,816	7,518	9,432
694.4048	Nonmilitary airplanes, new, multiple engine, at least 4,400 but less than 10,000 pounds empty weight, n.s.p.f.	17,414	-	6,779
	Total	917,284	341,305	456,543
	Total, U.S. exports to China	1,759,725	860,663	844,382

1/ For statistical reporting purposes, Schedule B item 480.1000 was created effective with July 1985 export statistics as a summation of Schedule B items 480.2500 through 480.9500; thus, the April-June 1985 figure presented here for Schedule B item 480.1000 represents exports under items 480.2500 through 480.9500 during that period.

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

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

Table B-4.--Leading items imported from China, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986		April-June 1985		April-June 1986	
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars		
475.1010	Crude petroleum, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more	\$302,077	\$198,541	\$68,861			
475.2524	Leaded gasoline	70,805	63,360	29,214			
320.2927	Printcloth, wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not napped and not of yarns of different colors, of number 29	43,816	7,495	18,639			
653.2210	Gold coins	38,601	1	24,621			
384.9115	Women's blouses and shirts n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	32,155	2/ 3,883	16,463			
360.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot of wool	31,718	3/ 12,576	9,897			
384.5315	Women's, girls', or infants' knit sweaters n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers except cotton, not ornamented	30,179	4/ 9,349	12,568			
755.1500	Fireworks	27,237	9,205	11,752			
389.6100	Artificial flowers, of silk, not ornamented	27,231	9,611	12,349			
114.4545	Shrimp, shell on	26,164	7,499	10,538			
384.4765	Women's cotton trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit	24,220	5/ 4,856	9,501			
737.2300	Dolls (with or without clothing), stuffed	20,434	24,544	12,755			
737.3000	Toys, not having a spring mechanism, stuffed, valued over 10 cents per inch of height	18,893	11,287	10,483			
381.6240	Men's cotton trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit	17,984	6/ 4,006	8,623			
737.2425	Dolls, with or without clothing, not stuffed, 13 inches and under in height	17,796	1,097	12,193			
475.3500	Naphthas derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof (except motor fuel)	16,456	-	6,364			
706.4152	Luggage, other than backpacks, of textile materials, n.s.p.f.	15,338	6,171	7,759			
384.5697	Women's, girls', or infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers except cotton, not knit	15,033	7/ 5,751	2,592			
384.4609	Women's cotton blouses n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit	14,577	8/ 5,214	6,372			
381.4130	Men's on boys' cotton shirts n.s.p.f., knit, not ornamented	13,932	9/ 4,175	5,652			
	Total	804,647	388,621	297,197			
	Total, U.S. imports from China	2,171,813	926,867	947,740			

1/ TSUSA item 653.2210, along with TSUSA item 653.2230, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 653.2200.  
 2/ TSUSA item 384.9115 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.9015. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 383.9015.  
 3/ TSUSA item 360.1200 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 360.1515. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 360.1515.  
 4/ TSUSA item 384.5315 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.5289. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 383.5289.  
 5/ TSUSA item 384.4765 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.4761. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 383.4761.  
 6/ TSUSA item 381.6240 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.6240. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 379.6240.  
 7/ TSUSA item 384.5697 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.5397. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 383.5397.  
 8/ TSUSA item 384.4609 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.4709. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 383.4709.  
 9/ TSUSA item 381.4130 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.4050. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 379.4050.  
 Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.  
 Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-5.--Leading items exported to the U.S.S.R., 1/ by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986		April-June--	
		1,000 dollars	1986	1,000 dollars	1985
				1,000 dollars	1986
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	\$312,981			\$109,400
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	268,587		447,176	51,430
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	126,472		2/ 55,007	68,960
692.3160	Tracklaying tractors, new, with a net engine horsepower rating of 345 horsepower and over	38,132			22,259
145.4300	Shelled almonds, not blanched	37,611		15,026	9,325
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing	17,446		13,017	8,264
177.5640	Tallow, inedible	11,209		17,057	4,545
475.4520	Automotive, diesel, and marine engine lubricating oil	10,737		3,103	6,688
664.0591	Parts, n.e.s., of levelling, boring, and extracting machinery, n.s.p.f.	8,504		24	7,924
517.6100	Electrodes, in part of carbon or graphite, for electric furnace or electrolytic purposes	8,280		1,629	5,712
664.1074	Pipehandlers, n.s.p.f.	5,865		4,326	1,954
446.1561	Synthetic rubber, not containing fillers, pigments, or rubber-processing chemicals, n.s.p.f.	5,799		5,726	4,507
475.4555	Insulating or transformer oils	5,721		4,774	4,615
517.5120	Petroleum coke, calcined	5,402		5,989	1,699
664.0572	Dozer attachments	4,542			2,546
664.0577	Rippers and rooters (attachments for excavating machinery)	3,813			1,778
709.6320	X-ray apparatus n.s.p.f., and parts thereof, for medical or dental use	3,713		4	2,295
711.8750	Electrical (including electronic) physical analysis equipment, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	3,661		163	959
475.4580	Lubricating oils, n.s.p.f., except white mineral oils	3,337		2,905	1,852
250.0284	Wood pulp, special alpha and dissolving grades	3,271			2,101
	Total	885,084		575,925	318,813
	Total, U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R.	931,832		681,747	349,334

1/ Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

2/ For statistical reporting purposes, Schedule B item 480.1000 was created effective with July 1985 export statistics as a summation of Schedule B items 480.2500 through 480.9500; thus, the April-June 1985 figure presented here for Schedule B item 480.1000 represents exports under items 480.2500 through 480.9500 during that period.

Source: 2/ Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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

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

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986		April-June--	
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1985	1986
605.2020	Gold bullion, refined	\$153,905	\$219		\$153,808
480.6540	Anhydrous ammonia	48,589	25,562		22,783
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s.	38,063	18,571		16,492
475.0535	Crude petroleum, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I. (heavy fuel oils)	20,874	19,700		20,874
605.0270	Rhodium	10,987	3,103		3,367
605.0260	Palladium	10,766	7,143		5,116
618.1000	Aluminum waste and scrap	8,484	1,721		4,006
401.7415	Ortho-xylene	8,056	2,489		1,108
169.3700	Vodka, not over 1 gallon, valued not over \$7.75 per gallon	4,130	1,265		2,268
605.0710	Semimanufactured platinum, not gold-plated or silver-plated	3,727	-		132
124.1045	Sable furskins, whole, undressed	3,042	793		670
475.0510	Crude petroleum and crude shale oil, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I.	2,931	-		2,931
618.0650	Aluminum, other than uniform circular cross-section throughout its length, not in coil	2,189	-		1,692
605.0750	Semimanufactured palladium, not gold-plated or silver-plated	2,074	656		790
605.0220	Platinum sponge, unwrought	2,054	283		247
606.3546	Ferrosilicon, containing 30 to 60 percent by weight of silicon, not containing over 2 percent by weight of magnesium	1,843	1,928		1,117
169.3800	Vodka, in containers holding not over 1 gallon, valued over \$7.75 per gallon	1,416	613		754
401.7420	Para-xylene	1,131	-		1,131
423.0030	Rare-earth oxides	1,000	134		315
401.6400	Pseudocumene	970	635		360
	Total	326,230	84,817		239,960
	Total, U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.	340,659	127,774		247,569

1/ Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

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

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

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

Schedule B No.	Description	April-June--	
		Jan.-June 1986	1985 1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	\$59,198	\$10,184
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	48,220	-
660.3040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam turbines	32,690	4,574
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	29,438	20,784
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal	22,171	8,630
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	21,322	2/ 10,277
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal	14,562	-
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity	13,836	875
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	11,452	9,207
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity	7,768	9,418
692.3350	Tractors, wheel type, new, n.s.p.f., suitable for agricultural use, at least 160 horsepower but less than 180 horsepower	7,106	5,504
475.0760	Heavy fuel oils, having a Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees Fahrenheit of more than 125 seconds	6,826	-
521.3148	Coal coke, commercially suitable for use as a fuel	5,368	-
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s.	4,303	4
416.5500	Inorganic acids, n.s.p.f.	2,859	469
692.3160	Tracklaying tractors, new, with a net engine horsepower rating of 345 horsepower and over	2,851	-
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity	2,581	-
818.8000	Shipments valued \$10,000 and under, not identified by kind	2,489	663
664.0588	Parts, n.e.s., of excavating machinery, n.e.s.	2,406	1,960
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors	2,353	848
	Total	299,796	83,398
	Total, U.S. exports to Eastern Europe	400,614	140,806

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

2/ For statistical reporting purposes, Schedule B item 480.1000 was created effective with July 1985 export statistics as a summation of Schedule B items 480.2500 through 480.9500; thus, the April-June 1985 figure presented here for Schedule B item 480.1000 represents exports under items 480.2500 through 480.9500 during that period.

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

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

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

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	1985	April-June--
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
475.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f. in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas	\$180,221	\$72,384	\$101,135
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	69,629	30,664	35,174
407.1610	Mixtures n.s.p.f. of industrial organic chemicals	42,932	-	-
475.3500	Naphthas derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof (except motor fuel)	34,964	62,481	4,919
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s.	25,061	5,350	7,839
618.0200	Aluminum, other than alloys of aluminum	23,396	-	23,396
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household	12,766	6,281	7,136
692.3295	Parts of motor vehicles, n.s.p.f.	10,709	2/	4,290
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness	9,538	20,199	8,486
412.0200	Autonomic drugs, except alkaloids and their derivatives, provided for in the Chemical Appendix to Tariff Schedules	9,519	-	4,585
170.2800	Cigarette leaf tobacco, not stemmed, leaf, oriental or Turkish type, not over 8.5 inches in length	8,022	4,011	4,763
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets	7,363	1,480	263
480.6510	Ammonium nitrate	6,633	3,480	1,704
110.4740	Pollock blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds	6,307	1,514	2,545
475.0535	Crude petroleum, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I. (heavy fuel oils)	5,921	-	5,921
480.6550	Nitrogen solution	5,734	804	4,546
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard	5,461	2,984	1,530
618.2563	Aluminum sheets and strip, not clad, n.s.p.f.	4,996	590	1,721
165.1500	Apple and pear juice, not containing over 1 percent alcohol	4,609	1,723	833
360.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot of wool	4,529	3/ 2,376	1,610
	Total	478,308	216,320	222,397
	Total, U.S. imports from Eastern Europe	729,024	394,819	344,986

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

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

3/ TSUSA item 360.1200 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 360.1515. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 360.1515.

