

**54th QUARTERLY REPORT TO
THE CONGRESS AND THE
TRADE POLICY COMMITTEE
ON TRADE BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND THE
NONMARKET ECONOMY
COUNTRIES DURING
JANUARY-MARCH 1988**



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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 8 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) 252-1255.

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 subject to the generally higher statutory rates of duty in column 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) (i.e., with minor exceptions, those listed in headnote 3(d) of the TSUS) 1/ and those afforded most-favored-nation (MFN), or column 1, tariff status (and thus not listed in the headnote), viz, Hungary, the People's Republic of China (China), Poland, and Romania. 2/

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.

The statute provides that 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. To fulfill this requirement, the Commission developed an automated trade-monitoring system to identify imports from the NME's that have grown rapidly and to measure the degree of penetration of such imports. Because the only comprehensive data source

1/ The following countries or areas are enumerated in headnote 3(d) of the TSUS: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), Estonia, those parts of Indochina under Communist control or domination (including Cambodia {Kampuchea}, Laos, and Vietnam), North Korea, the Kurile Islands, Latvia, Lithuania, Mongolia, Poland, Southern Sakhalin, Tanna Tuva, and the U.S.S.R. In this report, imports from and exports to Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are included in the data on U.S.-U.S.S.R. trade. The headnote reflects actions taken by the President and the Congress as to Communist countries, rather than reflecting their designation as NME's.

2/ 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.

for the production of the U.S. manufacturing sector is compiled and published on an annual basis, the monitoring system is run once a year. The results of the most recent analysis were presented in the 51st quarterly report, and a more detailed analysis of three product groups identified by the monitoring system was published in the 52d quarterly report. Every quarterly report monitors imports from NME's and reports on trends that may be significant for U.S. commerce. Because U.S. trade with several of the NME's is negligible, the reports focus on Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the U.S.S.R., whose current trade with the United States is at a level that might potentially affect a domestic industry. However, data on U.S. trade with Albania, Cuba, Mongolia, North Korea, Vietnam and, beginning with this quarterly report, Afghanistan, Cambodia (Kampuchea), and Laos 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, Poland, and (through July 2, 1988) Romania are the only NME's that receive MFN tariff treatment from the United States. In the early 1950's, the MFN status of all the 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 such countries. ^{1/} Section 401 of the Trade Act of 1974 reaffirmed the policy of denying MFN tariff treatment to imports from NME's with the exception of Poland, whose MFN status had been restored in 1960. ^{2/} However, section 402 of the Trade Act of 1974 authorized the President to extend MFN status to those countries that meet certain emigration-policy criteria or to waive the application of such criteria when he has received certain assurances. Waivers resulting in MFN status were extended to Romania in 1975, to Hungary in 1978, and to China in 1980. Poland's MFN status was suspended by the President in October 1982, but was restored in February 1987.

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]." ^{3/}

^{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."

^{2/} This provision was not applicable to countries that had MFN status when the Trade Act was enacted.

^{3/} Trade Reform Act of 1974: Report of the Committee on Finance. . ., U.S. Congress, Senate, Rep. No. 1298, 93d Cong., 2d Sess., 1974, p. 210.

In the TSUS, as noted above, the MFN rates of duty are set forth in column 1, and the rates applicable to products of designated Communist countries are set forth in column 2. The latter are, in general, 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 the 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 tariff items involved.

Except as otherwise noted, trade data presented in this report are compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. 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 analyses of imports in the report are generally based on the seven-digit Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA) and those of exports, on seven-digit Schedule B Nos., which are the provisions under which these trade data are collected. Analyses of aggregate trade levels and trends are generally presented in terms of Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 2 categories. 1/

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 seven-digit TSUSA items (U.S. imports) or seven-digit Schedule B items (U.S. exports). The TSUSA or Schedule B reporting numbers of these products may be found in the tables in appendix B, which list leading articles 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 the first quarter of 1988. It examines U.S. exports, imports, and the balance of trade with these countries as well as the commodity composition of this trade. The report also contains an overview of joint ventures in China. This special section describes the various forms of direct foreign investment in China and the importance of each, with particular emphasis on the role of U.S. investors. It also discusses China's legal framework for

1/ 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.

foreign investment, its investment incentives program, and the current investment environment.

Additional copies of this report (USITC Publication 2093) can be obtained by calling (202) 252-1000, or by writing to the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436. Requests to receive the report on a quarterly basis should be directed to (202) 252-1255, or to the Trade Reports Division, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436.

SUMMARY

U.S. merchandise trade with the NME's reached a quarterly record of \$4.6 billion during January-March 1988, up 42.4 percent from January-March 1987. At this rate, U.S.-NME trade expanded roughly twice as fast as U.S. trade with the world over the same period. Both exports and imports in U.S.-NME trade during the quarter under review exceeded their quarterly averages for any calendar year since this series of reports began in 1975. U.S. exports to the NME's expanded by 84.4 percent from \$1.2 billion during the first quarter of 1987 to \$2.2 billion during the first quarter of 1988. U.S. imports from these countries grew by 17.2 percent from \$2.0 billion to \$2.4 billion. Increased shipments of agricultural products (mainly grains) and fertilizers were the key factor behind the export growth; and higher purchases of machinery and transport equipment, and certain "miscellaneous manufactured articles," such as toys and games, footwear, travel goods and handbags, accounted for the largest increases among imports. Apparel remained the largest single commodity division among U.S. imports from the NME's during the first quarter of 1988, despite a decline in these imports from the corresponding period of 1987.

China remained the most important NME trading partner for the United States during January-March 1988, followed by the Soviet Union, Romania, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, East Germany, and Czechoslovakia. Trade turnover with the Soviet Union exceeded that with the six countries of Eastern Europe during the period.

The shift in U.S. exports to the NME's towards agricultural goods during 1986-87 remained strongly in evidence when data for the quarter under review are compared with the corresponding period of 1987. U.S. grain exports (wheat and corn) to the NME's increased from \$83.0 million (1.1 million metric tons [Mt]) during January-March 1987 to \$651.1 million (7.5 Mt) during January-March 1988. Grain exports were 29.4 percent of total first-quarter exports in 1988 compared with only 6.9 percent in the first quarter of 1987. Wheat exports increased from \$15.3 million (0.2 Mt) to \$571.3 million (6.6 Mt) over the period. Of the total wheat shipped to the NME's during the first quarter of 1988, \$436.6 million (5.0 Mt) went to the Soviet Union. In addition to shortfalls of wheat production in all three NME regions, highly competitive U.S. prices and generally tight supplies of wheat on world markets explain the sudden increase in U.S. wheat sales to the NME's during the period under review. Increased U.S. soybean and processed animal feed exports to the Soviet Union, and manufactured fertilizer exports to China from the first quarter of 1987 to the quarter under review were further indications of persisting agricultural difficulties in these two NME markets.

In contrast, U.S. exports of machines and equipment to the NME's declined from \$547.0 million during the first quarter of 1987 to \$411.1 million during the first quarter of 1988. The fraction of these shipments within total U.S. exports to the NME's declined from 45.5 percent to 18.5 percent. Over four-fifths of U.S. exports in this commodity category was shipped to China during the period under review. Continued import controls in China, despite improvements in the country's balance-of-payments situation, account for the curtailment of U.S. capital-goods sales to the NME's. However, both the advantageous supply-and-demand

conditions for U.S. agricultural exports and China's curtailment of hard-currency capital purchases may only be temporary.

U.S. imports from the NME's advanced in all major commodity sections from the first quarter of 1987 to the quarter under review. Imports from China continued to dominate both the size and structure of overall imports from the NME's. Higher shipments from China accounted for nearly three-fourths of the increase in U.S. purchases from the NME's from the first quarter of 1987 to the quarter under review. Shifts in the commodity composition of imports from China also accounted for more than nine-tenths of a \$93.4 million increase in U.S. imports of "miscellaneous manufactured articles" from the NME's as well as the \$80.8 million decline in apparel and clothing accessories within this commodity section. U.S. imports of apparel and clothing accessories from the NME's declined over the period largely as a result of restrictions on imports from China and a weakening of U.S. domestic demand. U.S. imports of machines and equipment and of crude oil from China also increased from the first quarter of 1987 to the quarter under review. The value of machine and equipment imports from China during the first quarter of 1988 was far above any quarterly average imports in this product category for any previous year. The drop in Romanian deliveries of refined oil products to the U.S. market was more than compensated for by increased Soviet shipments in this product group. A relatively significant increase in U.S. imports of iron and steel products from Eastern Europe during the period under review did not violate the voluntary restraint agreements concluded between the United States and the region's iron and steel exporters.

No investigation relating to products imported from the NME's was in progress at the Commission during the quarter under review. However, on March 31, 1988, the Commission received a petition to institute preliminary antidumping investigations on antifriction bearings (other than tapered roller bearings) and their parts from Romania, as well as from eight market economies.

China has made significant progress in attracting direct foreign investment over the past several years. The number of foreign-funded enterprises approved by the Chinese Government reached roughly 10,000 by yearend 1987, and about 4,000 of these were operational. Emphasizing the role of U.S. investors, this report's special section discusses equity joint ventures, contractual joint ventures, joint oil development, and wholly foreign-owned enterprises in China. The legal framework for foreign investment in China, its investment incentives program, and the current investment climate are also discussed.

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

Two-way merchandise trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) increased by 42.4 percent from \$3.2 billion during January-March 1987 to \$4.6 billion during January-March 1988. U.S.-NME trade during the quarter under review was 32.1 percent higher than the quarterly average of such trade during 1987. This was far above the 9.8-percent rate at which global U.S. trade during the first quarter of 1988 exceeded its 1987 quarterly average. U.S. exports to the NME's increased by 84.4 percent and imports from the NME's grew by 17.2 percent from the first quarter of 1987 to the period under review. Both exports and imports exceeded their quarterly averages for any calendar year since this series of reports began in 1975. Consequently, the first-quarter 1988 trade turnover with the NME's also exceeded average quarterly turnovers for the same period. Imports exceeded exports by \$137 million during the quarter under review (table 1). This deficit was smaller than the average quarterly deficits during 1986 or 1987--the only 2 years during which U.S. imports exceeded exports in trade with the NME's. Although the total U.S. trade deficit declined by only 8.6 percent from the first quarter of 1987 to the first quarter of 1988, the deficit in trade with the NME's shrank by 83.1 percent.

U.S. exports to the NME's increased to \$2.2 billion during January-March 1988, the highest level since the fourth quarter of 1984. Increased shipments of wheat, soybeans, and soybean meal played a key role in the continued increase of U.S. exports to the NME's over the period. Although U.S. exports to China were 4.7 percent lower during the first quarter of 1988 than during the fourth quarter of 1987, the drastic boost in agricultural exports to the Soviet Union increased total U.S. exports to the NME's over the period (figure 1). U.S. exports to the Soviet Union increased fivefold from \$150.3 million during the first quarter of 1987 to \$900.1 million during the first quarter of 1988. Exports to the Soviet Union during this period were roughly the same as the quarterly average of exports in 1979--the record year for U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R. The Soviets' share among U.S. exports to the NME's jumped from an average of 26.0 percent during 1987 to 40.6 percent during the quarter under review (figure 2). U.S. exports to China, the largest NME market for U.S. goods, increased by 23.1 percent from \$859.3 million during the first quarter of 1987 to \$1.1 billion during the quarter under review--exceeding the quarterly average of such exports for any previous year. U.S. exports to Eastern Europe rose by 36.0 percent, from \$184.4 million during the first quarter of 1987 to \$250.7 million during the quarter under review.

U.S. imports from the NME's increased to \$2.4 billion during January-March 1988, exceeding their previous alltime quarterly high of \$2.2 billion during July-September 1987. The trend of increasing U.S. imports from the NME's with quarterly fluctuations determined by imports from China continued during the quarter under review (figure 3). U.S. imports from China during the quarter under review totaled \$1.8 billion, the highest quarterly shipments from China on record. This represents an increase of 16.1 percent from the \$1.6 billion during the first quarter of 1987.

Table 1.--U.S. trade with the world and with the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/
by quarters, January 1987-March 1988

Item	1987				January- March 1988
	January- March	April- June	July- September	October- December	
U.S. world trade:					
Exports-----million dollars--	2/ 55,923	2/ 60,060	60,032	67,844	72,176
Imports-----do-----	91,945	99,627	102,773	107,722	105,088
Balance-----do-----	2/ -36,022	2/ -39,566	-42,741	-39,878	-32,912
Trade turnover (exports plus imports) million dollars--	2/ 147,867	2/ 159,687	162,805	175,566	177,264
U.S. trade with NME's:					
Exports-----million dollars--	1,202	1,380	1,371	1,734	2,217
Imports-----do-----	2,008	1,943	2,178	2,023	2,353
Balance-----do-----	-806	-563	-807	-289	-137
Trade turnover (exports plus imports) million dollars--	3,210	3,324	3,549	3,757	4,570
Share of total U.S. trade accounted for by trade with NME's:					
Exports-----percent--	2/ 2.15	2/ 2.30	2.28	2.56	3.07
Imports-----do-----	2.18	1.95	2.12	1.88	2.24

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

2/ Data presented here for the first two quarters of 1987 differ from figures previously published in the Commission's series of reports on U.S. trade with the NME's due to the inclusion of estimates of the value of undocumented exports to Canada for all time periods. While Census began including an official estimate of these undocumented exports effective with June 1987 data (reported under Schedule B item 818.91), monthly estimates were provided for the January-May 1987 period as were annual estimates for earlier years. These estimated export values have been included for all world totals (and dependent calculations) presented in this report in order to provide comparability across all time periods.

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. NME totals presented in this and other tables in this report will differ from totals previously published due to the inclusion of Afghanistan, Cambodia, and Laos among NME countries for the first time.

Figure 1.--U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 2d quarter 1985 through the 1st quarter 1988

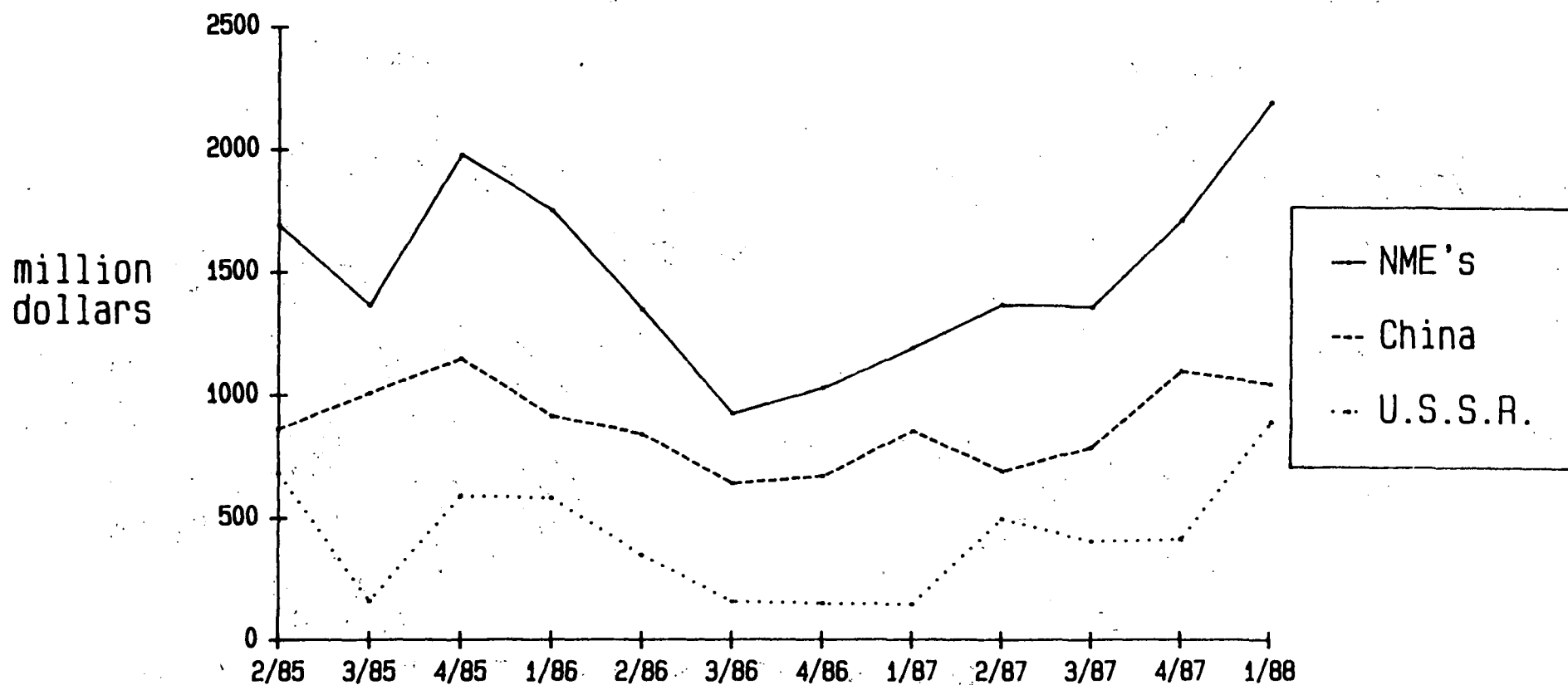
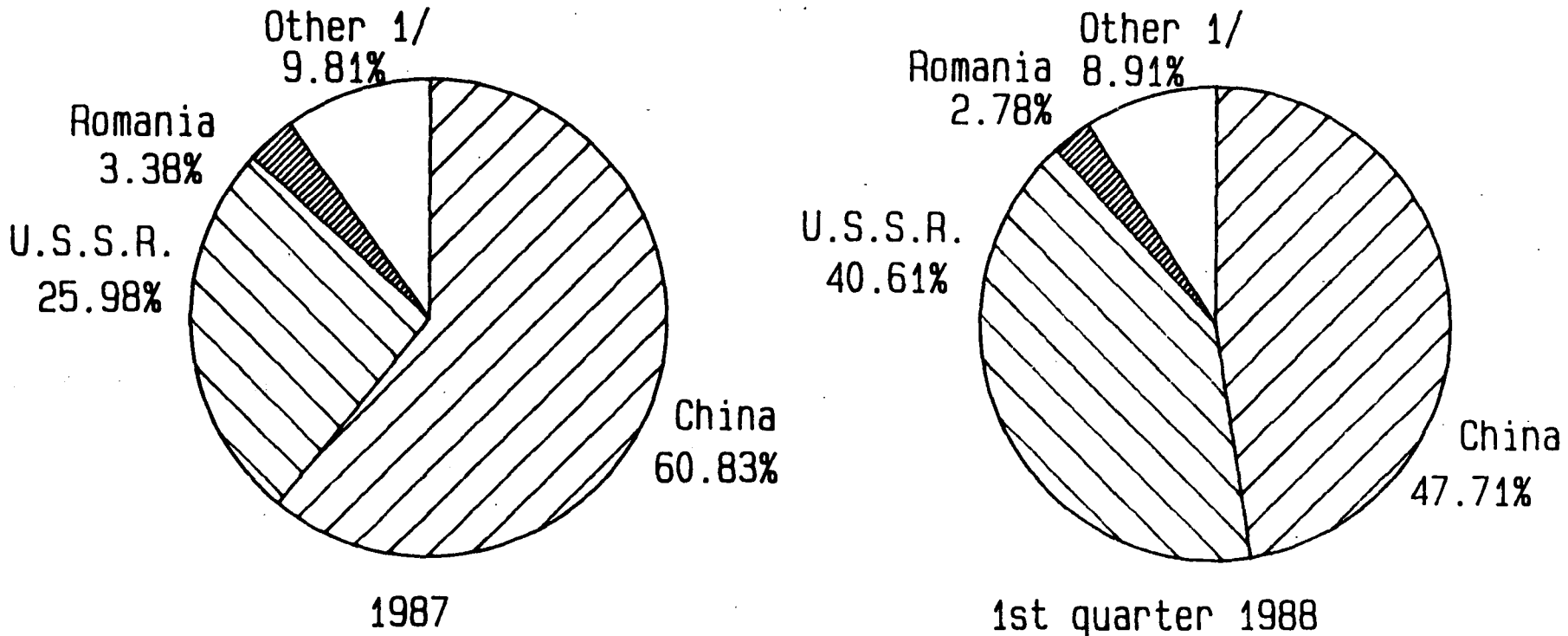
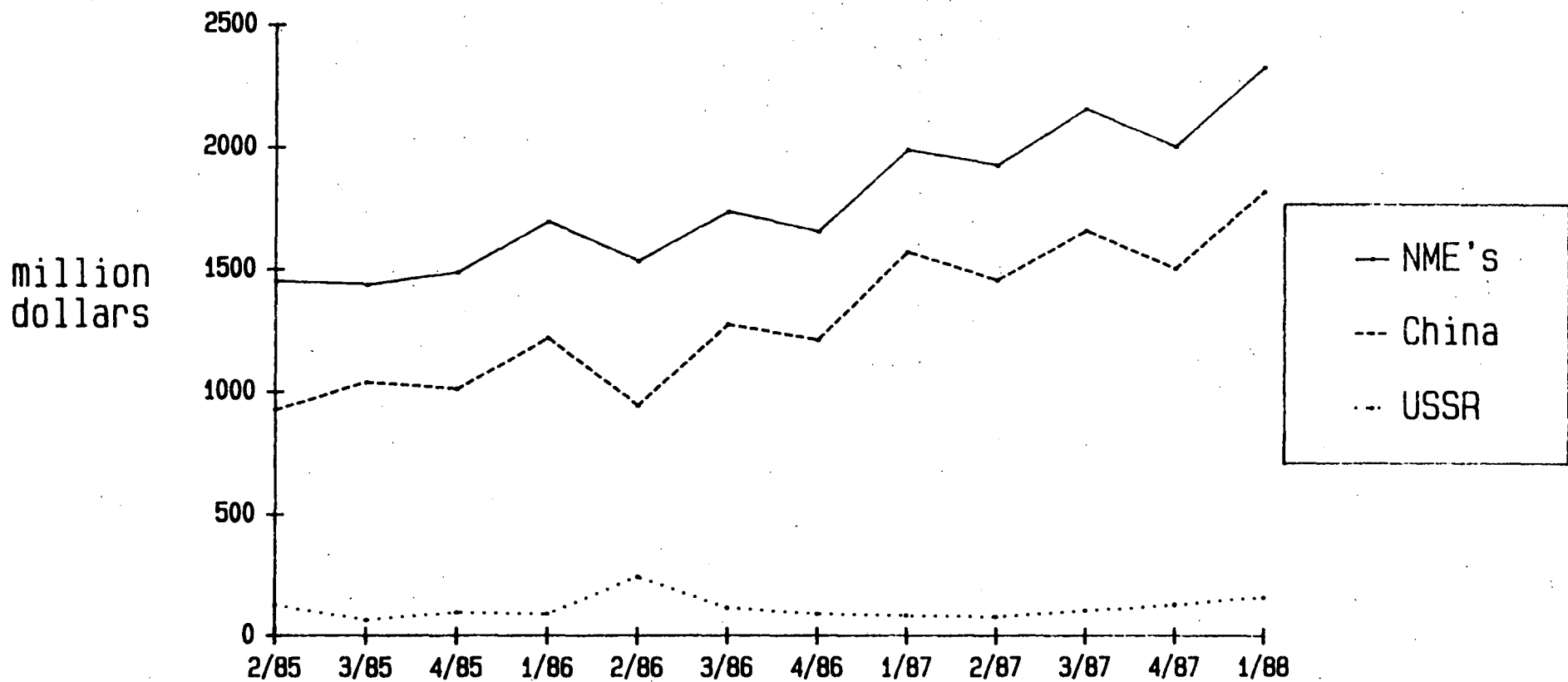


Figure 2.--Relative shares of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, 1987 and 1st quarter 1988



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

Figure 3.--U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 2d quarter 1985 through the 1st quarter 1988



China's share among the NME suppliers to the United States rose from an average of 76.6 percent during 1987 to 78.2 percent during the first quarter of 1988 (figure 4). The value of imports from the Soviet Union increased by 85.7 percent, from \$87.3 million during January-March 1987 to \$162.1 million during January-March 1988, and U.S. purchases from Eastern Europe rose by 4.9 percent, from \$331.5 million to \$347.6 million.

The deficit in trade with China increased by 7.7 percent, from \$725.8 million during January-March 1987 to \$782.0 million during January-March 1988. However, the U.S. surplus in trade with the Soviet Union increased almost elevenfold from \$63.0 million to \$738.0 million over the period, and the deficit in trade with Eastern Europe declined by 34.1 percent from \$147.1 million to \$96.9 million. During the quarter under review, the United States registered deficits in trade with Romania (\$62.5 million), Hungary (\$55.3 million), East Germany (\$28.5 million), and Czechoslovakia (\$4.9 million). During the same period, the United States registered surpluses in trade with Bulgaria (\$52.1 million), and with Poland (\$2.2 million).

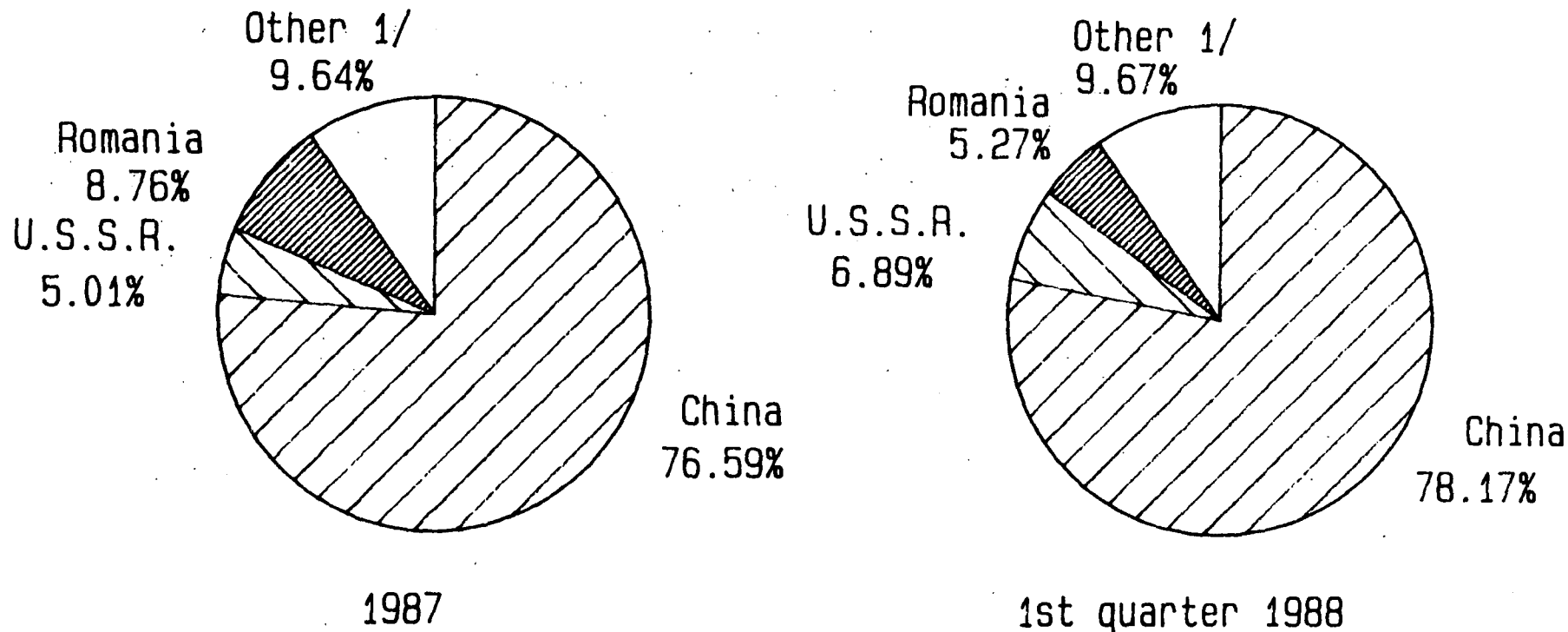
U.S. Exports

The gap between the value of Chinese and Soviet purchases of U.S. commodities significantly narrowed during the quarter under review (table 2), in large part as a result of significant increases in the combined sales of wheat and animal feeds to the Soviet Union. Increases in U.S. wheat exports to China and Eastern Europe from the first quarter of 1987 to the corresponding quarter of 1988 were also relatively significant. Higher grain and soybean oil cake sales to the NME's made the commodity section "food and live animals" (SITC Section 0) the largest among commodities exported to the NME's during the quarter under review (table 3). Changes in the structure of U.S. exports to China during the first quarter of 1988 appear to reflect an earlier identified, probably temporary, restraint on hard-currency machine and equipment imports. Chemicals (SITC Section 5)--which include manufactured fertilizers--became the largest commodity section among U.S. exports to China (table 4).

Grains

Wheat leads the list of U.S. export items to the NME's that increased substantially from the first quarter of 1987 to the quarter under review (table 5). U.S. wheat exports to the NME's jumped from \$15.3 million (213,702 metric tons [t]) to \$571.3 million (6.6 million metric tons [Mt]) over the period. Reflecting an increase in the unit value of corn over the period, U.S. corn shipments to these countries increased in value from \$67.7 million to \$79.8 million, but increased in quantity only from 922,817 t to 929,132 t. U.S. exports of wheat to the NME's during the quarter under review were far above the quarterly average of such exports during 1987, but those of corn were far below the comparable 1987 figure.