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

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

Table B-9.--Leading items exported to Albania, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June	April-June
		1986	1985
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal	\$3,276	\$1,345
685.2720	Transceivers, not handheld, other than citizens band (CB), for frequencies over 30 MHz but not over 400 MHz, n.e.s	38	-
685.2740	Antennas n.s.p.f	32	-
685.4075	Tape recorders and dictation recording and transcribing machines, n.s.p.f., and parts of such machines	6	-
712.1560	Parts of instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations	1	-
270.4040	Books, n.s.p.f	1	-
	Total	3,353	1,345
	Total, U.S. exports to Albania	3,353	3,382

86

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

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



Table B-10.--Leading items imported from Albania, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June	April-June--
		1986	1985
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
161.9400	Sage, unground	\$837	\$309
384.8210	Women's, girls', or infants' jogging, warm-up, and similar athletic jackets, of man-made fibers, knit, not ornamented	8	1/
384.8243	Women's, girls', or infants' jogging, warm-up, and similar athletic trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., man-made fibers, knit	2	2/
	Total	847	309
	Total, U.S. imports from Albania	847	664

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

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

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

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

Table B-11.--Leading items exported to Bulgaria, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June	April-June--
		1986	1985 1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	\$22,295	-
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity	11,311	-
175.6100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	9,708	-
475.0760	Heavy fuel oils, having a Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees Fahrenheit of more than 125 seconds	-	-
521.3148	Coal coke, commercially suitable for use as a fuel	6,826	-
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal	5,368	-
486.6900	Agricultural insecticide preparations, n.s.p.f.	2,988	-
521.3120	Bituminous coal, n.e.s.	2,168	592
170.3320	Flue-cured cigarette leaf filler tobacco, stemmed	1,561	-
724.4575	Magnetic recording discs suitable for use with computers, prepared but not recorded	1,414	3
170.3340	Burley cigarette leaf filler tobacco, stemmed	904	-
486.8900	Herbicide preparations, n.e.s.	711	-
486.2800	Organophosphorus insecticides, other than methyl parathion	635	-
661.7640	Parts of centrifuges	631	-
486.1400	Plant growth regulators, not artificially mixed	428	283
175.5140	Sunflower seed, other than confectionery	394	-
649.5040	Rock drilling bits, core bits, and reamers, other than percussion rock drill bits	390	88
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	386	473
711.8750	Electrical (including electronic) physical analysis equipment, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	373	80
712.5045	Equipment n.s.p.f. for testing electrical, radio, and communications circuits	359	1
	Total	69,281	1,519
	Total, U.S. exports to Bulgaria	75,066	9,104
			1,000 dollars
			1,000 dollars

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

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

Table B-12.--Leading items imported from Bulgaria, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June	April-June--
		1986	1985
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
170.2800	Cigarette leaf tobacco, not stemmed, leaf, oriental or Turkish type, not over 8.5 inches in length	\$8,022	\$4,011
475.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f. in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas	1,650	-
437.3000	Antibiotics, natural and not artificially mixed	1,953	-
117.6700	Pecorino cheeses, in original loaves, not suitable for grating	682	662
676.0560	Typewriters, nonelectric, nonautomatic, other than portable	631	326
167.3005	Red wine not over 14 percent alcohol, valued not over \$4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon	273	115
253.0500	Handmade paper, not impregnated, coated, surface-colored, embossed, ruled, lined, printed, or decorated	246	-
167.3015	White wine not over 14 percent alcohol, valued not over \$4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon	201	95
114.4557	Shrimp, raw, peeled	190	-
682.9500	Primary cells and primary batteries, and parts thereof	170	263
461.3500	Perfumes, colognes and toilet waters containing alcohol	100	-
685.0855	Television apparatus n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	88	-
167.3045	Still wine produced from grapes, not over 14 percent alcohol, in one gallon containers, valued over \$4 per gallon, white	75	125
546.6020	Glass tumblers, goblets, and other stemware n.s.p.f., valued over \$0.30 but not over \$3 each	67	13
384.8073	Women's or girls' knit sweaters, of man-made fibers, not ornamented	66	1/12
384.7205	Women's, girls', or infants' wool coats n.s.p.f., 3/4-length or longer, valued over \$4 per pound, not ornamented, not knit	66	2/
514.6500	Marble, breccia, and onyx slabs, rubbed or polished in whole or in part	60	-
384.6530	Women's, girls', or infants' wool coats n.s.p.f., valued not over \$4 per pound, not ornamented, not knit	60	3/
167.3030	Red wine over 14 percent alcohol valued over \$4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon	58	60
384.2850	Women's cotton sweaters, knit, not ornamented	56	4/16
	Total	13,716	5,699
	Total, U.S. imports from Bulgaria	15,160	9,713
1/	TSUSA item 384.8073 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.8073. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 383.8073		
2/	TSUSA item 384.7205 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.7205. There were no imports from Bulgaria under item 383.7205 during April-June 1985.		
3/	TSUSA item 384.6530 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.6530. Imports from Bulgaria under item 383.6530 during April-June 1985 totaled \$405.		
4/	TSUSA item 384.2850 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.2750. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 383.2750.		

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

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

Table B-13.--Leading items exported to Cuba, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	1985	April-June-- 1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity	\$573	\$62	\$304
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	140	109	129
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500	59	13	35
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity	40	7	13
	Total	813	191	481
	Total, U.S. exports to Cuba	813	191	481

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

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

Table B-14.--Leading items imported from Cuba, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

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

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

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

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

Table B-15.--Leading items exported to Czechoslovakia, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June	April-June--
		1986	1985
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	\$7,891	\$4,538
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	7,259	1/ 5,454
692.3160	Tracklaying tractors, new, with a net engine horsepower rating of 345 horsepower and over	2,851	-
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing	1,221	742
170.4300	Leaf tobacco, n.e.s.	932	1,185
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s.	609	4
685.6043	Radio navigational aid apparatus (except radar), designed for use in civil aircraft	423	-
207.0035	Wooden pencil slats	389	97
710.1014	Gyroscopic and magnetic compasses designed for use in civil aircraft, and parts thereof	357	-
678.5090	Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	314	16
666.2510	Meat- and poultry-processing machinery and equipment and parts thereof	296	-
404.1870	Alcohols, phenols, and their derivatives, n.s.p.f.	252	20
404.3940	Nitrogen function compounds n.s.p.f., and their derivatives	247	-
124.1527	Muskkrat furskins, whole, not dressed	243	-
670.0735	Machines n.s.p.f. used in preparation of natural or man-made fibers, and textile machines n.s.p.f. for producing yarns	232	-
423.1090	Inorganic chemical compounds, n.s.p.f.	186	1
540.4200	Glass rods, tubes, and tubing	178	1
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500	172	84
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity	153	-
666.0042	Combiners, other than self-propelled	151	-
	Total	24,358	12,141
	Total, U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia	28,906	16,993

1/ For statistical reporting purposes, Schedule B item 480.1000 was created effective with July 1985 export statistics as a summation of Schedule B items 480.2500 through 480.9500; thus, the April-June 1985 figure presented here for Schedule B item 480.1000 represents exports under items 480.2500 through 480.9500 during that period.

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

Note. 2/ Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-16.--Leading items imported from Czechoslovakia, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986		April-June--	
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1985	1986
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets	\$6,218	\$1,003		\$263
692.3406	Agricultural tractors, power takeoff horsepower of 40 or more but less than 80	1,926	34		870
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	1,528	489		686
700.2946	Leather work footwear n.s.p.f., welt, valued over \$6.80 per pair	1,454	1/		339
692.3415	Riding tractors suitable for agricultural use, wheel type	1,343	1,060		1,184
607.1700	Wire rods, of iron or steel, not tempered or treated, valued over 4 cents per pound	1,163	3,318		734
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard	1,146	608		325
700.3552	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f., for men	1,125	2/		588
605.0220	Platinum sponge, unwrought	1,097	-		1,097
437.3000	Antibiotics, natural and not artificially mixed	1,059	185		592
741.3000	Beads, bugles, and spangles, n.e.s.	972	365		548
772.5138	Truck and bus tires, other than radial	927	336		396
741.3500	Imitation gemstones, except imitation gemstone beads	889	337		428
999.9500	Formal and informal entries, \$250 and under, estimated	663	326		273
546.6020	Glass tumblers, goblets, and other stemware n.s.p.f., valued over \$0.30 but not over \$3 each	612	299		260
727.1500	Furniture and parts, of bentwood	575	283		312
700.3522	Leather athletic footwear n.s.p.f., for men, youths, and boys	446	3/		128
772.5112	Passenger car tires, other than radial	444	138		280
610.3925	Oil well casing, other than alloy steel, seamless	438	-		-
730.1900	Pistols and revolvers n.s.p.f., valued over \$8 each	436	2		436
	Total	24,461	8,782		9,739
	Total, U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia	39,743	20,685		17,218

1/ TSUSA item 700.2946, along with TSUSA item 700.2942, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.2940.  
 2/ TSUSA item 700.3552, along with TSUSA item 700.3548, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.3550.  
 3/ TSUSA item 700.3522, along with TSUSA item 700.3517, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.3515.

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

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

Table B-17.--Leading items exported to East Germany, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	April-June 1985	April-June 1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	\$10,347	-	-
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal	4,919	-	-
722.9540	Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures), other than microfilm and microfiche equipment	715	-	-
145.4300	Shelled almonds, not blanched	649	-	-
678.5065	Machines n.s.p.f. for production and assembly of semiconductor devices, diodes, transistors, and circuits, and parts	614	-	-
106.9200	Swine (pork) livers, fresh, chilled or frozen	541	423	-
145.6100	Almonds, prepared or preserved, whether shelled or not shelled	536	-	-
300.3021	Cotton linters, n.e.s.	509	453	-
670.7600	Parts of machines suitable for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments	458	-	75
694.4043	Single engine nonmilitary airplanes, new, other than rotary wing	279	-	-
474.2824	Lithographic and offset printing inks, other than news ink	271	-	-
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500	201	2	84
694.6507	Parts designed for use in civil aircraft, n.e.s.	187	-	5
184.6620	Fresh, chilled, or frozen meat, including meat offal, not fit for human consumption (animal feed)	184	-	-
124.1558	Furskins, whole, not dressed, n.s.p.f.	149	-	72
685.8017	Fixed electrical capacitor chips, ceramic	134	1	91
106.9400	Edible swine (pork) offal, fresh, chilled or frozen, other than livers	120	52	41
433.1095	Chemical mixtures and preparations, n.s.p.f.	119	-	119
711.8710	Electrical (including electronic) chemical analysis equipment, and parts thereof	119	31	109
771.4300	Film, strips, and sheets of polyvinyl polymers and copolymers	118	50	30
	Total	21,167	1,010	3,207
	Total, U.S. exports to East Germany	22,107	4,360	3,674

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

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

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



Table B-18.--Leading items imported from East Germany, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986		April-June--	
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1985	1986
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s.	\$9,907	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
772.5109	Passenger car tires, radial	2,541		2,549	\$5,281
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude	2,253		1,652	2,549
607.8360	Sheets of iron or steel, not clad, pickled or cold rolled, not annealed and having a minimum yield point of 40,000 P.S.I.	2,201		398	1,338
709.6320	Apparatus for medical or dental use and parts thereof	2,065		-	2,185
401.1000	Benzene	1,134		-	6
480.6510	Ammonium nitrate	1,116		-	1,134
772.5112	Passenger car tires, other than radial	1,038		771	1,116
494.2000	Montan wax	957		407	484
668.5060	Parts of printing presses	861		1,160	413
772.5136	Truck and bus tires, radial	852		213	569
608.1310	Sheets n.s.p.f. of iron or steel, zinc coated or plated, painted; or varnished, valued over 10 cents per pound	598		-	586
772.5138	Truck and bus tires, other than radial	596		233	598
772.5127	Radial tires for light trucks	541		276	254
772.5129	Tires for light trucks, other than radials	522		251	358
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness	466		3,364	334
607.1700	Wire rods, of iron or steel, not tempered or treated, valued over 4 cents per pound	440		-	466
725.0320	Grand pianos	409		114	440
709.1770	Electro-surgical apparatus, n.s.p.f.	402		19	221
674.3584	Shearing machines, punching machines, and combination shearing and punching machines, with numerical controls or facings	392		-	-
	Total	29,291		11,409	392
	Total, U.S. imports from East Germany	42,556		22,722	17,130
					22,494

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

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

Table B-19.--Leading items exported to Hungary, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986		April-June--	
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1985	1986
692.3350	Tractors, wheel type, new, n.s.p.f., suitable for agricultural use, at least 160 horsepower but less than 180 horsepower	\$7,106	\$5,504		\$7,106
540.4200	Glass rods, tubes, and tubing	1,835	562		746
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors	1,810	300		724
435.3300	Corticosteroids, n.s.p.f. (bulk)	1,616	-		1,152
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity	1,285	875		784
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	1,283	275		624
711.8750	Electrical (including electronic) physical analysis equipment, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	946	156		936
486.2800	Organophosphorus insecticides, other than methyl parathion	881	39		-
170.8140	Smoking tobacco, in bulk	857	-		857
640.3820	Metal tanks having a capacity over 75 gallons, for industrial plants or other storage or manufacturing uses	750	-		-
170.5100	Unmanufactured tobacco, n.s.p.f., including stems, trimmings, scraps, cuttings and siftings	737	-		-
121.5726	Bovine glove and garment leather, other than rough, russet, and crust, n.s.p.f.	558	361		273
444.1210	Polyamide resins, nylon type	468	118		181
191.1520	Bull semen (bovine)	466	9		-
123.0000	Whole skins of sheep and lamb, not dressed, if suitable for use as furs	457	581		-
423.1090	Inorganic chemical compounds, n.s.p.f.	439	174		183
660.9430	Centrifugal pumps, single-stage-single-suction, close-coupled, with discharge outlet under 2 inches in diameter	428	51		221
772.5900	Tubes, of rubber or plastics, for tires designed for tractors or for agricultural or horticultural machinery or implements	416	281		373
710.2820	Electrical (including electronic) geophysical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof	415	251		233
662.6055	Mechanical appliances n.s.p.f. for projecting, dispersing, or spraying liquids or powders, and parts thereof	398	-		398
	Total	23,149	9,538		14,791
	Total, U.S. exports to Hungary	34,921	18,658		21,401

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

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

Table B-20.--Leading items imported from Hungary, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	April-June--	
		Jan.-June 1986	1985
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	\$15,795	\$8,291
692.3295	Parts of motor vehicles, n.s.p.f.	10,372	1/
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household	9,871	5,114
412.0200	Autonomic drugs, except alkaloids and their derivatives, provided for in the Chemical Appendix to Tariff Schedules	9,519	-
165.1500	Apple and pear juice, not containing over 1 percent alcohol	4,609	1,643
618.2563	Aluminum sheets and strip, not clad, n.s.p.f.	3,901	551
700.4544	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f., for women, over \$2.50 per pair	2,371	2/
107.3040	Bacon, not boned and cooked	1,599	709
688.4280	Electrical articles and electrical parts of articles, n.s.p.f.	1,462	757
692.3460	Parts for agricultural tractors	1,115	516
772.5136	Truck and bus tires, radial	931	354
607.6610	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, in coils	909	1,325
381.8311	Men's suit-type coats and jackets, of wool, valued over \$4 per pound, not ornamented, not knit	869	3/ 254
381.9568	Men's or boys' suits n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	816	4/ 293
644.1200	Aluminum foil, not backed or cut to shape, over .00035 inch in thickness, valued over 55 cents per pound	808	467
411.2400	Sulfamethazine	795	492
686.9040	Tungsten halogen and other lamps using halogen regenerative cycle	761	20
186.1560	Feathers, n.s.p.f.	720	332
730.1900	Pistols and revolvers n.s.p.f., valued over \$8 each	640	3
680.3938	Tapered roller bearings and parts, cone assemblies imported separately	615	233
	Total	68,479	21,354
	Total, U.S. imports from Hungary	104,008	50,510

1/ TSUSA item 692.3295, along with TSUSA item 692.3288, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 692.3290.  
 2/ TSUSA item 700.4544, along with TSUSA item 700.4542, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.4540.  
 3/ TSUSA item 381.8311 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.8311. The value reported for  
 April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 379.8311.  
 4/ TSUSA item 381.9568 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.9568. The value reported for  
 April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 379.9568.

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

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

Table B-21.--Leading items exported to Mongolia, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	April-June 1985	April-June 1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
664.0507	Coal cutting machines, continuous mining machines, and long-wall mining machines			
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500	\$36		
712.1520	Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations	6	1	
709.0900	Bougies, catheters, drains, and sondes, and parts thereof	5		
709.3000	Medical, dental, surgical, and veterinary instruments and apparatus, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	3		
	Total	2		
	Total, U.S. exports to Mongolia	51	1	5
		51	14	5

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

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

Table B-22.--Leading items imported from Mongolia, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	1985	April-June--
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
306.4192	Camel hair, in the grease or washed, not sorted	\$503	\$3	\$291
306.6200	Cashmere goat hair, and like hair of other animals, in the grease or washed, sorted	129	571	-
138.0540	Frozen broccoli	9	-	9
240.0340	Softwood veneers n.s.p.f., whether or not face finished, not reinforced or backed with paper or other flexible material	4	-	4
384.9152	Women's coats n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	3	1/	3
384.9129	Infants' blouses and shirts n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	2	2/	2
222.6000	Articles, n.s.p.f., of unspun fibrous vegetable materials of one or more of the materials bamboo, rattan, willow, or chip	1	-	1
381.9510	Men's suit-type coats and jackets, of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	1	3/	1
384.9425	Women's dresses n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	1	4/	1
	Total	652	574	311
	Total, U.S. imports from Mongolia	652	1,187	311

1/ TSUSA item 384.9152 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.9052. There were no imports from Mongolia under item 383.9052 during April-June 1985.  
 2/ TSUSA item 384.9129 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.9029. There were no imports from Mongolia under item 383.9029 during April-June 1985.  
 3/ TSUSA item 381.9510 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.9510. There were no imports from Mongolia under item 379.9510 during April-June 1985.  
 4/ TSUSA item 384.9425 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.9225. There were no imports from Mongolia under item 383.9225 during April-June 1985.

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

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

Table B-23.--Leading items exported to North Korea, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June	April-June--	
		1986	1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
	Total, U.S. exports to North Korea-----	-	-	-

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

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

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June	April-June--	
		1986	1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
	Total, U.S. imports from North Korea-----	-	27	-

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

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

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986		April-June--	
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1985	1986
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	\$12,051	1,752		\$5,435
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	11,452	9,207		5,052
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity	7,033	9,281		5,442
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	3,074	6,663		327
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity	2,581	-		2,581
818.8000	Shipments valued \$10,000 and under, not identified by kind	2,098	446		1,072
664.0588	Parts, n.e.s., of excavating machinery, n.e.s.	2,056	1,930		1,552
170.3340	Burley cigarette leaf filler tobacco, stemmed	1,552	-		1,552
170.6500	Cigarettes	1,542	979		1,299
461.2500	Perfumes, colognes, and toilet waters	1,257	248		1,257
176.5260	Soybean oil, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	1,163	1,362		1,163
115.5020	Nonfat dry milk, donated for relief or charity	1,042	843		1,042
309.4242	Polyester fibers. (in noncontinuous form)	1,009	499		245
416.5500	Inorganic acids, n.s.p.f.	972	2		968
818.4000	Used wearing apparel and other used articles, of textile materials, exported in bulk	860	807		522
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity	810	162		347
709.1620	Electro-medical therapeutic apparatus, n.s.p.f.	673	13		451
678.5090	Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	652	33		28
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity	635	15		81
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s.	579	-		450
	Total	53,090	33,243		30,128
	Total, U.S. exports to Poland	73,088	49,390		40,625

1/ For statistical reporting purposes, Schedule B item 480.1000 was created effective with July 1985 export statistics as a summation of Schedule B items 480.2500 through 480.9500; thus, the April-June 1985 figure presented here for Schedule B item 480.1000 represents exports under items 480.2500 through 480.9500 during that period.