Figure 4.--Relative shares of U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries, 1987 and 1st quarter 1988



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

Table 2.--U.S. exports to the individual nonmarket economy countries
and to the world, 1986, 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1986	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
Afghanistan-----	7,650	7,984	1,551	1,819
Albania-----	4,506	3,344	7	1,951
Bulgaria-----	95,865	88,344	8,101	60,067
Cambodia-----	214	138	29	22
China-----	3,076,023	3,459,595	859,255	1,057,502
Cuba-----	1,553	1,379	321	465
Czechoslovakia-----	67,535	46,942	11,048	13,061
East Germany-----	67,624	53,695	20,362	7,934
Hungary-----	88,216	94,106	28,016	19,136
Laos-----	114	253	35	45
Mongolia-----	77	869	10	5
North Korea-----	-	-	-	65
Poland-----	145,155	237,399	52,592	88,937
Romania-----	249,226	192,107	64,248	61,535
U.S.S.R-----	1,246,831	1,477,399	150,326	900,076
Vietnam-----	29,986	23,422	5,975	3,930
Total-----	5,080,574	5,686,976	1,201,875	2,216,550
Total, U.S. exports to the world-----	216,555,202	243,858,925	55,922,642	72,175,710

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 3.--U.S. exports to the world and to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/
by SITC Sections, January-March 1987 and January-March 1988

SITC Section	Total exports		Exports to the NME's	
	Jan.-Mar. 1987	Jan.-Mar. 1988	Jan.-Mar. 1987	Jan.-Mar. 1988
	Value (million dollars)			
0. Food and live animals-----	4,214	5,713	121	834
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	825	1,108	5	3
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	4,740	6,436	146	313
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	1,763	1,762	31	23
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	199	390	9	6
5. Chemicals-----	6,027	7,651	242	435
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	4,055	5,311	59	65
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	24,897	32,349	494	349
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	4,260	5,514	74	94
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	4,941	5,942	20	96
Total-----	55,923	72,176	1,202	2,217
	Percent of total			
0. Food and live animals-----	7.5	7.9	10.1	37.6
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1.5	1.5	.4	.1
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	8.5	8.9	12.2	14.1
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	3.2	2.4	2.6	1.0
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	.4	.5	.8	.3
5. Chemicals-----	10.8	10.6	20.1	19.6
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	7.3	7.4	4.9	2.9
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	44.5	44.8	41.1	15.7
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	7.6	7.6	6.2	4.2
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	8.8	8.2	1.7	4.3
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Laos, 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, January-March 1988

(In thousands of dollars)									
SITC Section	Afghani- stan	Albania	Bulgaria	Cambodia	China	Cuba	Czecho- slovakia	East Germany	Hungary
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	46,723	-	77,125	-	180	4,898	1,232
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	844	-	-	-	-	-	517	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel--	226	-	7,426	-	149,502	-	4,201	1,202	612
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	123	1,948	8	-	760	-	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable----	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	146	-	510	-	349,648	162	1,362	354	6,475
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	74	-	590	-	53,889	4	1,508	56	1,687
7. Machinery and transportation equipment--	204	3	4,324	-	288,947	-	1,939	1,040	6,748
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles----	168	-	376	10	55,530	8	3,052	316	2,023
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	35	-	110	12	82,040	291	302	68	360
Total-----	1,819	1,951	60,067	22	1,057,502	465	13,061	7,934	19,136
	Laos	Mongolia	North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Vietnam	Total	
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	-	48,819	535	654,927	-	834,438	
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-	1,855	-	75	-	3,291	
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel--	-	-	-	5,707	38,946	104,997	18	312,837	
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-	3,149	7,588	8,986	-	22,562	
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable----	-	-	-	-	-	5,522	-	5,583	
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	-	9,322	2,579	63,959	35	434,552	
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	-	1,916	374	4,446	-	64,545	
7. Machinery and transportation equipment--	45	5	65	7,605	11,131	26,969	12	349,035	
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles----	-	-	-	2,372	215	29,847	14	93,931	
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-	8,192	168	347	3,851	95,776	
Total-----	45	5	65	88,937	61,535	900,076	3,930	2,216,550	

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

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

Table 5.--20 U.S. export items to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) which changed substantially, by Schedule B nos., January-March 1987 and January-March 1988 1/

Schedule B no.	Commodity	Major NME customer	Percentage change, Jan.-Mar. 1988 from Jan.-Mar. 1987		Value of exports to all NME's in January-March 1988
			All NME's	World	
			-----Percent-----		1,000 dollars
	Substantially increased:				
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity	U.S.S.R.	3,629.6	112.2	571,276
309.4245	Acrylic and modacrylic fibers (in noncontinuous form)	China	1,158.6	341.2	16,165
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal	U.S.S.R.	851.0	20.7	151,284
692.1660	Trucks mounted with derrick assemblies, and similar drilling equipment	China	632.1	161.3	4,128
685.2725	Transceivers, not handheld, other than citizens band (CB), for frequencies over 400 MHz, not for use in civil aircraft	do	521.1	94.9	3,530
444.1620	Polyethylene resins, high density	do	504.8	45.7	13,002
818.1000	Previously imported articles, repaired or altered prior to exportation from the United States	do	473.7	-.1	3,870
660.5452	Parts of non-piston type aircraft engines, designed for use in civil aircraft	do	470.2	33.6	7,092
404.1870	Alcohols, phenols, and their derivatives, n.s.p.f.	do	364.9	28.2	6,228
444.2120	Vinyl resins n.s.p.f. derived from vinyl acetate	do	363.3	47.1	3,934
	Substantially decreased:				
674.5440	Parts, n.e.s., of metal-forming machine tools	U.S.S.R.	-91.9	54.3	571
486.1900	Herbicides, unmixed, n.s.p.f.	Hungary	-83.7	-20.4	556
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity	Poland	-78.4	-24.9	1,524
661.7075	Industrial machinery and equipment n.s.p.f., and parts thereof, for treatment of materials n.s.p.f. by a change of temperature	China	-76.1	6.4	1,411
121.0515	Bovine leather, rough, russet, and crust, wet blue, not split	do	-68.7	1.1	1,564
676.2830	Auxiliary storage units, serial access, n.s.p.f.	do	-64.0	5.3	503
692.3820	Parts of tracklaying tractors	U.S.S.R.	-61.9	54.4	1,088
652.9110	Prefabricated and portable buildings, of iron or steel	China	-57.5	28.1	733
692.2985	Parts, n.s.p.f., of motor vehicles	do	-57.4	18.3	2,534
724.4440	Sound recordings n.s.p.f. produced mechanically or magnetically, and nonsound magnetic recordings (including computer programs)	do	-56.8	38.0	1,247

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 500,000 dollars' worth of exports in both January-March 1987 and January-March 1988 are included in this table.

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

U.S. wheat exports to the Soviet Union rose from nil during January-March 1987 to \$436.6 million (5.0 Mt) during January-March 1988. All the wheat shipped to the Soviet Union during the quarter under review was contracted under the U.S. Government's Export Enhancement Program. 1/ In addition to favorable U.S. prices, a shortfall in quality wheat output in the Soviet Union during 1987, generally tighter supplies of wheat in Argentina and Australia, and lower production of quality wheat in the European Community explain the increase in Soviet purchases of U.S. wheat during 1987 and the quarter under review. 2/ Corn sales to the Soviet Union rose from \$21.8 million (316,015 t) during January-March 1987 to \$56.1 million (645,177 t) during January-March 1988. 3/ U.S. wheat exports to China increased from nil during the first quarter of 1987 to \$75.0 million (898,428 t) during the quarter under review. A shortfall in wheat production at higher levels of consumption and the Chinese Government's decision to replenish internal stocks at favorable U.S. prices largely account for the recovery of U.S. wheat exports to China during 1987. 4/ A record corn production in China, despite the overall shortfall in the grain sector, explains the lack of U.S. corn sales to China during the quarter under review. 5/

1/ For details on U.S. wheat sold to the U.S.S.R. under the Export Enhancement Program, see 53d Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 39-40.

2/ Canada, the European Community, Argentina, and Australia are the major U.S. competitors in supplying wheat to the Soviet Union. See U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Centrally Planned Economies Branch (USDA), U.S.S.R. Agriculture and Trade Report, May 1988, p. 47.

3/ From October 1987 through May 1988, U.S. exporters have signed contracts for the delivery of 9.0 Mt wheat, 4.2 Mt corn, 0.8 Mt soybeans, and 1.3 Mt of soybean meal to the Soviet Union. This means that the Soviets have fulfilled their minimum grain purchase obligations for the fifth, and final agreement year (October 1987-September 1988) of the current U.S.-U.S.S.R. long-term grain agreement. (For the terms of the agreement, see 53d Quarterly Report . . ., p. 39.)

According to USDA projections, Soviet grain output will reach 215 Mt during 1988. The unprecedented, third consecutive annual output over the 200 Mt benchmark could be accompanied by record yields and a significant reduction in dockage waste. USDA projects a reduction in overall Soviet grain imports from 32.5 Mt during July 1987-June 1988 to 26.0 Mt during July 1988-June 1989. Negotiations between U.S. and Soviet officials for another long-term grain pact continued during the quarter under review. (For details on projected improvements in Soviet grain production and assessments of U.S. export prospects, see articles by K. Zeimetz and C.J. Foster in USDA, CPE Agriculture Report, USDA Vol. I, No. 3, May/June 1988, pp. 2,3 and 5,6; East Europe Agriculture, No. 67, April 1988, pp. 1-3.)

4/ During 1986, China bought only 33,600 t of U.S. wheat. However, it agreed to buy 4 Mt of U.S. wheat under the U.S. Export Enhancement Program during 1987. (53d Quarterly Report . . ., p. 40.)

5/ U.S. corn sales to China amounted to \$35.9 million (471,601 t) during January-March 1987.

U.S. wheat exports to Eastern Europe increased from \$15.3 million (213,702 t) during the first quarter of 1987 to \$59.7 million (688,506 t) during the corresponding period of 1988. U.S. corn exports to Eastern Europe rose from \$10.0 million (135,201 t) to \$23.7 million (283,955 t) over the period. U.S. exports of wheat to Poland increased from \$15.3 million (213,702 t) during the first quarter of 1987 to \$45.9 million (539,880 t) during the first quarter of 1988, and those of corn from nil to \$0.5 million (5,170 t). Short supply of high quality wheat and the Polish Government's decision to replenish stocks help explain the increase in U.S. wheat sales to Poland. U.S. wheat shipments to Bulgaria amounted to \$13.7 million (148,626 t) during the first quarter of 1988, whereas there were no such shipments during the corresponding period of 1987. Wheat shipments to Poland and Bulgaria during the first quarter of 1988 followed orders placed by these countries under the Export Enhancement Program during 1987. 1/ U.S. corn exports to Bulgaria rose from \$1.6 million (22,908 t) during January-March 1987 to \$19.0 million (227,887 t) during January-March 1988. 2/ U.S. corn sales to East Germany declined from \$8.4 million (112,293 t) to \$4.2 million (50,898 t) over the period.

Processed protein feeds and crude materials

U.S. sales of soybean oil cake and meal to the Soviet Union increased from nil during January-March 1987 to \$144.1 million during January-March 1988. U.S. sales of soybeans 3/ to the Soviets increased also from nil to \$101.8 million (494,561 t) over the period. The apparent Soviet commitment to improve livestock production 4/ explains the strong Soviet import demand for both processed and crude U.S. protein feeds. 5/

U.S. exports of soybean oil cake and meal to Eastern Europe declined from \$15.9 million during January-March 1987 to \$7.2 million during January-March 1988. Bulgaria purchased the entire amount sold to the region during the first quarter of 1988. East Germany, Hungary, and

1/ For details of East European orders of U.S. wheat under the Export Enhancement Program, see 53d Quarterly Report . . ., p. 41.

2/ Drought affected Bulgaria's and Romania's grain output the most among the East European countries during 1987. According to the USDA, Bulgaria's grain production declined from 8.5 Mt in 1986 to 6.1 Mt in 1987. Despite Romanian claims that the country's grain output reached near record levels in 1987, USDA estimates indicate a decline in Romania's grain production from 30.2 Mt in 1986 to only 18.6 Mt in 1987. (Interview with USDA officials, June 8, 1988.)

3/ In the SITC nomenclature, soybeans are classified as crude materials (Sec. 2), whereas the processed animal feeds, such as soybean oil cake and meal, are under food and live animals (Sec. 0).

4/ According to official Soviet figures, Soviet livestock and poultry output rose by 3.0 percent and milk output by 6.0 percent from the first quarter of 1987 to the quarter under review. (East Europe Agriculture, May 1988, p. 2.)

5/ Interview with USDA officials, June 6, 1988.

Romania, all of which bought U.S. soybean oil cake and meal during the first quarter of 1987, did not buy any during the period under review. U.S. soybean exports to Eastern Europe rose from \$30.9 million (157,773 t) during January-March 1987 to \$37.9 million (160,777 t) during January-March 1988. Reflecting a sharp rise in the world market price of soybeans, U.S. soybean sales to Romania increased in value from \$30.9 million to \$31.2 million but declined in quantity from 157,773 t to 132,831 t over the period. U.S. soybean exports to Bulgaria amounted to \$6.7 million (27,946 t) during the first quarter of 1988, whereas there were no such exports during the corresponding quarter of 1987. China, which is a net exporter of soybeans, did not purchase any soybean oil cake and meal or soybeans during the quarter under review. 1/

U.S. exports to the NME's of crude materials (SITC Section 2) other than soybeans increased by 104.3 percent from \$84.8 million during January-March 1987 to \$173.1 million during January-March 1988. Exports of softwood and hardwood logs to the NME's--with China as virtually the exclusive NME buyer in this commodity group--2/ more than tripled from \$30.3 million to \$100.9 million over the period. China's demand for this U.S. commodity, mainly for capital construction projects, appeared to be unusually high during January-March 1988. Even in 1985, when U.S. exports to China reached \$323.4 million, their highest annual value for the period 1983-87, average quarterly shipments were far below the value of first-quarter 1988 shipments. At \$24.8 million, U.S. exports of textile fibers (SITC Division 26) to China also exceeded by far the quarterly average of such exports during 1986-87.

Chemicals

U.S. exports of chemicals to the NME's rose by 79.9 percent from \$241.5 million during January-March 1987 to \$434.6 million during January-March 1988. This may be entirely attributed to increased shipments to China, as a comparatively small reduction in the absolute value of shipments to Eastern Europe was offset by roughly the same increase in shipments to the Soviet Union.

Increased exports to China account for the rise in U.S. exports of manufactured fertilizers (SITC Division 56) to the NME's from \$106.1 million during the first quarter of 1987 to \$165.5 million during the quarter under review. China has substantially increased its purchases of U.S. manufactured fertilizers from 1986 to 1987 in an effort to regain the country's 1984 level in grain production. 3/ U.S. shipments to China

1/ Chinese purchases of soybeans amounted to \$30.6 million (157,502 t) during January-March 1987.

2/ Softwood and hardwood logs are classified under SITC Group 247, "other wood in the rough or roughly squared." Most of the U.S. exports in this category consist of Douglas-fir, western hemlock, and spruce logs.