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

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



Table B-26.---Leading items imported from Poland, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June	April-June--	
		1986	1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	\$51,005	\$21,688	\$25,401
110.4740	Pollock blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds	6,307	1,514	2,545
335.9500	Moven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard	2,823	1,729	824
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household	2,592	948	1,457
493.1200	Casein	2,558	806	1,326
609.8041	Channels of iron or steel other than alloy, having a maximum cross-sectional dimension of 3 inches or more, not advanced	1,854	-	1,419
727.1500	Furniture and parts, of bentwood	1,751	852	836
646.2622	Brads, nails, spikes, staples, and tacks, of iron or steel, smooth shank, 1 inch or more in length, not coated or plated	1,642	978	1,161
692.3510	Track-laying tractors (including half-track), not used for agricultural use	1,360	1,493	-
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets	1,145	476	-
608.1330	Sheets of iron or steel, valued over 10 cents per pound, zinc coated, not having a minimum yield point of 40,000 P.S.I.	1,113	-	929
700.3552	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f., for men	1,079	1/	450
381.8359	Men's or boys' wool suits n.s.p.f., valued over \$4 per pound, not ornamented, not knit	984	2/ 486	479
700.4544	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f., for women, over \$2.50 per pair	983	3/	798
692.1090	Motor vehicles n.s.p.f., for the transport of persons or articles	974	498	546
146.7630	Strawberries in containers holding more than 40 ounces	967	502	414
170.3210	Cigarette leaf tobacco n.s.p.f., not stemmed, flue-cured	947	-	947
110.4710	Cod blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds	887	873	887
660.9200	Fuel injection pumps	696	200	266
170.3510	Cigarette leaf tobacco, stemmed, flue-cured	681	4/	358
	Total	82,346	33,044	41,043
	Total, U.S. imports from Poland	109,905	52,523	54,919

1/ TSUSA item 700.3552, along with TSUSA item 700.3548, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.3550.

2/ TSUSA item 381.8359 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.8359. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 379.8359.

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

4/ TSUSA item 170.3510, along with TSUSA item 170.3520, was created on July 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 170.3500.

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

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

Table B-27.--Leading items exported to Romania, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	April-June--	
		Jan.-June 1986	1985 1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	\$49,489	\$7,795
660.3040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam turbines	32,690	4,574
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal	22,171	8,630
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	16,804	8,835
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	15,578	-
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal	6,655	-
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s.	2,884	-
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	2,013	1/ 4,072
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f.	2,001	935
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines	1,516	5
486.8900	Herbicide preparations, n.e.s.	1,497	630
416.5500	Inorganic acids, n.s.p.f.	1,487	467
404.0580	Hydrocarbons, except derivatives, n.e.s.	1,439	1,118
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity	1,083	-
486.0900	Fungicides, unmixed, n.s.p.f.	1,046	-
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity	735	137
177.5640	Tallow, inedible	729	-
710.2820	Electrical (including electronic) geophysical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof	589	-
433.1035	Compound catalyst preparations, other than of nickel	539	-
446.1521	Polychloroprene (neoprene) synthetic rubber	361	388
	Total	161,306	37,587
	Total, U.S. exports to Romania	166,526	42,301
			1,000 dollars
			\$19,097
			16,595
			8,138
			8,444
			-
			-
			468
			-
			796
			20
			-
			1,487
			456
			-
			420
			-
			589
			-
			361
			56,870
			58,966

1/ For statistical reporting purposes, Schedule B item 480.1000 was created effective with July 1985 export statistics as a summation of Schedule B items 480.2500 through 480.9500; thus, the April-June 1985 figure presented here for Schedule B item 480.1000 represents exports under items 480.2500 through 480.9500 during that period.

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

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

Table B-28.--Leading items imported from Romania, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1986	April-June 1985	April-June 1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
475.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f. in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas	\$178,452	\$72,384	\$99,367
407.1610	Mixtures n.s.p.f. of industrial organic chemicals	42,932	-	-
475.3500	Naphthas derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof (except motor fuel)	34,964	62,481	4,919
618.0200	Aluminum, other than alloys of aluminum	23,365	-	23,365
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s.	15,153	5,350	2,558
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness	8,162	12,653	7,110
475.0535	Crude petroleum, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I. (heavy fuel oils)	5,921	-	5,921
480.6550	Nitrogen solution	5,543	804	4,356
480.6510	Ammonium nitrate	5,517	3,480	588
360.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot of wool	4,404	1/ 2,369	1,596
706.1310	Brief cases, school bags, photographic equipment bags, camera cases, and like containers and cases n.s.p.f., of leather	3,248	2,292	1,901
727.3535	Tables n.s.p.f., of wood	2,571	710	1,405
310.5049	Yarns wholly of noncontinuous man-made fibers, plied, of acrylic	2,376	1,519	1,369
381.9568	Men's or boys' suits n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	2,351	2/ 388	646
381.3905	Men's or boys' jogging, warm-up, and similar athletic jackets, of cotton, knit, not ornamented	2,335	3/ 1,252	1,694
680.3712	Ball bearings, radial ball bearings, outside diameter over 30-millimeters but not over 52-millimeters	2,295	1,240	1,079
429.3400	Perchloroethylene	2,213	1,131	1,382
445.4600	Polyvinyl chloride resins	2,150	2,365	1,599
727.2900	Chairs n.s.p.f., of wood	1,952	1,334	677
381.9035	Men's knit sweaters, of man-made fibers, not ornamented	1,744	4/ 1,179	1,275
	Total	347,648	172,931	162,805
	Total, U.S. imports from Romania	417,652	238,664	192,909

1/ TSUSA item 360.1200 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 360.1515. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 360.1515.

2/ TSUSA item 381.9568 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.9568. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 379.9568.

3/ TSUSA item 381.3905 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.3905. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 379.3905.

4/ TSUSA item 381.9035 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.9035. The value reported for April-June 1985 reflects imports under item 379.9035.

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

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

Table B-29.--Leading items exported to Vietnam, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	April-June--	
		Jan.-June 1986	1985 1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity		\$5,992
386.1110	Tents and tarpaulins, of cotton	\$12,222	
818.4000	Used wearing apparel and other used articles, of textile materials, exported in bulk	269	
772.0400	Household articles n.s.p.f., of rubber or plastics	236	
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity	214	15
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500	176	20
818.3500	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity	74	
818.8000	Shipments valued \$10,000 and under, not identified by kind	63	
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity	48	9
795.0000	Nonenumerated products	46	
270.4040	Books, n.s.p.f.	20	40
	Total	1	
	Total, U.S. exports to Vietnam	13,369	4,753
		13,369	4,953

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

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

Table B-30.--Leading items imported from Vietnam, by TSUSA items, January-June 1986, April-June 1985, and April-June 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June	April-June--
		1986	1985 1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
320.2927	Printcloth, wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not napped and not of yarns of different colors, of number 29		
384.5234	Women's and girls' cotton playsuits, washsuits, sunsuits, and similar apparel n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit	\$31	
384.9000	Women's trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	27	1/
	Total	13	2/
	Total, U.S. imports from Vietnam	72	13

1/ TSUSA item 384.5234 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.5034. There were no imports from Vietnam under item 383.5034 during April-June 1985.

2/ TSUSA item 384.9000 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.9070. There were no imports from Vietnam under item 383.9070 during April-June 1985.

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

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



## GLOSSARY

Abbreviation	Full wording
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CCC	Commodity Credit Corporation (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
CCL	Commodity Control List
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
COCOM	Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls
CPE	Centrally planned economy
EAA	Export Administration Act of 1979 (United States)
EC	European Community
EXIMBANK	Export-Import Bank of the United States
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization (United Nations)
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GNP	Gross national product
GSP	Generalized System of Preferences
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LTFV	Less than fair value
MFA	Multifiber Arrangement
MFN	Most-favored-nation
NME's	Nonmarket economy countries
OEA	Office of Export Administration (U.S. Department of Commerce)
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
QGL	Qualified General License
SCE	State-controlled economy
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
	MSIC: SIC-based import product groupings
	OSIC: SIC-based domestic manufactured output categories
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
	SITC categories are defined as follows:
	1-digit SITC: Section
	2-digit SITC: Division
	3-digit SITC: Group
	4-digit SITC: Subgroup
	5-digit SITC: Item
TSUSA	Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated
USC	United States Code
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USITC	U.S. International Trade Commission



INDEX

Each Quarterly Report to the Congress and the Trade Policy Committee on Trade between the United States and the Nonmarket Economy Countries contains:

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

Other subjects covered periodically or on an irregular basis are listed below. All page numbers refer to the official USITC publication, with the exception of Report No. 4. Page numbers for that report refer to the copy published by the U.S. Government Printing Office.