3/ For more on the growth of Chinese demand for U.S. manufactured fertilizers, see 52d Quarterly Report . . ., p. 23.

in this commodity group during the quarter under review were substantially higher than the quarterly average of such shipments during 1987. U.S.-manufactured fertilizer exports to the NME's have shown an unbroken annual growth since at least 1979. U.S. exports of artificial resins (SITC Division 58) to the NME's increased from \$42.3 million during January-March 1987 to \$133.6 million during January-March 1988. The increase may be attributed to higher shipments to China--the dominant NME customer for this U.S. commodity. U.S. exports of organic chemicals (SITC Division 51) to the NME's rose from \$28.7 million during the first quarter of 1987 to \$76.5 million during the first quarter of 1988. Once again, higher shipments to China accounted for the increase.

Machines and equipment

U.S. exports of machines and equipment to the NME's declined by 24.9 percent, from \$547.0 million during January-March 1987 to \$411.1 million during January-March 1988. 1/ Shipments to China--by far the most important NME customer of these U.S. products--declined from \$484.8 million to \$335.1 million, and the proportion of these U.S. shipments within overall U.S. exports to China declined from 56.4 percent to 31.7 percent over the period. 2/ One important factor in the decrease was the lack of shipments of airplanes during the quarter under review. 3/ At \$335.1 million, U.S. exports of machines and equipment to China during

1/ Machines and equipment are defined here as exports classified in SITC Sec. 7 (machinery and transportation equipment), SITC Div. 87 (professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus), and SITC Div. 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 U.S. merchandise exports to the NME's.

2/ Reflecting a shift in China's domestic economic constraints and priorities, a shift in the structure of U.S. exports to that country was detected earlier. The combination of hard-currency constraints and a shortfall in the grain sector reduced the fraction of machines and equipment and increased that of agricultural goods among Chinese imports from the United States during 1987. The percentage of U.S. machine and equipment sales among overall sales to China declined from 64.3 percent in 1986 to 47.9 percent in 1987. Over the same period, the fraction of the sum of cereals (SITC Div. 04) and manufactured fertilizers (SITC Div. 56) in total U.S. exports to China increased from 3.5 percent to 14.6 percent. However, as a result of marked improvement in both China's balance of payments situation and its agricultural performance in 1987, Chinese purchases of U.S. machines and equipment may have bottomed out. For details on China's agricultural and balance of payments situation, see 53d Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 50 and 55; 52d Quarterly Report . . ., p. 16.; and 49th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 56-57.

3/ During the corresponding period of 1987, the United States shipped three passenger transport airplanes valued at \$202.8 million to China.

the quarter under review were considerably below the \$414.5 million quarterly average of such shipments in 1987. Nevertheless, U.S. exports increased in 7 out of the 11 commodity divisions that make up the category of machines and equipment. During the first quarter of 1988, 7 out of the 20 U.S. export items for which the NME's collectively accounted for the largest market share during 1988 were machines and equipment, with China as the major NME customer for 6 of these items (table 6). U.S. shipments of machinery specialized for particular industries (SITC Division 71) to China increased from \$49.3 million during January-March 1987 to \$78.7 million during January-March 1988. Increase was also substantial in power generating machinery and equipment (SITC Division 72). Shipments to China in this commodity division expanded from \$17.9 million to \$50.5 million over the period.

U.S. exports of machines and equipment to the Soviet Union increased from \$29.3 million during the first quarter of 1987 to \$36.5 million during the quarter under review. At \$9.4 million, shipments of professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus (SITC Division 87) was the largest commodity division among machines and equipment during the quarter under review. U.S. exports to Eastern Europe in this commodity category increased from \$32.8 million to \$39.2 million over the period. The value of shipments to Romania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Poland increased. Those to Hungary and East Germany declined. Largely as a result of receiving the bulk of the \$9.9 million in U.S. power generating machinery (SITC Division 71) shipments to Eastern Europe, Romania was the region's largest customer of U.S. machines and equipment during January-March 1988.

Other exports 1/

U.S. gold exports (SITC Division 97) to China amounted to \$73.9 million during January-March 1988. 2/ There were no such shipments during the corresponding quarter of 1987. U.S. exports in the category of miscellaneous manufactures (SITC Division 89) to the NME's increased from \$18.7 million during the first quarter of 1987 to \$30.0 million during the first quarter of 1988. Pressure sensitive tapes to the Soviet Union, valued at \$18.3 million, was the largest single item among these shipments during the period under review. U.S. exports of textile yarns, fabrics, and home furnishings (SITC Division 65) 3/ to the NME's increased from \$11.4 million during January-March 1987 to \$24.5 million during January

1/ Included in this category are those two-digit SITC commodity divisions in which U.S. exports exceeded \$24.0 million during January-March 1988 and which were not included among the four commodity sections under exports.

2/ At \$1.8 billion, overall U.S. gold exports were unusually large during January-March 1988.

3/ For further details on what this commodity division includes, see "Textiles and apparel" under "U.S. Imports."

Table 6.--20 U.S. export items for which the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) collectively accounted for the largest market share in 1988, by Schedule B nos., January-March 1987 and January-March 1988 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-March 1988
			Jan.-Mar. 1987	Jan.-Mar. 1988	
			Percent		1,000 dollars
678.3240	Parts for machines for assembling electric filament and discharge lamps and electric tubes	China	4.1	85.4	12,060
660.1526	Parts n.s.p.f. of economizers and other machinery for use with vapor generating boilers, and of condensers for vapor engines	do	.0	61.2	5,008
126.8700	Tree and shrub seeds	do	37.2	60.7	1,138
475.4555	Insulating or transformer oils	U.S.S.R.	42.5	57.9	4,974
722.5740	Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, editors, and combinations thereof n.s.p.f., and parts of such articles	China	.2	57.9	1,689
404.2230	Phthalic acid and anhydride	do	.0	55.9	3,927
664.0230	Integral tractor shovel loaders, rear engine mounted, new, 4 wheel drive, bucket capacity of 10 to 15 cubic yards	U.S.S.R.	.0	54.6	5,809
660.3040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam turbines	China	22.9	51.5	23,105
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity	U.S.S.R.	2.9	50.5	571,276
309.4245	Acrylic and modacrylic fibers (in noncontinuous form)	China	17.6	50.3	16,165
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	Poland	55.4	48.2	11,371
692.1660	Trucks mounted with derrick assemblies, and similar drilling equipment	China	17.1	47.8	4,128
642.0940	Copper wire strand	do	.0	44.8	1,245
338.2932	Woven fabrics, wholly of polyester, containing textured yarns, over 5 ounces per square yard	do	43.2	43.8	1,912
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing	U.S.S.R.	22.1	43.6	18,385
309.3250	Grouped filaments and strips (in continuous form), of acrylic and modacrylic fibers, less than 10,000 denier	China	.0	41.8	1,484
310.0026	Yarns of cellulosic fibers, other than textured yarns	do	.0	41.1	1,279
790.5570	Pressure sensitive tape having a rubberized textile backing, except surgical or medicated tape and tape of unwoven fiber	U.S.S.R.	32.5	41.1	1,858
444.1700	Polypropylene resins, excluding amorphous or atactic polymers and copolymers	China	16.5	35.3	70,759
674.9001	Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting, and surface-tempering appliances, n.s.p.f.	do	1.4	33.0	1,644

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of exports in January-March 1988 are included in this table.

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

March 1988. Shipments to China amounted to \$20.3 million, exceeding the quarterly average of such shipments during 1986 and 1987.

U.S. Imports

Increased U.S. purchases from China explain nearly three-fourths of the total increase in U.S. imports from the NME's from the first quarter of 1987 to the first quarter of 1988 (table 7). U.S. imports from the NME's increased in all commodity sections during January-March 1988 except in the relatively insignificant beverages and tobacco (SITC Section 1) and the residual category of commodities and transactions not elsewhere specified (SITC Section 9) (table 8). Shifts in the commodity structure of imports from China continued to govern changes in the overall structure of imports from the NME's. Representing almost one-half of U.S. imports from the NME's during the quarter under review--with China as the main supplier among these countries--NME sales of miscellaneous manufactured articles (SITC Section 8) rose from \$1.1 billion during January-March 1987 to \$1.2 billion during January-March 1988. This occurred despite a decline in the imports of apparel (SITC Division 84). Largely as a result of increased Soviet deliveries of commodities classified as mineral fuels and lubricants (SITC Section 3), the Soviet Union became the second largest NME supplier of the United States during the period under review (table 9). U.S. imports from Eastern Europe also increased from the first quarter of 1987 to the period under review as relatively significant increases in imports from Poland, Hungary, and East Germany more than offset the decline in sales from Romania. ^{1/} The largest gain in imports from the region occurred in manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials (SITC Section 6), which include iron and steel products.

Textiles and apparel

U.S. imports from the NME's in the combined categories of apparel (SITC Division 84) and textile products such as yarns, fabrics, and home

^{1/} After the expiration of Romania's MFN status with the United States on July 2, 1988, Romanian goods arriving in U.S. ports will carry the generally higher, col. 2 (non-MFN) tariffs. The tariff rate on unleaded gasoline will increase from 1.25 cents per gallon to 2.5 cents per gallon. (U.S. imports of unleaded gasoline from Romania represented 45.6 percent of total imports from Romania in 1987 and 36.7 percent during the quarter under review.) On light fuel oils, the tariff will rise from 0.25 cents per gallon to 0.5 cents per gallon. On steel plates, the ad valorem tariff will rise from 6.0 percent to 20.0 percent and on wall systems and bookcases, from 2.5 percent to 40.0 percent. Although it is difficult to assess the effects of tariff increases on the importation of any of these commodities, higher tariffs will likely result in a reduction of overall U.S. imports from Romania. U.S. markets for these products appear well-supplied and highly competitive, making profit cuts and/or price increases difficult to sustain.

Table 7.--U.S. imports from the individual nonmarket economy countries and from the world, 1986, 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1986	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
Afghanistan	5,123	5,630	2,923	2,712
Albania	3,194	2,149	657	383
Bulgaria	49,684	40,306	11,427	7,967
Cambodia	518	370	51	113
China	4,671,469	6,243,877	1,585,021	1,839,513
Cuba	31	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	85,284	77,793	15,674	17,944
East Germany	85,265	84,455	20,023	36,476
Hungary	223,938	277,647	56,449	74,461
Laos	605	980	166	458
Mongolia	1,081	1,431	567	293
North Korea	2	-	-	-
Poland	230,953	295,484	66,702	86,722
Romania	750,018	714,368	161,186	124,032
U.S.S.R.	554,923	408,205	87,296	162,118
Vietnam	201	-	-	-
Total	6,662,290	8,152,695	2,008,143	2,353,191
Total, U.S. imports from the world	368,656,594	402,066,002	91,944,681	105,088,113

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-March 1987 and January-March 1988

SITC Section	Total imports		Imports from the NME's	
	Jan.-Mar. 1987	Jan.-Mar. 1988	Jan.-Mar. 1987	Jan.-Mar. 1988
	Value (million dollars)			
0. Food and live animals-----	5,032	5,431	139	147
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	909	873	14	12
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	2,681	3,204	48	58
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	9,005	10,411	219	256
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	121	170	1	1
5. Chemicals-----	3,761	4,867	99	123
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	12,476	14,869	302	370
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	40,667	46,498	98	208
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	14,306	15,911	1,069	1,162
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	2,986	2,853	19	15
Total-----	91,945	105,088	2,008	2,353
	Percent of total			
0. Food and live animals-----	5.5	5.2	6.9	6.2
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1.0	.8	.7	.5
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	2.9	3.0	2.4	2.5
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	9.8	9.9	10.9	10.9
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	.1	.2	.2	.1
5. Chemicals-----	4.1	4.6	4.9	5.2
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	13.6	14.1	15.1	15.7
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	44.2	44.2	4.9	8.9
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	15.6	15.1	53.2	49.4
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	3.2	2.7	.9	.6
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Laos, 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, January-March 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	Afghani- stan	Albania	Bulgaria	Cambodia	China	Cuba	Czecho- slovakia	East Germany	Hungary
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	577	-	82,691	-	1,439	22	15,445
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	3,882	-	2,195	-	486	13	553
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel--	2,230	331	20	-	38,660	-	38	514	551
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-	-	117,946	-	-	3,834	228
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable----	-	-	-	-	1,320	-	-	-	10
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	2,931	-	65,857	-	261	10,846	4,472
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	185	-	71	1/	261,023	-	7,309	14,146	17,217
7. Machinery and transportation equipment--	208	-	74	-	162,563	-	2,792	4,513	18,825
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles----	81	53	297	112	1,095,169	-	5,204	2,283	16,459
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	7	-	115	-	12,088	-	415	305	701
Total-----	2,712	383	7,967	113	1,839,513	-	17,944	36,476	74,461
	Laos	Mongolia	North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Vietnam	Total	
0. Food and live animals-----	-	22	-	39,336	3,443	3,919	-	146,894	
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-	441	453	3,988	-	12,011	
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel--	260	268	-	168	945	14,049	-	58,033	
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-	-	54,767	79,101	-	255,876	
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable----	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	1,338	
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	-	4,660	3,401	30,369	-	122,797	
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	-	20,485	23,199	26,527	-	370,162	
7. Machinery and transportation equipment--	13	-	-	9,053	7,977	2,475	-	208,494	
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles----	143	-	-	11,879	29,489	1,221	-	1,162,391	
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	42	3	-	699	356	461	-	15,193	
Total-----	458	293	-	86,722	124,032	162,118	-	2,353,191	

1/ Less than \$500.

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

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

furnishings (SITC Division 65)--termed "textiles and apparel"--decreased by 10.6 percent, from \$893.8 million during January-March 1987 to \$799.0 million during January-March 1988. 1/ This is largely explained by the 11.5-percent decline in U.S. imports of Chinese textiles and apparel, from \$841.7 million to \$744.6 million. Seven of the 10 U.S. import items from the NME's that substantially decreased over the period were textiles and apparel from China (table 10).

Imports of apparel and clothing accessories from China decreased by 11.2 percent from \$693.4 million during January-March 1987 to \$615.5 million during January-March 1988. Imports of women's, girls', and infants' outer garments, other than knitted or crocheted (SITC Group 843)--the largest product group among imports from China within this commodity division--dropped from \$303.3 million during January-March 1987 to \$261.4 million during January-March 1988. Imports of knitted or crocheted outer garments from China (SITC Group 845) also declined, from \$109.8 million to \$64.3 million, but shipments in the second largest product group among these imports from China--men's and boys' outer garments, other than knitted or crocheted (SITC Group 842)--increased from \$118.4 million to \$136.8 million over the period.

The decrease in the total value of apparel imports from China during the quarter under review can be attributed to the combination of reduction in both supply and demand. In 1987, the United States placed embargoes on over-quota shipments in 34 categories of Chinese apparel. Released early this year, these embargoed goods were counted as 1988 shipments, significantly reducing China's quota available for 1988. Since the new United States-China textile agreement, which went into effect with the quarter under review, 2/ further curtails the volume of Chinese textiles and apparel entering the U.S. market, the Chinese Government is encouraging the production of higher valued goods to maximize shipment value. In addition to U.S. efforts to moderate the increase of Chinese apparel sales to the U.S. market, there are signs of weakening demand. 3/

Toys and games, footwear, and other miscellaneous manufactured articles

Shipments of toys and games from China (SITC Subgroup 8942) increased from \$98.6 million during January-March 1987 to \$132.2 million during January-March 1988. However, Chinese shipments in this product subgroup

1/ SITC Div. 84 also includes accessories such as handkerchiefs, scarves, neckties, headwear, and gloves. However, it does not include handbags (classified as travel goods) and footwear. Imports from China in the latter two product groups are discussed in the following section.

SITC Div. 65 includes, in addition to yarns and fabrics, items such as carpets, table and bed linens, curtains, towels, and other made-up articles for household use.

2/ For details on the new United States-China textile agreement, see 53d Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 44-45.

3/ USITC Office of Industries, Textiles, Leather Products, and Apparel Division.

Table 10.--20 U.S. import items from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) which changed substantially, by TSUSA items, January-March 1987 and January-March 1988 1/

TSUSA item no.	Commodity	Major NME supplier	Percentage change, Jan.-Mar. 1988 from Jan.-Mar. 1987		Value of imports from all NME's in January-March 1988
			All NME's	World	
			-----Percent-----		1,000 dollars
	Substantially increased:				
678.5012	Radio-tape player combinations designed for motor-vehicle installation, including cassette	China	671.8	30.0	4,057
722.0812	Cameras, 110 hand-held type, fixed focus, n.s.p.f.	do	589.8	85.2	3,674
384.4735	Women's corduroy trousers and slacks, not ornamented	do	537.1	279.5	5,045
384.9986	Women's, girls', or infants' dresses n.s.p.f. of textile materials, lace, net, or ornamented, not knit	do	522.5	37.3	4,348
685.4934	Stereo radio-tape recorder combinations, n.s.p.f.	do	506.9	43.2	6,513
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel n.s.p.f.; not pickled and not cold rolled, not in coils, not over 6 inches in thickness	Romania	493.5	85.8	7,567
475.1015	Light fuel oils, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more, Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees F of less than 45 seconds	U.S.S.R.	458.8	50.1	82,748
706.6230	Handbags, of materials n.s.p.f.	China	454.8	126.0	2,930
684.4815	Electric hair dressing appliances, n.s.p.f.	do	446.3	77.4	10,694
700.3575	Men's footwear, of leather, n.s.p.f.	Hungary	409.9	.5	3,919
	Substantially decreased:				
320.2927	Printcloth, wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not napped and not of yarns of different colors, of number 29	China	-90.6	-76.3	2,246
737.3500	Toy figures of animate objects (except dolls), without a spring mechanism, not stuffed, wholly or almost wholly of metal	do	-87.5	-83.4	1,389
384.5317	Women's, girls', or infants' knit sweaters, of vegetable fibers except cotton, not assembled in Hong Kong from components	do	-83.7	-52.6	4,420
734.2040	Game machines, n.s.p.f.	do	-82.2	-63.4	2,635
384.8073	Women's or girls' knit sweaters, of man-made fibers, not ornamented	do	-78.6	-53.4	972
381.9540	Men's or boys' dress shirts n.s.p.f. of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	do	-76.7	-26.5	1,457
381.9585	Men's or boys' shorts of man-made fibers, not knit	do	-76.4	-31.7	2,044
384.8012	Women's blouses of man-made fibers, knit	do	-75.3	-32.0	1,135
381.9035	Men's knit sweaters, of man-made fibers, not ornamented	Romania	-73.9	-9.4	560
381.4010	Men's or boys' cotton knit T-shirts, except all white	China	-73.9	3.9	621

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 500,000 dollars' worth of imports in both January-March 1987 and January-March 1988 are included in this table.

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

during the quarter under review were lower than the quarterly average of such shipments during 1987. Footwear (SITC Division 85) imports from the NME's more than doubled, from \$38.1 million during the first quarter of 1987 to \$77.9 million during the quarter under review. Increased imports from China account for the bulk of this increment, but the rise in the value of shipments from Eastern Europe was also significant.

Shipments from China of travel goods and handbags (SITC Group 831) increased from \$68.6 million during the first quarter of 1987 to \$99.7 million during the corresponding period of 1988. These shipments far exceeded average quarterly shipments during 1985-1987 and were larger than the annual shipments in any previous year since this series of reports began in 1975. In 1987, the USITC's East-West Trade Statistics Monitoring System signaled a rapid increase in imports of handbags from China. ^{1/}

U.S. purchases from China in the residual category of other miscellaneous manufactured goods (SITC Group 899) rose from \$53.8 million in January-March 1987 to \$70.6 million in January-March 1988. Imports of works of art (SITC Group 896) from China, which include gold coins, declined from \$29.8 million to \$26.6 million over the period. However, higher shipments from China account for the bulk of increase in U.S. imports of furniture and parts (SITC Group 821) from the NME's, from \$20.4 million during the first quarter of 1987 to \$34.9 million during the period under review. Among the NME's, China supplies the U.S. market with the largest variety of goods; 17 out of the 20 U.S. import items that made up the NME's largest market share originated primarily in China during the quarter under review (table 11).

Petroleum and petroleum products

The first three leading items imported from the NME's during the quarter under review were petroleum and petroleum products (SITC Division 33). U.S. imports from the NME's in this commodity division increased by 16.9 percent, from \$219.0 million during January-March 1987 to \$255.9 million during January-March 1988. This was the net result of increased deliveries of refined products from the Soviet Union and crude oil from China, more than offsetting a decline in refined product shipments from Romania. U.S. imports of Soviet refined petroleum products (SITC Group 334) increased more than fivefold, from \$14.0 million during the first quarter of 1987 to \$79.1 million during the period under review. First-quarter 1988 shipments were equivalent to more than four-fifths of the refined petroleum products the United States imported from the Soviet Union during the full year of 1987. At \$70.6 million, light fuel oils were the leading item among refined petroleum product shipments from the Soviet Union during January-March 1988. U.S. imports from Eastern Europe in this product group, with Romania as the region's main supplier to the U.S.

^{1/} See Table 20 in 51st Quarterly Report . . ., p. 64. For the followup analysis on U.S. handbag imports from China, see 52d Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 48-57.

Table 11.--20 U.S. import items for which the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) collectively accounted for the largest market share in 1988, by TSUSA items, January-March 1987 and January-March 1988 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- March 1988
			Jan.-Mar. 1987	Jan.-Mar. 1988	
			Percent		1,000 dollars
365.0000	Handmade-lace furnishings, of cotton, valued not over \$50 per pound	China	98.6	99.2	2,656
365.5610	Lace or net furnishings formed by applique, machine-made or handmade, subject to textile agreements, of cotton	do	94.3	98.8	2,851
222.5700	Floor coverings of unspun vegetable materials, n.e.s.	do	82.7	92.4	1,120
748.5520	Feather sleeping bags	do	98.8	92.3	1,191
186.3000	Bristles, crude or processed	do	91.3	91.6	4,788
384.5229	Infants' corduroy playsuits, washsuits and sunsuits	do	57.8	88.5	1,311
384.4735	Women's corduroy trousers and slacks, not ornamented	do	52.3	87.8	5,045
384.7781	Women's, girls', or infants' silk sweaters n.s.p.f., knit, assembled in Hong Kong from component parts knitted elsewhere	do	21.3	87.4	2,240
384.9935	Women's, girls', or infants' lace, net, or ornamented sweaters n.s.p.f., knit, assembled in Hong Kong from component parts	do	51.4	87.1	4,509
411.8000	Sulfathiazole and sodium sulfathiazole	Poland	71.8	86.9	1,997
533.6200	Household ware made of nonbone chinaware or of subporcelain, in specified sets with an aggregate value not over \$56	China	74.1	86.8	2,703
632.0200	Antimony, unwrought, and waste and scrap	do	65.5	86.8	7,393
363.4505	Cotton blankets, valued not over 47.5 cents per pound	do	87.0	84.0	1,032
705.3510	Gloves wholly of horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather, without fourchettes or sidewalls	do	73.1	82.7	4,695
222.4100	Baskets and bags of unspun fibrous vegetable materials, whether lined or not lined of willow	do	74.7	80.3	4,874
169.3700	Vodka, not over 1 gallon, valued not over \$7.75 per gallon	U.S.S.R.	73.8	79.4	1,995
384.5698	Women's, girls', or infants' wearing apparel n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers except cotton, not ornamented, not knit	China	62.0	79.1	1,740
700.4512	Women's casual footwear, valued over \$2.50 per pair, with pigskin uppers	do	20.0	78.5	1,037
384.5316	Women's, girls', or infants' knit sweaters, of vegetable fibers except cotton, assembled in Hong Kong from components	do	49.5	78.2	14,175
192.4000	Licorice root	Afghanistan	63.8	77.8	1,182

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of imports in January-March 1988 are included in this table.

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

market, declined by 39.9 percent, from \$97.4 million during January-March 1987 to \$58.5 million during January-March 1988. Shipments in this productgroup from Eastern Europe during the first quarter of 1988 were smaller than any quarterly average of annual shipments during 1983-1987. Unleaded gasoline imports from Romania were halved as shipments declined from \$91.5 million during the first quarter of 1987 to \$45.5 million during the first quarter of 1988. 1/ declined from \$91.5 million during the first quarter of 1987 to \$45.5 million during the first quarter of 1988. 2/ Imports of crude petroleum (SITC Group 333) from NME sources, with China as the exclusive supplier among these countries, increased by 26.1 percent, from \$85.3 million (5.8 million barrels) during January-March 1987 to \$107.6 million (7.2 million barrels) during January-March 1988. Crude petroleum from China represented 42.0 percent of total petroleum and petroleum-product imports from the NME's during the quarter under review and was the largest single import commodity from the NME's.

Machines and equipment

U.S imports of machines and equipment from the NME's (SITC Section 7 and Divisions 87 and 88) rose by 115.7 percent, from \$107.0 million during January-March 1987 to \$230.8 million during January-March 1988. Increased imports from China accounted for over four-fifths of this increment, but the increase in shipments from Eastern Europe was also relatively significant. Most noteworthy among these imports from China were telecommunications and sound equipment (SITC Division 76), which increased from \$34.2 million during the first quarter of 1987 to \$73.1 million during the period under review; electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances (SITC Division 77), which increased from \$19.0 million to \$52.3 million; and photographic apparatus, equipment, and supplies, and optical goods, watches, and clocks (SITC Division 88), which increased from \$5.8 million to \$15.6 million.

U.S. imports of machines and equipment from Eastern Europe expanded by 64.0 percent, from \$27.6 million during the first quarter of 1987 to \$45.3 million during the period under review. With the exception of Bulgaria, all of the region's countries increased their sales to the United States. The growth was most significant in imports from Hungary, Poland, and East Germany. U.S. imports from Hungary of motor vehicle parts increased from \$5.2 million during January-March 1987 to \$11.0 million during January-March 1988.

1/ Western analysts believe that Romania extracted only 7.5 Mt of oil in 1987, half its 1976 peak level extraction; and that the country's oil reserves are nearly exhausted. (Radio Free Europe Research, Romanian Situation Report, No. 3, Feb. 12, 1988, p. 6.)

2/ Western analysts believe that Romania extracted only 7.5 Mt of oil in 1987, half its 1976 peak level extraction; and that the country's oil reserves are nearly exhausted. (Radio Free Europe Research, Romanian Situation Report, No. 3, Feb. 12, 1988, p. 6.)

Minerals, metals, and metal manufactures

U.S. imports from the NME's of iron and steel (SITC Division 67) increased from \$20.4 million during January-March 1987 to \$41.5 million during January-March 1988. The most significant increases occurred in shipments from Romania, Poland and China. U.S. imports of iron and steel from the NME's during the period under review considerably exceeded the 1987 quarterly average in these shipments. ^{1/}

A rise in shipments from China accounted for an increase in U.S. metal manufacture imports (SITC Division 69) from the NME's, from \$32.3 million in the first quarter of 1987 to \$52.7 million in the corresponding quarter of 1988. Shipments from China during the period under review exceeded average quarterly shipments during 1983-1987 by a large margin. U.S. imports from the NME's of nonferrous metals (SITC Division 68) increased from \$41.8 million during January-March 1987 to \$60.9 million during the period under review, and those of nonmetallic mineral manufactures (SITC Division 66) went up from \$27.5 million to \$42.3 million.

Foodstuffs

U.S. imports from the NME's of foodstuffs (part of SITC Section 0, "food and live animals") increased from \$138.9 million during January-March 1987 to \$146.9 million during January-March 1988. Fish, crustaceans and molluscs (SITC Division 03), with China as the major NME supplier to the U.S. market, and meat and meat preparations (SITC Division 01), with Eastern Europe as the almost exclusive supplier, remained the most significant product categories within this commodity section. At \$41.6 million, canned hams and shoulders were the fourth leading item among U.S. imports from the NME's during the quarter under review; shrimp ranked fifth at \$36.7 million.

^{1/} Iron and steel shipments (SITC Div. 67) from Eastern Europe peaked at \$192.6 million during 1984, then declined to \$147.5 million in 1985 and to \$64.3 million in 1986. The decline resulted from voluntary restraint agreements negotiated between the United States and five East European countries: Romania, Poland, Hungary, East Germany, and Czechoslovakia. (For details, see 44th Quarterly Report . . . , pp. 28-29.) The value of iron and steel shipments from Eastern Europe increased to \$85.8 million in 1987. At \$29.5 million, the value of shipments during the quarter under review far exceeded the value of average quarterly shipments in 1986 and 1987. Shipments from Eastern Europe during the first quarter of 1988 did not exceed import quotas for the full year of 1988, according to the Office of Agreements Compliance of the Import Administration of the Department of Commerce.

Chemicals and crude materials

U.S. imports from the NME's of chemicals (SITC Section 5) increased by 23.7 percent, from \$99.2 million during the first quarter of 1987 to \$122.8 million during the quarter under review. Imports increased from all regions and, with the exception of medicinal and pharmaceutical products, overall U.S. purchases increased in all product divisions. China, the largest NME supplier of chemicals to U.S. markets, increased its shipments by 19.3 percent, from \$55.2 million during January-March 1987 to \$65.9 million during January-March 1988. Advancing in a large array of commodity groups, first-quarter 1988 U.S. chemical imports from China by far exceeded annual quarterly averages during 1983-87. Fireworks, with shipments amounting to \$20.6 million during the period under review, remained the leading item among imports from China in this commodity section.

After declining from 1984 through 1987, Soviet sales of anhydrous ammonia to the U.S. market showed signs of recovery during the first quarter of 1988. ^{1/} Imports from the Soviet Union of this product, the mainstay of Soviet chemical sales to the United States, increased from \$17.7 million during the first quarter of 1987 to \$22.8 million during the first quarter of 1988, and by 50.4 percent in terms of quantity. Among the East European NME's, East Germany supplied the most chemical products to the U.S. market and registered the largest increase in sales from the first quarter of 1987 to the period under review.

U.S. imports from the NME's of crude materials (SITC Section 2) rose from \$48.3 million during the first quarter of 1987 to \$58.0 million during the first quarter of 1988. Higher imports from China were the most significant explanatory factor behind this increase.