Aircraft and aircraft components: U.S. exports to China; No. 37, pp. 56-57; No. 41, pp. 52-53

Albania: U.S. exports and imports, annual; No. 1, pp. 42-43 (incl. table); No. 5, p. 57; No. 9, p. 72; No. 13, pp. 52-53; No. 17, pp. 70-71; No. 21, p. 80; No. 25, pp. 111-113; No. 29, p. 119

Alcoholic beverages: see Vodka

Aluminum:

U.S. exports and imports; No. 8, pp. 34-37 (incl. table)  
 U.S. imports; No. 14, pp. 26-30 (incl. table)  
 U.S. exports to China; No. 37, p. 56

Ammonia:

U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 16, pp. 26-32 (incl. tables); No. 20, p. 20; No. 21, pp. 27-28; No. 33, p. 72; No. 37, p. 75; No. 40, pp. 70-72  
 U.S. imports from China; No. 34, p. 34; No. 41, p. 78

Animal and vegetable products:

see also Down and feathers, Hides and skins, Mushrooms, and Rabbit meat  
 U.S. imports; No. 6, pp. 17-21 (incl. table)

Antidumping investigations: No. 42, pp. 41-45 (incl. table); No. 43, pp. 39-41 (incl. table); No. 44, pp. 39-43 (incl. table); No. 45, pp. 54-57 (incl. table); No. 46, pp. 34-36 (incl. table); No. 47, pp. 38-40 (incl. table)

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

Apparel: see Textile and textile products

Artificial flowers: U.S. imports from China and the U.S. market; No. 44, 112 pp. 62-69

Asian Development Bank (ADB): China joins; No. 46, pp. 33-34

Aspirin: U.S. imports; No. 6, p. 33

Barium chloride and barium carbonate: U.S. imports from China; No. 37, pp. 46-47; No. 40, pp. 60-61; No. 41, p. 48

Bicycles: U.S. imports; No. 6, p. 50

Bulgaria: U.S. exports and imports, annual; No. 1, pp. 39-41 (incl. table); No. 5, pp. 53-55 (incl. table); No. 9, pp. 66-70, (incl. table); No. 13, pp. 49-52 (incl. table); No. 17, pp. 66-69 (incl. table); No. 21, pp. 75-79 (incl. table); No. 25, pp. 99-103 (incl. table); No. 29, pp. 104-108; No. 41, p. 88

Canned hams: see Hams, canned

Carbon steel wire rod: U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia; No. 38, pp. 52-53; No. 40, pp. 58-59

U.S. imports from Poland; No. 37, pp. 96-97; No. 38, pp. 52--53; No. 40, pp. 58-59

U.S. imports from East Germany; No. 40; p. 59; No. 41, p. 94

Ceramic kitchenware and tableware: U.S. imports from China; No. 31, pp. 40-41; No. 32, pp. 33-34; No. 33, p. 42

Imports from China and the U.S. market; No. 32, pp. 52-60; No. 40, pp. 74-80

Chemical products:

U.S. imports; No. 2, pp. 36-46 (incl. tables); No. 6, pp. 31-36 (incl. table)

U.S. imports from East Germany; No. 17, p. 59

Chicory roots, crude: U.S imports; No. 6, p. 21

China:

Asian Development Bank, China joins; No. 46, pp. 33-34

Economic developments; No. 29, pp. 25-29; No. 33, pp. 33-34; No. 37, pp. 33-34; No. 41, pp. 35-39; No. 45, pp. 59-63

Economic relations with Japan; No. 46, pp. 37-48

Economic relations with Soviet Union; No. 42, pp. 47-51

Eximbank financing; No. 23, pp. 23-25; No. 24, pp. 34-35; No. 26, p. 37;

No. 32, pp. 32-33, No. 33, pp. 36-37; No. 47, p. 34

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, China formally announces intention to rejoin; No. 47, pp. 35-36

International Monetary Fund, China joins; No. 22, p. 65; No. 23, pp. 21-23

Most Favored Nation status; No. 19, p. 19; No. 20, p. 19; No. 22, p. 61;

No. 23, pp. 31-32; No. 27, pp. 50-52; No. 19, p. 30; No. 31, pp. 39-40;

No. 33, pp. 35-36; No. 35, pp. 36-37; No. 37, pp. 39-40; No. 40, pp. 51-53;

No. 41, p. 46; No. 43, pp. 36-37; No. 45, pp. 53-54; No. 47, p. 37

Overseas Private Investment Corporation; No. 23, pp. 25-26; No. 38,

pp. 43, 44; No. 41, p. 44; No. 43, p. 32

Textiles; No. 24, pp. 47-85; No. 26, pp. 45-66; No. 37, pp. 43-45

Textile agreement with the EC; No. 33, p. 44-45; No. 37, p. 50

U.S.-China textile agreement; No. 24, pp. 78-85; No. 36, pp. 43-44; No. 37, pp. 38-39

U.S.-China income tax treaty; No. 38, p. 45; No. 40, p. 51; No. 41, p. 41; No. 47, p. 33

U.S.-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade; No. 38, pp. 43-44; No. 43, p. 32; No. 47, p. 34

U.S.-China Bilateral Agreements; No. 24, pp. 36-38; No. 37, 38-43; No. 41, pp. 40-44; No. 47, pp. 34-35

U.S.-China Joint Economic Committee; No. 24, p. 33; No. 33, pp. 41-42; No. 38, pp. 43, 44; No. 43, p. 35; No. 47, p. 33

U.S.-China textile negotiations; No. 19, p. 20; No. 23, pp. 26-27; No. 24, pp. 78-85; No. 26, p. 40; No. 33, p. 39-40; No. 33, pp. 39-40; No. 34, pp. 26-29; No. 35, pp. 34-35

U.S. exports and imports, annual; No. 1, pp. 10-12 (incl. table); No. 5, pp. 24-29 (incl. table); No. 9, pp. 27-33 (incl. table); No. 13, pp. 19-23 (incl. table); No. 17, pp. 23-30 (incl. table); No. 21, pp. 28-38 (incl. table); No. 25, pp. 33-48 (incl. table); No. 29, pp. 36-43 (incl. table); No. 33, pp. 45-52 (incl. table); No. 37, pp. 31-33 (incl. table) and pp. 50-60; No. 41, pp. 33-60

U.S. export controls; No. 27, pp. 54-56; No. 29, pp. 32-34; No. 33, pp. 38-39; No. 35, pp. 33-36; No. 36, pp. 44-48; No. 37, pp. 35-36

World Bank loan, first to China; No. 27, pp. 52-54

U.S.-China nuclear agreement; No. 44, pp. 37-38, No. 45, pp. 37-40

Chloropicrin: U.S. imports from China; No. 35, p. 40; No. 36, p. 52; No. 37, pp. 45-46; No. 38, pp. 49-50; No. 41, p. 48

Chrome ore:

U.S. imports from Albania; No. 21, p. 80

U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 9, p. 21

Clothespins:

U.S. imports; No. 6, pp. 47-49 (incl. table); No. 28, p. 43

U.S. imports from China; No. 15, p. 16; No. 16, p. 17; No. 17, p. 29

U.S. imports from Poland; No. 15, p. 16; No. 16, p. 17; No. 17, pp. 35-36

U.S. imports from Romania; No. 15, p. 16; No. 16, p. 17

Clothing: see also Textile and textile products

U.S. imports; No. 6, p. 30; No. 8, pp. 25-27 (incl. table)

U.S. imports from China; No. 9, pp. 31-32; No. 33, p. 51; No. 37, pp. 57-59

Coal:

U.S. exports to East Germany; No. 21, p. 68

U.S. exports to Romania; No. 13, p. 35

U.S. exports to Yugoslavia; No. 21, p. 51

U.S. imports from Poland; No. 13, p. 28; No. 17, p. 37; No. 21, p. 46

Cocoa butter: U.S. imports from China; No. 33, p. 52

Commodity Control List (CCL): see Export controls, U.S.

Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC): No. 9, p. 37; No. 5, p. 32; No. 12, p. 24; No. 13, pp. 17-18, p. 26, p. 34; No. 16, p. 12; No. 17, p. 27, p. 34, p. 46, p. 60; No. 21, p. 33, p. 42, p. 53, p. 56; No. 24, pp. 41-42; No. 29, p. 68; No. 36, p. 50; No. 40, p. 51

Computers and computer parts: U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R., No. 23, p. 46.

Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls (COCOM): No. 22, p. 42; No. 23, pp. 28-29; No. 37, p. 36; No. 37, pp. 36 and 67-68; No. 40, pp. 55-57

Copper and copper articles:

U.S. imports from Poland; No. 21, p. 45  
 U.S. imports from Yugoslavia; No. 6, p. 44; No. 7, pp. 45-49 (incl. table);  
 No. 9, p. 40; No. 13, p. 31  
 U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 37, p. 75  
 U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R.; No. 33, p. 69

Cotton: see also Textile and textile products

U.S. exports to China; No. 21, p. 34; No. 26, pp. 45-66; No. 33, p. 46-47;  
 No. 37, pp. 52-53  
 U.S. exports to Hungary; No. 21, p. 73  
 U.S. exports to Romania; No. 21, p. 56  
 U.S. imports; No. 8, pp. 18-24 (incl. tables)  
 U.S. imports from China; No. 6, pp. 26-29 (incl. table); No. 8,  
 pp. 18-24 (incl. table); No. 9, pp. 31-32; No. 24, pp. 63-77

Cotton shop towels:

U.S. imports from China; No. 32, pp. 36-37; No. 33, 42-44; No. 35, p. 4;  
 No. 36, p. 51; No. 37, pp. 43-44

Countervailing duty law, application to NME's: No. 36, pp. 51-52; No. 37,  
 pp. 43-45; No. 38, pp. 52-53; No. 40, pp. 58-59; No. 41, p. 93; No. 44,  
 pp. 33-34; No. 45, pp. 51-52

Cuba: U.S. exports and imports, annual; No. 1, pp. 44-45 (incl. table);  
 No. 5, p. 56; No. 9, p. 71; No. 13, p. 53; No. 17, pp. 70-71; No. 21, p. 81;  
 No. 25, p. 114; No. 29, p. 119

Czechoslovakia:

Membership in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; No. 37, p. 96  
 U.S.-Czechoslovakian financial claims; No. 23, pp. 32-33; No. 29, p. 73  
 U.S. exports and imports, annual; No. 1, pp. 28-31 (incl. table); No. 5,  
 pp. 43-45 (incl. table); No. 9, pp. 53-56 (incl. table); No. 13, pp. 37-41  
 (incl. table); No. 17, pp. 49-54 (incl. table); No. 21, pp. 61-65; No. 25,  
 pp. 94-99; No. 29, pp. 114-118; No. 41, p. 87

Democratic Republic of Germany: see Germany, East

Diamonds: U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 9, p. 21; No. 13, p. 19

Dolls and stuffed toy animals: Imports from China and the U.S. market;  
 No. 40, pp. 87-95

Down and feathers:

U.S. imports; No. 16, pp. 19-25 (incl. tables)  
 U.S. imports from China; No. 13, p. 22; No. 16, pp. 19-25 (incl. tables);  
 No. 17, p. 30; No. 21, p. 37; No. 33, p. 52  
 U.S. imports from Yugoslavia; No. 13, pp. 31-32  
 U.S. imports from China and the U.S. market; No. 44, pp. 62-69

Eastern Europe: No. 29, pp. 64-82; No. 33, pp. 45-89; No. 37, pp. 79-107;  
No. 41, pp. 81-101

Economic developments; No. 45, pp. 72-81

East Germany: see Germany, East

East-West Trade Statistics Monitoring System: Imports from NME's in relation to the U.S. market; No. 31, pp. 43-63 (incl. tables); No. 35, pp. 43-59 (incl. tables); No. 39, pp. 37-51 (incl. tables); No. 43, pp. 43-60; No. 47, pp. 41-60 (incl. tables)

Energy development: No. 30, pp. 31-35

Export Administration, Office of: See also Export controls.