^{1/} U.S. imports of anhydrous ammonia from the Soviet Union take place under the countertrade agreement between the Soviet Government and Occidental Petroleum. At the end of 1979, and in early 1980, ammonia imports from the U.S.S.R. faced restrictions by the U.S. Government on grounds of possible market disruption. The issue was resolved by a negative vote of the U.S. International Trade Commission in March 1980, which effectively prevented restrictions on these imports. (See 29th Quarterly Report . . . , p. 62.) Since 1979, U.S. imports of Soviet ammonia reached their highest value in 1984 (\$139.6 million) and their lowest value in 1987 (\$48.6 million).

OVERVIEW OF JOINT VENTURES IN CHINA

The opening of China to direct foreign investment is a key element of the economic modernization policy that the Chinese Government adopted in 1978 and has pursued since that time. Recognizing that the objectives of this policy--to reduce inefficiencies in the economy, accelerate economic development, and raise consumer living standards--require not only the importation of advanced machinery and technology but also the capital, technical expertise, and management and marketing skills that foreign firms can provide, China's leaders have aggressively promoted the formation of Sino-foreign joint ventures and taken a number of significant steps to improve the investment environment. By yearend 1987, according to statistics released by its Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (MOFERT), the number of enterprises with foreign investment established in China, i.e., approved by the Chinese Government, slightly exceeded 10,000, of which 4,000 were operational.

This report will briefly describe the various forms of direct foreign investment in China and, with particular emphasis on the role of the United States, the importance of each. The development of China's legal framework for foreign investment, the evolution of its investment incentives program, and the current investment scene, including the major problems of foreign firms now operating joint ventures in China, are also discussed.

The Forms of Direct Foreign Investment

The Chinese define direct foreign investment more broadly than the term is customarily used. Instead of referring to only equity joint ventures and wholly foreign-owned business enterprises, their definition also includes the use of foreign funds to finance two other types of business arrangements that have been major instruments of China's development program during the 1980's: contractual joint ventures, which are also often called cooperative ventures or coproduction agreements, and joint oil development. ^{1/}

Equity joint ventures

In China, an equity joint venture refers to an enterprise established according to "The Law of the People's Republic of China on Joint Ventures Using Chinese and Foreign Investment." Under this 1979 law, the first one issued to attract direct foreign investors to China, the equity joint venture is a limited liability company. The Chinese and foreign partners jointly invest in and manage the enterprise, and profits and losses are

^{1/} China was treating processing and assembly arrangements and compensation trade as forms of direct foreign investment but abandoned this practice a year or two ago, according to information supplied by the U.S. Department of Commerce. Whether the Chinese Government adjusted its aggregate investment data for earlier years to reflect this change in definition is not known.

allocated in proportion to the partners' equity shares. As a rule, the foreign investment is in the form of technology and equipment, industrial property rights, and cash in foreign currency, and the Chinese share takes the form of land, factory buildings, raw materials, and renminbi, China's currency. The foreign investor generally cannot contribute less than 25 percent of the venture's registered capital. ^{1/}

During 1980-87, a total of 4,516 equity joint ventures were established in China, representing an overall commitment of \$6.69 billion in foreign funds. ^{2/} The number established with U.S. firms had reached 219 by the end of 1986 (the latest year for which this breakdown of data has been published), amounting to a total U.S. commitment to equity joint ventures in China of \$528 million, ^{3/} or an average of only \$2.4 million per venture. Inasmuch as the equity joint venture accounted for over 70 percent of all U.S. investments in China, this low level of commitment to each venture suggests that the objective of most U.S. companies was "to establish a small but viable beachhead that can be enlarged in the future as conditions permit." ^{4/} Nonetheless, the amount of the investment pledged to equity joint ventures by some U.S. firms has been considerably larger, as shown in table 12.

U.S. manufacturing companies investing in China have preferred the joint-equity-venture form of investment and, among U.S. investors in the country, have established the largest number of enterprises. The service sector is also well represented since U.S. firms offering engineering, insurance, and financial services, as well as small tourist-related joint enterprises such as taxi services, have favored this type of investment. However, the use of the equity-joint-venture form of investment by U.S. companies involved in designing and constructing large hotels in China, such as the two listed in table 12, is an exception to the rule.

Contractual joint ventures

A contractual joint venture is an arrangement under which the Chinese and foreign parties cooperate in a project or activity according to the terms stipulated in a contract. The venture can take the form of either a limited liability entity with legal person status that closely resembles the equity joint venture or a business partnership in which the parties act

^{1/} The descriptions of the legal structure of the equity joint venture and other forms of direct foreign investment in China are based on information in Nai-Ruenn Chen, Foreign Investment in China: Current Trends (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, March 1986) and in The China Business Review (various issues).

^{2/} The China Business Review, vol. 15, No. 3 (May-June 1988), p. 57. These data were compiled from various Chinese sources.

^{3/} The National Council for US-China Trade, US Joint Ventures in China: A Progress Report (Washington, D.C.: 1987), p. 98.

^{4/} *Ibid.*, p. 109.

Table 12
Selected U.S. equity-joint-venture investments in China

Venture name/U.S. partner	U.S. investment	Equity share
	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Beatrice-CITIC Development Co. Inc./ Beatrice Foods Co.....	60.0	60.0
Beijing Great Wall Hotel Co./E.S. Pacific Development & Construction Co. Ltd.....	35.3	49.0
Beijing Jeep Corp. Ltd./American Motors Corp. (now Chrysler Corp.).....	15.8	31.4
Hyland Hotel/Mountain Oak Corp.....	15.8	45.0
Suzhou-Capsugel Ltd./Warner-Lambert Co.....	9.0	50.0
Hua-Mei Sanitary Ware Industrial Co. Ltd./ American Standard Inc.....	8.7	51.0
Shanghai-Foxboro Co. Ltd./Foxboro Co.....	7.4	49.0
Guangdong Float Glass Co./PPG Industries, Inc.....	7.0	35.0
Babcock & Wilson Beijing Co. Ltd./ Babcock & Wilson.....	6.0	50.0
Heinz UFE Ltd./H.J. Heinz Co.....	6.0	60.0
Hua-Mei Co./R.J. Reynolds Tobacco International Inc.....	6.0	50.0
Shanghai Hezhong-Carrier Air Conditioning Equipment Co., Ltd./Carrier China Ltd.....	5.8	51.0
Tianshi Telecommunications Co./ Technology Associates International Inc.....	5.4	60.0
Beijing Poultry Breeding Co. Ltd./ Avian Farms International Inc.....	5.2	35.0
China Hewlett-Packard Co. Ltd./ Hewlett-Packard International Co.....	5.0	50.0

Note:--Data on the amount of U.S. investment in a number of Sino-U.S. equity joint ventures in China are not available, and such information on most of the ventures listed was limited to the amount of the original capital commitment.

Source: Compiled from information in The National Council for US-China Trade, US Joint Ventures in China: A Progress Report (Washington, D.C.: 1987), pp. 67-96, and from data supplied by the International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

as separate legal entities in carrying out their respective contractual obligations. A joint management body may be established, but the two parties may agree to have only one side manage the venture or to appoint a third party to manage it. However, the key difference between this form of investment and the equity joint venture is that the profits and losses of a contractual joint venture are not necessarily distributed in proportion to the investment contribution of each partner; they are shared on the basis of a ratio specified in the contract. Although the contract also stipulates each party's contribution to the venture, the usual practice is that the Chinese side provides land and any other natural resources involved in the project, factory buildings, existing machinery and facilities, workforce, and basic services, and the foreign side provides capital, advanced technology and machinery, and materials.

The contract must be approved by the Chinese Government, and the venture is protected by Chinese law. Until April 13, 1988, however, when the "Sino-Foreign Contractual Joint Venture Law of the People's Republic of China" was adopted at the first session of the Seventh National People's Congress, there was no law governing the establishment and operation of contractual joint ventures in China. The new law essentially codifies practices that have been evolving for years but reportedly fails to define the precise legal nature of this form of investment. ^{1/}

By the end of 1987, a total of 5,193 contractual joint ventures, representing a foreign commitment of \$12.2 billion, had been approved by the Chinese Government. ^{2/} Data available for the period 1980-86 show that U.S. companies had established 53 ventures of this type, making a total commitment of \$1.07 billion, or \$20.2 million per venture. Whereas most U.S. firms have invested in China to gain access to its potentially large domestic market and have preferred the equity joint venture for this purpose, those undertaking specific projects that require a large initial investment but are not expected to involve a long-term partnership have favored the contractual joint venture. It has been the preferred form of investment in China for U.S. companies undertaking mineral and other natural resource development and tourist-related construction projects such

^{1/} See, for example, Business China, Apr. 25, 1988, pp. 59-63.

^{2/} Ibid., p. 62. Another source, The China Business Review, vol. 15, No. 3 (May-June 1988), p. 57, shows that 5,080 contractual joint ventures were approved during 1980-87. Discrepancies such as this are common because China does not release its statistics on foreign investment in a systematic way. These data are supplied by a variety of Chinese government entities and appear to be revised frequently as more information is made available.

as exhibition centers and major hotels. The following five projects have accounted for nearly 70 percent of the total U.S. investment commitment to contractual joint ventures in China (in millions of dollars): 1/

<u>Project/U.S. partner</u>	<u>Estimated Cost of project</u>	<u>U.S. share</u>
Development of Antaibao open-pit coal mine/ Occidental Petroleum Corp.....	650	175
Development of South China Sea gasfield/ ARCO China Inc.....	500	170
Santa Fe Materials (Asia) Inc.....		75
Shanghai Exhibition Center, North Complex/ John Portman Properties Co., Ltd.....	175	175
Hotel in Shanghai (Lingbo Mansions)/ Brimble Bros. & Co., Inc.....	80	80
Apartments in Shanghai/Asia Development Co....	64	64

The financial arrangements for the development of the Antaibao (also called Pingshuo) mine, the largest coal mine in the world, are an example of the recent introduction of project financing in China. In this contractual joint venture between the Occidental Petroleum Corp. and the China National Coal Development Corp., the \$475 million in funds needed in addition to Occidental's equity share will be raised on international capital markets. For this purpose, a financial partnership was formed between Occidental and the Bank of China, the country's international bank, and a separate project entity, Island Creek of China Coal Ltd., was created to handle the financing and hold the assets of the project. Under this arrangement, China retains a 75-percent share of the ownership, and the Occidental Petroleum Corp. risks only its 25-percent equity stake in the venture. 2/

In contrast to the three U.S. companies listed above whose equity shares are 100 percent of estimated project cost, the foreign firm may be a contractual but not an equity partner in the project. An example is the coproduction agreement between the McDonnell Douglas Corp. and the Shanghai Aviation Industrial Corp., under which the two sides are working together in China to produce 25 MD-82 aircraft (with options on the production of 15 more). 3/ Strictly speaking, the business arrangement is a technology-

1/ Compiled from The National Council for US-China Trade, US Joint Ventures in China: A Progress Report, pp. 67-96, and information supplied by the International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

2/ For more detailed information, see The China Business Review, vol. 15, No. 1 (January-February 1988), pp. 45-47.

3/ The first coproduced MD-82 began operation on domestic Chinese air routes in August 1987. For information on this project, see The China Business Review, vol. 14, No. 5 (September-October 1987), pp. 36-38.

licensing agreement--the largest a U.S. company has signed with China to date--and generally would not be regarded outside China as a direct investment. However, even though McDonnell Douglas has no equity share in the venture and has contracted to act mainly as a technical and management advisor, it is extensively involved in every aspect of the production process.

Although U.S. companies have invested in relatively few contractual joint ventures, this form accounted for slightly over one-half of all foreign investments in China during 1980-87. The primary reason for their large number is the overwhelming dominance of Hong Kong and Macao investors in China. Because this category of investment is less structured than the equity joint venture, offering considerably more flexibility in the business arrangements that can be made, these investors have preferred the contractual joint venture, often using it to establish very small joint enterprises.

Joint oil development

China has established special laws and procedures for foreign investment in the exploration and development of its oil resources. The process generally involves an initial stage of geophysical exploration by the foreign participants at their own expense and risk followed by a second, or development, stage when both China and the foreign participants share in the investment and risk. Once production begins, the output is divided between the two sides according to the terms specified in their contract. China's joint development projects have been limited primarily to its offshore oil resources.

In 1978, China took the unprecedented step of inviting foreign oil companies to undertake an extensive seismic exploration of offshore areas, and during 1980-82 it signed the first joint oil-development contracts with bidders from among the participants in this survey, including a contract with the U.S.-based Atlantic Richfield Co. (ARCO). However, the first large-scale foreign participation began in February 1982, when the Chinese Government announced the formation of the China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC), promulgated the "Offshore Petroleum Regulations and Foreign Enterprise Income Tax Law," and opened the first official round of bidding for contract areas in the South China Sea. The second round of bidding for leases on China's continental shelf was announced by CNOOC in November 1984, and onshore areas in southern China were opened to joint oil development in 1985.

China awarded a total of 44 joint oil-development contracts during 1980-87, which amounted to a total pledged foreign capital contribution of approximately \$2.8 billion. These data include three new agreements awarded in 1987, which represented a combined commitment of about

\$4 million. 1/ By yearend 1986, U.S. companies had signed 25 joint oil-development contracts with China, a total commitment of at least \$1.03 billion, 2/ and U.S. investment (Chevron and Amoco) accounted for two of the contracts that were signed with China during 1987. 3/

In terms of the total amount pledged, U.S. involvement in China's joint oil development to date has been comparable to its overall commitment to contractual joint ventures in China, where the largest U.S. investment has also been in the development of natural resources (the Antaibao coal mine and ARCO's gasfield and pipeline in the South China Sea). However, with respect to offshore oil, the contributions pledged to China for development of the contract areas under exploration may be overstated. The results have been generally disappointing for both U.S. and other foreign oil companies, and a few are reported to have abandoned their efforts in the South China Sea. 4/

Wholly foreign-owned enterprises

Under Chinese law, a wholly foreign-owned enterprise is a limited-liability entity owned and operated solely by a foreign investor, who bears all the risks and receives all profits. This form of foreign direct investment made its first appearance in China in 1980, although no secure legal basis was provided for it until the promulgation of the "Law of the People's Republic of China on Wholly Foreign-Owned Enterprises" in April 1986.

During 1980-87, China approved the establishment of 183 wholly foreign-owned enterprises, which represented an estimated total investment commitment of \$625 million. 5/ Data covering the period through 1986 show that seven U.S. enterprises of this type have been established. 6/ The 3M China Ltd. Co. was the first U.S. venture into this form of investment. Located in Shanghai, it has a capitalization of \$3 million.

1/ The China Business Review, vol. 14, No. 3 (May-June 1987), p. 33, and The China Business Review, vol. 15, No. 3 (May-June 1988), p. 57.

2/ The National Council for US-China Trade, US Joint Ventures in China: A Progress Report, p. 99.

3/ U.S. Department of State Telegram, 1988, Beijing, Message Reference No. 02711.

4/ See, for example, "Peking Under Pressure," China Trade Report, March 1988, pp. 6-7. A document recently issued by the General Taxation Bureau of China's Ministry of Finance provides for foreign companies engaged in joint oil exploration to be compensated for their losses under stipulated conditions. These new provisions went into effect on Apr. 1, 1988, but also can be applied retroactively to contracts that expired before that date (Foreign Broadcast Information Service [FBIS], Daily Report: China, Apr. 28, 1988, p. 24).

5/ The China Business Review, vol. 15, No. 3 (May-June 1988), p. 57.

6/ The China Business Review, vol. 14, No. 3 (May-June 1987), p. 33.

Most of these enterprises are the investments of Hong Kong Chinese and are located in the special economic zones in southern China adjacent to Hong Kong. Although most are also very small, the total commitment made to the 45 wholly foreign-owned enterprises approved by the Chinese Government in 1987 amounted to \$470 million.

The Legal Framework For Investment

When China's leaders opened the country to the international economy in 1978, its legal framework for facilitating direct foreign investment was virtually nonexistent. Beginning with "The Law of the People's Republic of China on Joint Ventures Using Chinese and Foreign Investment," the legislation governing the establishment of equity joint ventures promulgated in July 1979, the Chinese Government has enacted over 150 major laws and regulations applying to foreign investment, ^{1/} and numerous regulations have been issued by local authorities.

China has taken a step-by-step approach to the legal process, as is illustrated by the development of its legislation relating to equity joint ventures. The 1979 law was essentially a statement of general principles that described the structure of such enterprises, enumerated the rights and obligations of the participants, offered foreign investors protection for their invested resources, and guaranteed them the right to remit profits and income according to their contracts and the laws of China. The authorities then drew upon the experience they gained in negotiating contracts and in their efforts to deal with the actual operational problems of joint ventures to draft followup legislation.

The result was the "Regulations for the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Joint Ventures Using Chinese and Foreign Investment," enacted in 1983. Its articles provided greater detail on the structure of joint ventures, the organization of the board of directors and management, and ways of contributing investment. Other important matters addressed in this document include the acquisition of technology, the right to use land, the hiring and firing of workers, taxes, and the duration, dissolution, and liquidation of joint ventures.

A third major piece of legislation, the "Provisions of the State Council of the People's Republic of China for the Encouragement of Foreign Investment" (commonly referred to as the 22 Articles), was issued in October 1986. Stories cataloging the problems of foreign investors, particularly those involved in equity joint ventures, appeared in a number

^{1/} For a list of China's most important laws and regulations relating to joint ventures, see The National Council for US-China Trade, US Joint Ventures in China: A Progress Report, pp. 14-17.

of publications during the spring and summer of 1986, 1/ and new foreign investment in China declined during that year for the first time since the beginning of the open door policy. The 22 Articles were formulated both to improve investment conditions and to attract the types of investment projects that the Chinese Government wants to meet major policy objectives. Some of the 22 Articles (together with the implementing regulations issued to date) offer all foreign-invested enterprises new means to solve their problems, such as those that give them additional options for solving foreign-exchange shortages, liberalize rules on the hiring and firing of workers, and ease import procedures and costs. However, the major benefits are reserved for joint ventures that qualify as export-oriented enterprises (as a general rule, those that export over 70 percent of their output) or utilize advanced technology. The provisions for these enterprises include special tax treatment, priority in obtaining operating loans from the Bank of China, and reduced land-use fees. 2/

Among the other numerous laws, regulations, rules, and provisions relating to foreign-invested enterprises are those covering income taxes; export and import licenses; import and export duties; workers' wages, insurance, and welfare payments; the use of land for construction; and registration and accounting procedures. China has enacted a trademark law (1982) and a patent law (1984), but has not yet issued copyright and software protection laws. Detailed implementing regulations are also needed to clarify some existing legislation, including the recently adopted law governing contractual joint ventures. 3/ The vagueness of some of the laws, the gaps in their coverage, and the Chinese Government's practice of circulating a number of internal documents among the officials negotiating contracts, which the interested foreign companies are not permitted to see, continue to create an atmosphere of considerable uncertainty for foreign investors. 4/

Negotiations on a bilateral investment treaty to protect the interests of U.S. investors in China began in 1982. However, the two sides have not

1/ Among the most publicized problems were those of the Beijing Jeep Corp., a U.S.-Sino equity joint venture. The factory was closed for 2 months in the summer of 1986, primarily because the enterprise lacked sufficient foreign exchange to import component parts and other materials.

2/ For more information, see Lucille A. Barale, "China's Investment Implementing Regulations," The China Business Review, vol. 15, No. 2 (March-April 1988), pp. 19-23.

3/ For commentary on the provisions of the new contractual joint venture law, see Business China, Apr. 25, 1988, pp. 59-63, and China Trade Report, July 1988, p. 1. The full text of the law is reprinted in FBIS, Daily Report: China, Apr. 18, 1988, pp. 41-43, and in China Trade Report, July 1988, pp. 14-15.

4/ For a detailed analysis of these and other issues involving China's investment legislation, see Jerome Alan Cohen, "An American Perspective on China's Legislative Problems," The China Business Review, vol. 15, No. 2 (March-April 1988), pp. 6-8.

able to agree on a number of basic issues such as national treatment, party arbitration, and compensation for expropriation, 1/ making it necessary for U.S. companies to cover such subjects in each investment contract. At present, China has entered into bilateral investment treaties with 18 countries.

The Investment Incentives Program

China's investment incentives program was developed to encourage the establishment of joint ventures in specific areas of the country designated by the Government as the focal points of its economic modernization policy. The program began experimentally in 1980 with the formation of four special economic zones (SEZ's) in southern China: Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou, and Xiamen. To attract foreign investment, Government authorities offered those ventures locating in the SEZ's reduced taxes and other preferential treatment. In 1984, the incentives were extended--although combined with less operational freedom than was granted foreign-invested enterprises in the SEZ's--to 14 major municipal centers on China's east coast (commonly referred to as open coastal cities) and to Hainan Island off its southern coast.

A total of 22 inland cities, including most of the provincial capitals, were subsequently extended the authority to offer foreign investors preferential treatment. Nine major cities, both on the coast and inland, were also designated municipalities with provincial-level economic authority, giving them the right to approve certain investment projects (those up to a specified amount) independently of the provinces in which they are located. Within some of the cities, economic and technical development zones (ETDZ's) have been established, where the expansion and modernization of the infrastructure has been concentrated and additional investment preferences are offered.

A further extension of the program officially began in January 1988, when China's leaders announced a new policy to promote the development of the south coastal "delta zones" (mainly those areas around the existing open coastal cities and SEZ's) and called for provincial and local authorities in these areas to reform their economies, with special emphasis on attracting export-oriented foreign investment. 2/ As part of this policy, Hainan Island (which is nearly the size of Taiwan) was designated an SEZ in its entirety, and in April 1988 it was accorded the status of a separate province.

Investment incentives vary from city to city. However, they generally involve the exemption from or reduction of local enterprise income taxes and local industrial and commercial consolidated taxes (similar to sales

1/ U.S. Department of State Telegram, 1988, Beijing, File Designation No. A-004.

2/ See 53d Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 58-59.

taxes on domestic, imported, and exported goods), the exemption from or reduction of duties on imports required for production, and the reduction of land-use fees. In several cities, additional preferences are extended to export-oriented and technology-intensive enterprises.

The Current Investment Scene

Although China had approved the establishment of approximately 10,000 foreign-invested enterprises by the end of 1987, the data released by MOFERT also indicate that many investors are waiting for further improvement in the investment environment. These statistics show that the total amount of foreign funds committed had reached \$21.96 billion, but that only \$8.47 billion of this amount represented paid-in capital. However, the results of a MOFERT survey of new foreign investment in 1987 show that 85 percent of the ventures approved were production oriented and that a total of 608 export-oriented enterprises and 226 technically advanced enterprises were approved. 1/ This indicates a trend away from the heavy concentration of investment dollars in hotels and other tourist-related services and toward the types of investment China wants.

Throughout the decade since China was opened to foreign investment, Hong Kong has supplied both the bulk of the investors and the dollar commitments. The United States has continued to rank second in terms of total investment pledged, but in 1987 declined to third place, owing to the large number of Japanese-invested enterprises established last year, in terms of the total number of investments. 2/ Nonetheless, during 1980-87, U.S. companies are estimated to have signed over 400 investment contracts with China. 3/

A foreign-exchange imbalance is consistently cited by foreign investors in China as the most serious problem they encounter in their operations. Since China's currency is not convertible, joint ventures and other foreign-invested enterprises are expected to balance their foreign-exchange expenditures with export earnings. During the first years of a venture, however, before exports begin and production reaches a level that enables the enterprise to buy its raw materials locally at competitive prices, most foreign-invested enterprises have found they cannot maintain a foreign-exchange balance sufficient to keep their factories running continuously

1/ U.S. Department of State Telegram, 1988, Beijing, Message Reference No. 02711.

2/ Ibid.

3/ Detailed information on U.S. investment in China during 1987 is not yet available. The National Council for US-China Trade will publish an update of its report US Joint Ventures in China: A Progress Report in September or October 1988.

and pay expatriate employees. 1/ After this problem was highly publicized in 1986, the Chinese Government offered several methods that foreign-invested enterprises can use to obtain limited amounts of foreign exchange for short periods of time. However, none of these options provide the dependable long-term foreign-exchange support investors need, especially if they are undertaking large manufacturing projects. 2/

Although many aspects of China's investment environment have greatly improved in recent years, some problems cannot be readily resolved. Despite the progress that the Chinese Government has made in developing the country's infrastructure, its power, transport, and telecommunications systems are far from adequate to meet the growing demands placed upon them, and shortages of energy and raw materials also remain a persistent problem. In addition, its capital and labor markets are not yet fully developed. The Chinese Government's ongoing reforms of the factory management, price, and foreign trade systems of the country, aimed at creating a more market-oriented economy, should eventually result in a more attractive investment climate. Meanwhile, however, the continuous changes taking place in the economy as these reforms are carried out are likely to contribute to the problems encountered by foreign-invested enterprises in China.

1/ Despite their limited supplies of foreign exchange, most foreign-invested enterprises are forced to import raw materials because the high cost of buying them in China makes their products even less export competitive. According to a U.S. Department of State telegram (1988, Beijing, Message Reference No. 09433), "Very few American joint ventures have managed to fully meet their foreign exchange requirements through export earnings. The chief impediment to exports is the high cost of locally sourced raw materials. In many cases, the more a joint venture increases local content, the more expensive the product becomes."

2/ For a recent detailed discussion of this problem, see John Frisbie, "Balancing Foreign Exchange," The China Business Review, vol. 15, No. 2 (March-April 1988), pp. 24-28.

APPENDIX A

U.S. TRADE WITH THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES BY SITC SECTIONS,
1987, JANUARY-MARCH 1987, AND JANUARY-MARCH 1988

Table A-1.--U.S. trade with all nonmarket economy countries, 1/ by SITC Sections, 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-March 1987	January-March 1988
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	1,285,732	121,419	834,438
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	23,066	4,671	3,291
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	645,520	146,226	312,837
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	120,990	30,772	22,562
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	20,080	9,291	5,583
5. Chemicals-----	1,156,336	241,535	434,552
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	275,187	59,401	64,545
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	1,716,025	494,191	349,035
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	358,514	73,964	93,931
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	85,526	20,404	95,776
Total-----	5,686,976	1,201,875	2,216,550
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	523,336	138,935	146,894
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	52,845	13,516	12,011
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	205,740	48,302	58,033
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	963,199	218,966	255,876
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	3,257	551	1,338
5. Chemicals-----	357,157	99,237	122,797
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	1,363,856	302,299	370,162
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	614,799	98,298	208,494
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	3,985,044	1,068,998	1,162,391
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	83,463	19,040	15,193
Total-----	8,152,695	2,008,143	2,353,191

1/ Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Laos, 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, 1987,
January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-March 1987	January-March 1988
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	258,067	45,394	77,125
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	347	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	433,548	101,578	149,502
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	6,957	4,444	760
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	555	387	61
5. Chemicals-----	809,970	156,217	349,648
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	231,714	50,818	53,889
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	1,478,903	442,518	288,947
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	216,166	53,021	55,530
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	23,368	4,878	82,040
Total-----	3,459,595	859,255	1,057,502
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	265,607	74,463	82,691
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	8,597	1,743	2,195
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	143,266	25,439	38,660
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	485,477	107,500	117,946
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	3,215	531	1,320
5. Chemicals-----	195,731	55,205	65,857
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	927,476	223,467	261,023
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	468,828	71,481	162,563
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	3,676,085	1,009,044	1,095,169
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	69,596	16,148	12,088
Total-----	6,243,877	1,585,021	1,839,513

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, 1987,
January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-March 1987	January-March 1988
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	859,909	30,029	654,927
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	144	-	75
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	56,514	628	104,997
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	54,131	12,032	8,986
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	18,787	8,202	5,522
5. Chemicals-----	263,859	59,749	63,959
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	23,377	2,942	4,446
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	87,487	23,786	26,969
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	111,813	12,749	29,847
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	1,378	209	347
Total-----	1,477,399	150,326	900,076
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	3,206	263	3,919
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	17,612	3,238	3,988
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	47,050	16,362	14,049
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	96,197	14,001	79,101
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	8
5. Chemicals-----	92,046	27,127	30,369
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	133,630	24,282	26,527
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	7,786	692	2,475
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	7,981	795	1,221
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	2,695	536	461
Total-----	408,205	87,296	162,118

^{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, 1987,
January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-March 1987	January-March 1988
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	167,756	45,997	102,386
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	18,831	4,248	2,372
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	154,527	43,497	58,094
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	56,295	14,296	10,745
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	738	701	-
5. Chemicals-----	80,186	25,067	20,602
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	19,958	5,631	6,132
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	147,825	27,711	32,786
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	30,189	8,099	8,354
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	36,288	9,119	9,200
Total-----	712,593	184,367	250,670
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	253,860	64,009	60,262
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	26,467	8,530	5,829
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	8,610	2,873	2,236
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	381,525	97,466	58,829
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	42	20	10
5. Chemicals-----	69,380	16,905	26,571
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	301,493	54,461	82,427
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	137,875	26,046	43,234
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	300,216	58,839	65,612
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	10,585	2,313	2,592
Total-----	1,490,054	331,461	347,601

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 Afghanistan, by SITC Sections, 1987,
January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-March 1987	January-March 1988
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	3,744	424	844
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	928	525	226
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	286	-	123
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	1,425	309	146
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	114	4	74
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	975	128	204
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	248	79	168
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	264	82	35
Total-----	7,984	1,551	1,819
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	105	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	3,611	2,488	2,230
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	1,178	86	185
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	112	80	208
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	509	254	81
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	115	15	7
Total-----	5,630	2,923	2,712

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

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

Table A-6.--U.S. trade with Albania, by SITC Sections, 1987,
January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-March 1987	January-March 1988
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	3,320	-	1,948
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	24	7	3
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	-	-	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-
Total-----	3,344	7	1,951
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	118	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	11	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	2,009	651	331
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-----	5	5	53
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	6	1	-
Total-----	2,149	657	383

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 Bulgaria, by SITC Sections, 1987,
January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-March 1987	January-March 1988
U. S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	33,398	1,575	46,723
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	5,023	435	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	9,658	225	7,426
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	8
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	9,247	2,406	510
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	1,555	321	590
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	24,584	2,544	4,324
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	4,570	432	376
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	309	163	110
Total-----	88,344	8,101	60,067
U. S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	1,838	223	577
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	21,732	7,582	3,882
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	173	3	20
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	3,737	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	5,754	2,580	2,931
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	1,971	169	71
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	1,261	286	74
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	3,637	511	297
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	203	73	115
Total-----	40,306	11,427	7,967

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 Cambodia, by SITC Sections, 1987,
January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-March 1987	January-March 1988
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-----	-	-	10
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	138	29	12
Total-----	138	29	22
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-----	13	-	1/
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	171	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	182	51	112
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	3	-	-
Total-----	370	51	113

1/ Less than \$500.