U.S. changes in control status country group designations; No. 23, pp. 29-30; No. 36, p. 44-45

Export controls, Austria: proposed law to support U.S. controls; No. 40, p. 57

Export controls, U.S.: No. 18, p. 19; No. 20, pp. 43-44; No. 21, pp. 9-18; No. 22, pp. 19-59 (incl. tables and figure); No. 23, pp. 27-31, pp. 35-45 (incl. tables); No. 24, p. 35; No. 27, pp. 39-47 and pp. 54-56; No. 30, pp. 25-27; No. 31, pp. 30-33; No. 32, pp. 29-30; No. 29, pp. 32-34; No. 33, pp. 38-39 and pp. 58-59; No. 35, pp. 33-34; No. 36, pp. 44-48; No. 37, pp. 35-36 and 65; No. 38, pp. 46-48, and pp. 55-65; No. 40, pp. 53-55; No. 42, pp. 36-40; No. 43, pp. 37-38; No. 44, pp. 38-39; No. 45, pp. 49-51; No. 46, p. 34

Export credit restraints, OECD: No. 31, pp. 33-35; No. 33, p. 60; No. 37, pp. 66-67

Export-Import Bank (Eximbank) financing:

for China; No. 22, p. 62; No. 23, pp. 23-25; No. 24, pp. 34-35; No. 26, p. 37; No. 32, pp. 32-33; No. 33, pp. 36-37

for Hungary; No. 20, p. 21

for Romania; No. 20, p. 21; No. 27, pp. 48-50; No. 29, pp. 70-71

Feathers: see Down and feathers

Ferroalloys and nonferrous metals: U.S. imports; No. 6, pp. 44-45; No. 7, pp. 37-44 (incl. tables)

U.S. imports from U.S.S.R.; No. 37, pp. 68 and 75; No. 38, pp. 50-51

Fibers, flax and hemp:

U.S. imports; No. 6, p. 24

U.S. manmade fiber exports to China; No. 33, pp. 47-48

Fibers, manmade: U.S. exports to China; No. 26, pp. 58-66; No. 33, p. 47-48; No. 37, p. 54; No. 41, p. 55

Fibrous vegetable materials: U.S. imports from China; No. 6, pp. 23-24

Fireworks: U.S. imports from China; No. 6, pp. 50-51; No. 8, pp. 43-46 (incl. table)

Fishing agreements:

- U.S.-U.S.S.R.; No. 40, pp. 48-49
- U.S.-Poland; No. 40, p. 49; No. 41, p. 72

Flax: see Fibers, flax and hemp

Floor coverings: Imports from China and Romania and the U.S. market; No. 40, pp. 80-87; No. 41, p. 59

Footwear:

- U.S. imports; No. 2, pp. 18-25 (incl. tables); No. 6, pp. 51-52; No. 8, pp. 38-42 (incl. table)
- U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia; No. 21, p. 64
- U.S. imports from Poland; No. 9, p. 34
- U.S. imports from Romania; No. 9, p. 48 No. 11, pp. 17-25 (incl. tables); No. 13, p. 36; No. 21, pp. 58-59
- U.S. imports from Yugoslavia; No. 19, pp. 25-37 (incl. tables)

Foreign Trade Statistics, changes in 1978: No. 14, pp. 16-19

Furniture, wooden: see Wood furniture

Furskins: Lifting of embargo on U.S. imports from China; No. 33, p. 37  
U.S. imports from U.S.S.R.; No. 37, p. 77, Proposal to lift embargo on imports from U.S.S.R., No. 43, p. 33

Gas, natural:

- U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 9, p. 18
- U.S.S.R.-European gas pipeline; No. 28, p. 37-39; No. 32, pp. 29-30; No. 33, pp. 58-59

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT):

- China formally announces intention to rejoin, No. 47, pp. 35-36
- Membership for Hungary; protocols of accession; No. 27, p. 79
- Membership for Poland; protocols of accession; No. 27, pp. 77-79
- Membership for Romania; protocols of accession; No. 27, p. 79
- NME participation in; No. 27, pp. 57-93; No. 29, p. 77; No. 37, pp. 95-96

Generalized System of Preferences (GSP): No. 9, p. 41; No. 13, pp. 36-37; No. 17, p. 42, p. 49; No. 19, p. 19; No. 21, p. 30, p. 48, pp. 60-61; No. 22, p. 65

Germany, East: U.S. exports and imports, annual; No. 1, pp. 32-35 (incl. table); No. 5, pp. 49-52 (incl. table); No. 9, pp. 57-60 (incl. table); No. 13, pp. 41-46 (incl. table); No. 17, pp. 54-60 (incl. table); No. 21, pp. 65-69; No. 25, pp. 85-94 (incl. table); No. 29, pp. 98-103; No. 41, p. 86

Glass and glassware:

- U.S. imports; No. 6, pp. 37-39; No. 8, pp. 28-33 (incl. tables); No. 19, pp. 38-54 (incl. tables)
- U.S. imports from Romania; No. 5, p. 40; No. 9, pp. 15, 49

Gloves: see also Textile and textile products

- U.S. imports from China; No. 13, p. 23; No. 14, p. 14; No. 17, p. 29; No. 36, pp. 78-83

Gold, nonmonetary:

U.S. imports; No. 14, pp. 20-21 (incl. table)

U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 21, p. 25; No. 25, p. 60

Gold coins: U.S. imports from Hungary; No. 1, pp. 36-37; No. 5, p. 46;  
No. 33, p. 74

Golf cars: U.S. imports from Poland; No. 3, p. 16; No. 5, p. 32; No. 21,  
pp. 45-46; No. 23, pp. 33-34

Grain:

U.S. exports; No. 1, p. 13; No. 3, pp. 3-5 (incl. table); No. 4, pp. 2-4  
(incl. table); No. 5, pp. 1-4 (incl. table); No. 6, pp. 1-5 (incl. table);  
No. 7, pp. 8-11 (incl. table); No. 8, pp. 6-8 (incl. table); No. 9,  
pp. 11-13 (incl. tables); No. 12, pp. 11-28 (incl. tables); No. 13, p. 9  
(incl. table); No. 14, p. 10 (incl. table); No. 16, pp. 12-13 (incl.  
table); No. 17, pp. 12-13 (incl. table); No. 18, pp. 11-12 (incl. table);  
No. 19, pp. 14-15 (incl. table); No. 20, pp. 15-16 (incl. table); No. 21,  
p. 9 (incl. table); No. 22, p. 29 (incl. table); No. 23, pp. 5-9, 43-45  
(incl. table); No. 31, pp. 11-15; No. 32, p. 12, pp. 30-32

U.S. exports to Bulgaria; No. 12, p. 28; No. 17, p. 68; No. 21, p. 78

U.S. exports to China; No. 9, pp. 27-29; No. 12, pp. 23-24; No. 15, p. 12;  
No. 17, pp. 26-27; No. 21, p. 33; No. 26, pp. 31-35; No. 32, p. 12;  
No. 33, p. 44 and pp. 45-46; No. 37, pp. 50-52; No. 41, p. 56

U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia; No. 9, p. 53; No. 12, p. 26; No. 17, p. 52;  
No. 21, p. 63

U.S. exports to Eastern Europe; No. 32, p. 12; No. 33, p. 87; No. 41, p. 97

U.S. exports to East Germany; No. 9, pp. 57-59; No. 12, pp. 23-24; No. 13,  
p. 41; No. 17, pp. 56-58; No. 21, pp. 66-68

U.S. exports to Hungary; No. 12, p. 27; No. 21, pp. 71-73

U.S. exports to Poland; No. 5, p. 31; No. 9, p. 36; No. 12, pp. 24-25;  
No. 13, p. 25; No. 17, pp. 33-34 (incl. table); No. 21, p. 41 (incl. table)

U.S. exports to Romania; No. 8, pp. 12-13; No. 9, p. 50; No. 12, p. 28;  
No. 17, pp. 45-46 (incl. table); No. 21, pp. 54-56

U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R.; No. 5, pp. 17-18; No. 9, pp. 11-13 (incl.  
table); No. 12, pp. 19-23 (incl. table); No. 13, p. 17; No. 17, pp. 19-20  
(incl. table); No. 21, pp. 21-23; No. 22, pp. 27-29 (incl. tables);  
No. 23, p. 36; No. 24, pp. 30-32; No. 25, pp. 53-57; No. 27, p. 41;  
No. 28, p. 35-37; No. 32 pp. 30-32; No. 33, p. 60, and pp. 64-66; No. 40,  
pp. 45-46; No. 41, p. 69 and p. 74

U.S. exports to Yugoslavia; No. 12, p. 27; No. 17, p. 41; No. 21, p. 50

Grain agreements:

United States and China; No. 26, pp. 31-35; No. 37, pp. 51-52; No. 41, p. 45  
China and third countries; No. 33, p. 45; No. 37, p. 52

United States and U.S.S.R.; No. 35, pp. 37-39; No. 36, pp. 48-49; No. 40,  
pp. 45-46; No. 41, p. 71; No. 44, pp. 35-37; No. 45, pp. 44-46; No. 47,  
pp. 36-37

Hams, canned:

U.S. imports; No. 6, p. 18; No. 7, pp. 22-28 (incl. tables); No. 23,  
pp. 51-55 (incl. tables); No. 33, p. 88

U.S. imports from Hungary; No. 21, p. 74

U.S. imports from Poland; No. 9, p. 34; No. 13, p. 27; No. 17, p. 35;  
No. 21, p. 43; No. 34, p. 33



Handbags: U.S. imports from China and U.S. market; No. 36, pp. 83-88;  
No. 44, pp. 54-62

Headwear: see also Textile and textile products

U.S. imports; No. 7, pp. 56-59 (incl. table)

U.S. imports from China; No. 6, p. 51

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

Hemp: see Fibers, flax and hemp

Hides and skins: see also Furskins

U.S. exports; No. 12, pp. 28-35 (incl. tables)

U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia; No. 21, p. 63

U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R.; No. 37, p. 72

High-technology items:

U.S. exports to China; No. 36, pp. 44-48; No. 37, pp. 35-38; No. 41, p. 53

U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R.; No. 22, pp. 40-52 (incl. tables); No. 24,  
pp. 38-40; No. 25, p. 59; No. 33, pp. 58-59; No. 37, pp. 65-68 and 73

U.S. exports to NME's and other countries; No. 38, pp. 55-81

Hops: U.S. imports; No. 7, pp. 29-32 (incl. table); No. 33, p. 88

Hungary:

Commodity Credit Corporation credit guarantee; No. 40, p. 51

Economic reforms; No. 30, pp. 43-65

Eximbank financing; No. 20, p. 21

Membership in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; No. 27, p. 79;  
No. 37, p. 96

Most Favored Nation status; No. 17, p. 60; No. 19, pp. 20-21; No. 23,  
pp. 31-32; No. 27, pp. 50-52; No. 29, pp. 72-73; No. 31, pp. 39-40;

No. 35, pp. 36-37; No. 37, pp. 94-95; No. 40, pp. 51-53; No. 41, p. 90;

No. 43, pp. 36-37; No. 45, pp. 53-54; No. 47, p. 37

U.S. exports and imports, annual; No. 1, pp. 36-38 (incl. table); No. 5,  
pp. 46-48 (incl. table); No. 9, pp. 61-65 (incl. table); No. 13, pp. 46-49  
(incl. table); No. 17, pp. 60-66 (incl. table); No. 21, pp. 70-75 (incl.  
table); No. 25, pp. 103-110 (incl. table); No. 29, pp. 108-113

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): China joins; No. 37, pp. 48-49

International Monetary Fund (IMF): China joins; No. 22, p. 65; No. 23,  
pp. 21-23

Iridium: see Platinum group metals

Iron and steel: see also Steel

U.S. imports; No. 2, pp. 26-35 (incl. tables); No. 41, p. 99

U.S. imports from Poland; No. 13, p. 27

Korea, North: U.S. exports and imports, annual; No. 21, p. 81; No. 25,  
p. 114; No. 29, p. 119

Labor content of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries: No. 419  
pp. 11-16 (incl. tables)

Labor content of U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries: No. 3, pp. 18-26 (incl. tables)

Lace goods: U.S. imports from China and U.S. market, No. 36, pp. 55-60

Lightbulbs: U.S. imports from Hungary; No. 16, p. 18; No. 17, p. 65

Logs, softwood: U.S. exports to China; No. 33, p. 48; No. 34, p. 21; No. 37, p. 54; No. 41, p. 55

Machine tools: U.S. exports and imports; No. 1, p. 13; No. 10, pp. 18-54 (incl. tables)

Manganese alloys: see Ferroalloys

Men's shirts, nightwear, and underwear: U.S. imports from China and U.S. market; No. 36, pp. 66-73

Menthol: U.S. imports from China, No. 23, p. 34; No. 26, p. 43

Metals and metal products:

U.S. imports; No. 6, pp. 41-46 (incl. table)

U.S. imports from Yugoslavia; No. 13, p. 31

Metal castings: U.S. imports from China; No. 47, p. 40

Miscellaneous outerwear: U.S. imports from China and U.S. market; No. 36, pp. 60-66

Mongolia: U.S. exports and imports, annual; No. 1, pp. 46-47 (incl. table); No. 5, p. 57; No. 9, p. 72; No. 13, p. 53; No. 17, pp. 70-71; No. 21, p. 81; No. 25, p. 113; No. 29, p. 119

Montan wax: U.S. imports from East Germany; No. 24, pp. 45-46; No. 25, p. 93-94; No. 26, p. 44; No. 28, pp. 40-41; No. 29, pp. 74-77; No. 30, pp. 36-39; No. 33, pp. 85-86

Most Favored Nation (MFN) status:

for China; No. 22, p. 61; No. 23, pp. 31-32; No. 27, pp. 50-52; No. 29, p. 30; No. 31, pp. 39-40; No. 35, p. 36-37; No. 37, pp. 39-40; No. 40, pp. 51-53; No. 41, p. 46; No. 43, pp. 36-37; No. 45, pp. 53-54; No. 47, p. 37

for Hungary; No. 17, p. 60; No. 19, p. 20; No. 20, p. 21; No. 23, pp. 31-32; No. 35, pp. 36-37; No. 27, pp. 50-52; No. 29, pp. 72-73; No. 31, pp. 39-40; No. 33, p. 81; No. 35, pp. 36-37; No. 40, pp. 51-53; No. 43, pp. 36-37; No. 45, pp. 53-54; No. 47, p. 37

for NME's; No. 18, p. 17; No. 41, p. 90

for Romania; No. 17, p. 43; No. 19, p. 20; No. 20, p. 21; No. 23, pp. 31-32; No. 27, pp. 50-52; No. 29, pp. 72-73; No. 31, pp. 39-40; No. 33, pp. 81, 83; No. 35, pp. 36-37; No. 40, pp. 51-53; No. 41, p. 90; No. 43, pp. 36-37; No. 45, pp. 53-54; No. 47, p. 37

for Poland; No. 33, pp. 77-78

Motor vehicle equipment: U.S. imports from Hungary; No. 15, pp. 22-25 (incl. table)

Multifiber Arrangement (MFA): China joins; No. 37, pp. 49-50

Muriate of potash: see potassium chloride

Mushrooms:

U.S. Imports; No. 24, pp. 43-45 (incl. table)

U.S. Imports from China, No. 30, pp. 41-43; No. 32, pp. 34-36; No. 33, p. 43;  
No. 35, pp. 40-41; No. 37, pp. 47-48

Natural gas: see Gas, natural

Nickel, unwrought: U.S. imports, No. 14, pp. 22-26 (incl. table)

U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 37, pp. 68 and 75

Nitrogenous fertilizers: Imports from the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. market;  
No. 40, pp. 65-73

Nonmetallic minerals and metals: U.S. imports, No. 6, pp. 37-40 (incl. table)

North Korea: see Korea, North

Nuclear reactor parts: U.S. exports to Yugoslavia; No. 12, p. 5; No. 13, p. 30

Oil and gas well machinery:

U.S. exports, No. 20, pp. 22-45 (incl. tables)

U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R.; No. 15, p. 17; No. 22, pp. 46-47; No. 33,  
pp. 58-59

Oilseed meals: U.S. exports to Poland; No. 21, p. 42 (incl. table)

Olympics-related items: U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R.; No. 22, pp. 58-59

Operation Exodus: No. 31, pp. 35-39

Osmium: see Platinum group metals

Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) insurance: for China; No. 23,  
pp. 25-26; No. 38, pp. 43, 44; No. 41, p. 44; No. 43, p. 32

Oxides, inorganic; No. 6, p. 35

Palladium: see Platinum group metals

Pantothenic acid: U.S. imports; No. 6, pp. 33-34

Peanuts: U.S. imports from China; No. 27, pp. 32-38; No. 33, p. 52

People's Republic of China: see China

Petroleum and petroleum products:

U.S. imports from China; No. 17, p. 30; No. 21, p. 36; No. 32, p. 23;

No. 33, p. 50; No. 37, p. 59; No. 41, p. 58

U.S. imports from Romania; No. 2, p. 7; No. 32, p. 23; No. 41, p. 99

U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 2, p. 7; No. 4, p. 10; No. 9, pp. 18-20;

No. 13, p. 18; No. 32, p. 23; No. 33, p. 74; No. 37, p. 76; No. 41, p. 77

Phosphates: see also Ammonia

U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R.; No. 21, p. 24; No. 22, pp. 52-58; No. 25, p. 58; No. 33, p. 66; No. 37, pp. 72-73; No. 41, p. 75

Plastics resins: U.S. exports to China; No. 33, p. 49; No. 37, p. 55; No. 41, p. 54

Platinum group metals: U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 9, p. 20; No. 11, pp. 33-45 (incl. tables); No. 13, p. 18; No. 33, p. 73; No. 37, p. 75; No. 41, p. 79

Plywood, birch: U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 6, pp. 22-23; No. 7, pp. 33-36 (incl. table)

Poland:

International Monetary Fund, Poland joins; No. 47, pp. 37-38

Long-term trends in U.S.-Polish trade; No. 28, pp. 45-63 (incl. tables)

Membership in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; No. 27, p. 77; No. 37, p. 95

Rescheduling of debts: No. 36, pp. 49-50; No. 37, pp. 92-93; No. 41, p. 92; No. 42, pp. 34-35; No. 44, pp. 34-35; No. 45, pp. 47-49

U.S. assistance to; No. 28, pp. 39-40; No. 29, pp. 68-69; No. 32, p. 14

U.S. exports and imports, annual; No. 1, pp. 18-20 (incl. table); No. 5, pp. 30-33 (incl. table); No. 9, pp. 34-39 (incl. table); No. 13, pp. 23-28 (incl. table); No. 17, pp. 30-37 (incl. table); No. 21, pp. 38-46; No. 25, pp. 69-78 (incl. table); No. 29, pp. 88-97

U.S. sanctions against: No. 37, pp. 90-92

U.S. steps toward normalization of commercial relations; No. 40, pp. 49-50; No. 41, p. 89

Potassium chloride: U.S. imports from East Germany; No. 9, p. 59; No. 38, p. 51; No. 40, pp. 59-60; No. 41, p. 94

U.S. imports from U.S.S.R.; No. 38, p. 51; No. 40, pp. 59-60, and pp. 70-72; No. 41, p. 94

Potassium permanganate: U.S. imports from China; No. 35, p. 39; No. 36, p. 52; No. 37, pp. 45-46; No. 38, pp. 48-49; No. 41, p. 48; No. 43, p. 39; No. 45, p. 58

Pressure sensitive tape: U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R.; No. 37, p. 74

Printcloth: U.S. imports from China; No. 32, pp. 37-38; No. 33, pp. 42-44; No. 35, p. 41; No. 36, p. 51; No. 37, p. 43

Qualified General License: see Export controls, U.S.

Rabbit meat: U.S. imports from China; No. 6, p. 17; No. 9, p. 32

Rhodium: see Platinum group metals

Romania:

Agreements with European Community; No. 29, pp. 77-78

Eximbank financing; No. 20, p. 21; No. 27, pp. 48-50; No. 29, pp. 70-71

Membership in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; No. 27, p. 79

Most Favored Nation status; No. 17, p. 43; No. 19, p. 20; No. 23, pp. 31-32; No. 29, pp. 72-73; No. 31, pp. 39-40; No. 37, pp. 94-95; No. 40, pp. 51-53; No. 41, p. 90; No. 43, pp. 36-37; No. 47, p.

U.S. exports and imports, annual; No. 1, pp. 25-27 (incl. table); No. 5, pp. 38-42 (incl. table); No. 9, pp. 46-52 (incl. table); No. 13, pp. 32-37 (incl. table); No. 17, pp. 43-49 (incl. table); No. 21, pp. 52-61 (incl. table); No. 25, pp. 79-85 (incl. table); No. 29, pp. 83-87

Rescheduling of debts: No. 33, pp. 82-83; No. 37, pp. 93-94; No. 41, p. 92

Suspension of U.S. Credits; No. 30, pp. 27-41

Ruthenium: see Platinum group metals

Sanctions, trade: see Export controls, U.S.

Silicon alloys: see Ferroalloys

Skins, animal: see Hides and skins

Soviet Union: see Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Soybeans and soybean products:

U.S. exports; No. 20, pp. 46-79 (incl. tables)

U.S. exports to Bulgaria; No. 17, p. 68; No. 21, p. 78

U.S. exports to China; No. 21, p. 34; No. 33, pp. 46-47; No. 37, pp. 52-53

U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia; No. 17, p. 52; No. 21, p. 63

U.S. exports to Eastern Europe; No. 32, p. 14; No. 41, p. 96

U.S. exports to Hungary; No. 17, pp. 63-64; No. 21, p. 73

U.S. exports to Poland; No. 21, p. 42 (incl. table)

U.S. exports to Romania; No. 9, p. 50; No. 17, pp. 45-46 (incl. table); No. 21, pp. 54-56

U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R.; No. 21, p. 24; No. 25, p. 58; No. 33, p. 69; No. 37, p. 72

U.S. exports to Yugoslavia; No. 13, p. 31; No. 17, pp. 40-41; No. 21, p. 50

Specified products; miscellaneous and nonenumerated products: U.S. imports; No. 6, pp. 47-52 (incl. table)

Steel: see also Iron and Steel

U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia; No. 17, pp. 53-54; No. 41, p. 95

U.S. imports from Poland; No. 17, p. 35; No. 18, p. 18; No. 19, p. 21; No. 21, pp. 44-45; No. 32 p. 25; No. 41, p. 95

U.S. imports from Romania; No. 29, pp. 74-77; No. 30, pp. 39-41; No. 32, p. 25; No. 41, p. 95

U.S. imports from East Germany; No. 41, pp. 94-95

Suits: see also Textile and textile products

U.S imports from Romania; No. 9, p. 48

Sulfonamides: U.S. imports; No. 6, p. 31

Superphosphoric acid: see Phosphates

Textiles and textile products:

see also Clothing, Cotton, Cotton shop towels, Gloves, Headwear, Suits, and Printcloth

- U.S. exports to China; No. 26, pp. 45-66; No. 32, p. 14
- U.S. imports; No. 2, pp. 53-60 (incl. tables); U.S. imports; No. 6, pp. 26-30 (incl. table)
- U.S. imports from China; No. 6, pp. 26-29 (incl. table); No. 17, p. 29; No. 18, pp. 16-17; No. 19, p. 20; No. 20, p. 19; No. 21, pp. 31, 35-36; No. 22, pp. 62-64; No. 24, p. 33, pp. 47-85 (incl. tables); No. 32, pp. 39-51; No. 33, p. 51; No. 35, p. 41; No. 36, pp. 53-88; No. 37, pp. 43-45 and pp. 57-59; No. 41, p. 57
- U.S. imports from Poland; No. 13, p. 27 (incl. table); No. 17, p. 36 (incl. table); No. 21, pp. 43-44; No. 29, pp. 71-72
- U.S. imports from Romania; No. 17, p. 47 (incl. table); No. 21, pp. 59-60; No. 29, pp. 71-72
- U.S. imports from Hungary; No. 32, p. 23
- U.S. regulations, country-of-origin rule; No. 42, pp. 40-41
- Tin: U.S. imports from China; No. 2, p. 47-52 (incl. table); No. 4, p. 10 (incl. table); No. 5, p. 25-26; No. 9, p. 31; No. 21, p. 37; No. 37, p. 60
- Titanium and titanium sponge: U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 21, p. 27; No. 37, p. 69
- Tobacco, oriental cigarette leaf:  
 U.S. imports; No. 11, pp. 46-54 (incl. tables)  
 U.S. imports from Bulgaria; No. 9, p. 66; No. 13, pp. 49-51; No. 17, p. 69; No. 21, p. 79
- Tools: U.S. imports; No. 6, pp. 41-44 (incl. tables)
- Tractors, agricultural:  
 U.S. imports; No. 7, pp. 50-55 (incl. tables)  
 U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 13, p. 19; No. 37, p. 77
- Truck trailer axle and brake assemblies: U.S. imports from Hungary; No. 26, pp. 42-43; No. 28, pp. 41-42; No. 29, pp. 44-63
- Tungsten: U.S. imports from China; No. 5, p. 26; No. 15, pp. 18-22 (incl. table); No. 33, p. 52; No. 37, p. 60
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: see also Export Controls and Grain Agreements.  
 U.S. exports and imports, annual; No. 1, pp. 13-17 (incl. table); No. 5, pp. 17-23 (incl. table); No. 9, pp. 18-26 (incl. table); No. 13, pp. 9-19 (incl. tables); No. 17, pp. 16-23 (incl. table); No. 21, pp. 19-28 (incl. table); No. 25, pp. 49-62 (incl. table); No. 29, pp. 44-63; No. 33, pp. 53-74; No. 37, pp. 61-77; No. 41, pp. 61-79  
 Economic developments; No. 45, pp. 64-72  
 Economic relations with China, No. 42, pp. 47-51  
 Economic relations with Japan; No. 46, pp. 49-57 (incl. tables)  
 Reduction in fishing quota; No. 43, p. 35; No. 45 p. 46  
 Commercial bank loan for purchasers of U.S. and Canadian grain, No. 45, p. 43
- United States-U.S.S.R. Agreement to Facilitate Economic, Industrial, and Technical Cooperation; No. 40, pp. 46-47; No. 41, pp. 71-72
- United States-U.S.S.R. Air Accord; No. 45, p. 44; No. 46, p. 34

- United States-U.S.S.R. Joint Commercial Commission; Meeting, No. 43, p. 33
- U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Committee on Cooperation in Agriculture; Meeting and agreement, No. 43, pp. 34-35; No. 45, pp. 43-44
- United States-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council: No. 40, pp. 47-48; No. 41, p. 72; No. 45, pp. 42-43
- Versailles conference: No. 31, pp. 29-30
- Vietnam: U.S. exports and imports, annual; No. 21, p. 81; No. 25, p. 113; No. 29, p. 119
- Vodka: U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 17, p. 23; No. 33, p. 74; No. 37, p. 76
- Watch movements: U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 16, pp. 33-37 (incl. table)
- Wax, montan: see Montan wax
- Weaving machines: U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia; No. 21, p. 65
- Wheat: see Grain
- Women's coats, suits, and shirts: U.S. imports and U.S. market; No. 36, pp. 73-78
- Wood and paper; printed matter: U.S. imports; No. 6, pp. 22-25 (incl. table)
- Wood furniture: U.S. imports; No. 11, pp. 26-32 (incl. tables); No. 25, p. 68; No. 26, p. 26
- Woodpulp:  
U.S. exports; No. 12, pp. 35-44 (incl. tables); No. 33, pp. 46-49  
U.S. exports to China; No. 33, p. 48
- World Bank: first loan to China; No. 27, pp. 52-54
- Yarns and fabrics: U.S. exports to China; No. 33, p. 49; No. 37, p. 55; No. 41, p. 55
- Yugoslavia: U.S. exports and imports, annual; No. 1, pp. 21-24 (incl. table); No. 5, pp. 34-37 (incl. table); No. 9, pp. 40-45 (incl. table); No. 13, pp. 28-32 (incl. table); No. 17, pp. 37-42 (incl. table); No. 21, pp. 46-52 (incl. table); No. 25, pp. 62-69 (incl. table)