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 Cuba, by SITC Sections, 1987,
January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-March 1987	January-March 1988
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	3	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	865	181	162
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	2	-	4
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	51	10	8
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	459	130	291
Total-----	1,379	321	465
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-----	-	-	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-
Total-----	-	-	-

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 Czechoslovakia, by SITC Sections, 1987,
January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-March 1987	January-March 1988
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	379	79	180
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	2,808	1,189	517
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	16,677	3,194	4,201
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	44	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	9,010	4,167	1,362
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	2,687	721	1,508
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	9,946	756	1,939
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	4,578	641	3,052
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	814	300	302
Total-----	46,942	11,048	13,061
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	11,977	1,447	1,439
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,151	227	486
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	856	5	38
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	2,363	587	261
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	27,908	7,393	7,309
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	8,488	1,501	2,792
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	22,714	3,901	5,204
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	2,336	612	415
Total-----	77,793	15,674	17,944

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 East Germany, by SITC Sections, 1987,
January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-March 1987	January-March 1988
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	27,709	14,706	4,898
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	4,628	1,243	1,202
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	13	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	36	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	2,931	476	354
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	442	73	56
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	14,187	3,047	1,040
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	3,173	581	316
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	576	235	68
Total-----	53,695	20,362	7,934
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	104	6	22
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	212	39	13
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	564	409	514
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	997	-	3,834
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	18,254	5,243	10,846
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	44,938	10,119	14,146
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	7,492	1,927	4,513
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	11,039	2,196	2,283
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	854	84	305
Total-----	84,455	20,023	36,476

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 Hungary, by SITC Sections, 1987,
January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-March 1987	January-March 1988
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	16,102	7,574	1,232
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	3,753	1,284	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	2,841	810	612
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	9	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	19,049	4,907	6,475
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	6,665	1,753	1,687
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	37,167	8,577	6,748
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	6,395	2,521	2,023
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	2,125	590	360
Total-----	94,106	28,016	19,136
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	65,319	16,618	15,445
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	799	219	553
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	2,144	1,056	551
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	571	86	228
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	42	20	10
5. Chemicals-----	25,280	5,899	4,472
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	48,033	10,377	17,217
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	65,394	10,310	18,825
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	68,373	11,453	16,459
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	1,692	412	701
Total-----	277,647	56,449	74,461

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 Laos, by SITC Sections, 1987,
January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-March 1987	January-March 1988
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	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	57	34	45
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	3	2	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	185	-	-
Total-----	253	35	45
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	194	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	210	135	260
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	35	2	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	26	-	13
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	61	5	143
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	454	24	42
Total-----	980	166	458

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 Mongolia, by SITC Sections, 1987,
January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-March 1987	January-March 1988
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-----	6	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	724	8	5
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	32	2	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	107	-	-
Total-----	869	10	5
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	245	201	22
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	157	5	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	985	354	268
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	30	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	5	5	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	9	3	3
Total-----	1,431	567	293

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 North Korea, by SITC Sections, 1987,
January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-March 1987	January-March 1988
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-----	-	-	65
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	-	-	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-
Total-----	-	-	65
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-----	-	-	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-
Total-----	-	-	-

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-16.--U.S. trade with Poland, by SITC Sections, 1987,
January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-March 1987	January-March 1988
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	86,182	19,014	48,819
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	6,948	1,340	1,855
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	20,121	3,145	5,707
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	9,057	7	3,149
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	701	701	-
5. Chemicals-----	29,238	8,551	9,322
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	7,219	2,608	1,916
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	38,423	7,156	7,605
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	7,788	2,484	2,372
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	31,721	7,586	8,192
Total-----	237,399	52,592	88,937
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	157,749	43,973	39,336
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	959	62	441
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	959	537	168
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	11,019	1,543	4,660
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	60,231	9,001	20,485
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	22,376	5,035	9,053
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	38,442	5,679	11,879
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	3,748	871	699
Total-----	295,484	66,702	86,722

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-17.--U.S. trade with Romania, by SITC Sections, 1987,
January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-March 1987	January-March 1988
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	3,985	3,049	535
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	299	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	100,603	34,878	38,946
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	47,173	14,289	7,588
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	10,711	4,560	2,579
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	1,389	155	374
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	23,520	5,631	11,131
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	3,685	1,440	215
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	742	244	168
Total-----	192,107	64,248	61,535
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	16,872	1,742	3,443
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,614	400	453
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	3,913	863	945
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	376,220	97,380	54,767
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	6,710	1,052	3,401
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	118,413	17,401	23,199
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	32,864	6,987	7,977
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	156,010	35,100	29,489
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	1,752	261	356
Total-----	714,368	161,186	124,032

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-18.--U.S. trade with Vietnam, by SITC Sections, 1987,
January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1987	January-March 1987	January-March 1988
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	-	18
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	31	12	35
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	9	4	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	30	-	12
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	12	2	14
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	23,339	5,957	3,851
Total-----	23,422	5,975	3,930
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-----	-	-	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-
Total-----	-	-	-

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, 1987,
JANUARY-MARCH 1987, AND JANUARY-MARCH 1988

Table B-1.--Leading items exported to nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/ by Schedule B Nos., 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity-----	\$595,555	\$15,317	\$571,276
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	539,764	106,142	165,464
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal-----	89,222	15,907	151,284
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	219,547	61,467	139,706
200.3510	Douglas-fir logs and timber, rough-----	113,983	19,054	84,380
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	529,124	67,660	79,837
605.2020	Gold bullion-----	-	-	73,874
444.1700	Polypropylene resins, excluding amorphous or atactic polymers and copolymers-----	126,520	19,333	70,759
404.2280	Polycarboxylic acids, anhydrides, and their derivatives, n.s.p.f.:	84,890	15,883	29,304
660.3040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam turbines-----	53,922	6,270	23,105
694.6507	Parts designed for use in civil aircraft, n.e.s-----	112,657	18,075	18,410
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing-----	56,437	6,436	18,385
145.4300	Shelled almonds, not blanched-----	27,441	8,241	17,775
309.4245	Acrylic and modacrylic fibers (in noncontinuous form)-----	11,921	1,284	16,165
660.4930	Aircraft jet and gas turbines, non-piston-type engines, nonmilitary, new-----	20,300	7,107	15,870
200.3514	Western hemlock logs and timber, rough-----	41,740	9,900	14,589
252.7810	Unbleached kraft linerboard-----	94,170	23,714	13,881
678.5090	Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	64,472	8,072	13,565
444.1620	Polyethylene resins, high density-----	31,449	2,150	13,002
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines-----	46,144	12,449	12,867
	Total-----	2,859,257	424,461	1,543,497
	Total, U.S. exports to NME's-----	5,686,976	1,201,875	2,216,550

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

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

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

Table B-2.--Leading items imported from nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/ by TSUSA items, 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
475.1010	Crude petroleum, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more-----	\$355,808	\$85,318	\$107,576
475.1015	Light fuel oils, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more, Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees F of less than 45 seconds--	79,104	14,809	82,748
475.2528	Unleaded gasoline-----	345,193	94,072	49,467
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	167,468	38,751	41,601
114.4545	Shrimp, shell on, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved:	73,383	23,834	36,717
389.6100	Artificial flowers, of silk, not ornamented-----	123,561	26,891	34,577
360.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot, of wool-----	76,647	26,628	27,770
381.6240	Men's cotton trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit-----	43,603	30,133	27,381
384.5697	Women's, girls', or infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers except cotton, not knit-----	52,997	19,314	26,592
653.2210	Gold coins-----	109,868	26,255	23,436
480.6540	Anhydrous ammonia-----	48,634	17,742	22,843
384.4765	Women's cotton trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit-----	38,354	27,719	20,610
755.1500	Fireworks-----	45,771	18,964	20,550
737.9600	Toys, wholly or almost wholly of rubber or plastics, not inflatable-----	2/ 50,390	2/ 6,745	20,341
706.4135	Luggage n.s.p.f. of man-made textile fibers-----	47,642	11,609	18,508
706.0700	Handbags of leather valued not over \$20 each-----	55,858	7,462	18,093
737.2425	Dolls, with or without clothing, not stuffed, 13 inches and under in height-----	85,730	12,388	18,014
381.4130	Men's or boys' cotton shirts n.s.p.f., knit, not ornamented-----	33,676	20,676	17,807
737.3000	Toys, not having a spring mechanism, stuffed, valued over 10 cents per inch of height-----	109,100	11,905	16,493
737.4000	Toys not having a spring mechanism, not stuffed, not wholly or almost wholly of metal-----	60,297	8,185	16,484
	Total-----	2,003,085	529,402	647,609
	Total, U.S. imports from NME's-----	8,152,695	2,008,143	2,353,191

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

2/ TSUSA item 737.9600 was created on July 1, 1987, from former TSUSA item 737.9555. The value reported for Jan.-March 1987 represents imports under item 737.9555, while the annual 1987 figure reflects combined imports under the two items.

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

Some figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-3.--Leading items exported to China, by Schedule B Nos., 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	\$270,004	\$38,533	\$105,328
200.3510	Douglas-fir logs and timber, rough-----	113,983	19,054	84,380
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity-----	139,202	-	74,969
605.2020	Gold bullion-----	-	-	73,874
444.1700	Polypropylene resins, excluding amorphous or atactic polymers and copolymers-----	126,518	19,332	70,759
404.2280	Polycarboxylic acids, anhydrides, and their derivatives, n.s.p.f.:	84,890	15,883	29,304
694.6507	Parts designed for use in civil aircraft, n.e.s-----	111,723	17,925	18,189
660.4930	Aircraft jet and gas turbines, non-piston-type engines, nonmilitary, new-----	20,300	7,107	15,870
309.4245	Acrylic and modacrylic fibers (in noncontinuous form)-----	11,888	1,284	14,898
200.3514	Western hemlock logs and timber, rough-----	41,740	9,900	14,589
252.7810	Unbleached kraft linerboard-----	94,170	23,714	13,881
660.3040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam turbines-----	37,722	2,226	13,707
678.5090	Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	55,248	6,887	12,591
444.1620	Polyethylene resins, high density-----	31,158	2,150	12,518
676.2820	Digital central processing units consisting of arithmetical, logical and control elements-----	28,077	4,737	12,244
678.3240	Parts for machines for assembling electric filament and discharge lamps and electric tubes-----	-	-	12,060
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines-----	42,755	11,748	11,952
444.1606	Low density polyethylene resins, except linear-----	19,877	3,334	11,249
486.8900	Herbicide preparations, n.e.s-----	5,876	3,431	11,102
676.2700	Digital data processing machines comprising in one housing the central processing unit and input and output capability-----	72,321	16,587	9,427
	Total-----	1,307,453	203,830	622,888
	Total, U.S. exports to China-----	3,459,595	859,255	1,057,502

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, 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
475.1010	Crude petroleum, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more-----	\$355,808	\$85,318	\$107,576
114.4545	Shrimp, shell on, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved:	73,383	23,834	36,717
389.6100	Artificial flowers, of silk, not ornamented-----	123,561	26,891	34,577
381.6240	Men's cotton trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit-----	43,519	30,122	27,252
384.5697	Women's, girls', or infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers except cotton, not knit-----	51,184	18,414	25,444
360.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot, of wool-----	68,951	24,091	24,868
653.2210	Gold coins-----	108,888	26,220	23,271
755.1500	Fireworks-----	45,771	18,964	20,550
737.9600	Toys, wholly or almost wholly of rubber or plastics, not inflatable-----	1/ 50,377	1/ 6,745	20,340
384.4765	Women's cotton trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit-----	34,105	26,682	19,010
706.4135	Luggage n.s.p.f. of man-made textile fibers-----	47,618	11,609	18,508
706.0700	Handbags of leather valued not over \$20 each-----	55,822	7,448	18,065
737.2425	Dolls, with or without clothing, not stuffed, 13 inches and under in height-----	84,662	12,180	17,743
737.3000	Toys, not having a spring mechanism, stuffed, valued over 10 cents per inch of height-----	108,924	11,899	16,493
737.4000	Toys not having a spring mechanism, not stuffed, not wholly or almost wholly of metal-----	60,251	8,181	16,477
381.4130	Men's or boys' cotton shirts n.s.p.f., knit, not ornamented-----	30,542	19,856	16,212
384.5316	Women's, girls', or infants' knit sweaters, of vegetable fibers except cotton, assembled in Hong Kong from components-----	146,759	20,303	14,175
384.7877	Women's, girls', or infants' blouses and shirts containing 70 percent or more by weight of silk-----	30,805	4,295	13,937
706.6225	Handbags, of plastic-----	43,493	8,179	13,560
381.6585	Men's or boys' cotton wearing apparel n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit-----	9,881	3,240	13,065
	Total-----	1,574,307	394,471	497,841
	Total, U.S. imports from China-----	6,243,877	1,585,021	1,839,513

1/ TSUSA item 737.9600 was created on July 1, 1987, from former TSUSA item 737.9555. The value reported for Jan.-March 1987 represents imports under item 737.9555, while the annual 1987 figure reflects combined imports under the two items.

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., 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity-----	\$389,148	-	\$436,627
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal-----	57,547	-	144,073
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	42,705	-	101,832
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	381,460	21,788	56,101
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	228,634	55,666	49,844
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing-----	55,959	6,229	18,271
145.4300	Shelled almonds, not blanched-----	27,360	8,241	17,775
711.8750	Electrical (including electronic) physical analysis equipment, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	39,040	1,553	6,338
664.0230	Integral tractor shovel loaders, rear engine mounted, new, 4 wheel drive, bucket capacity of 10 to 15 cubic yards-----	4,841	-	5,809
177.5640	Tallow, inedible-----	18,787	8,202	5,499
475.4555	Insulating or transformer oils-----	16,055	1,548	4,974
517.6100	Electrodes, in part of carbon or graphite, for electric furnace or electrolytic purposes-----	7,777	3,596	4,744
678.5002	Oil and gas field wire line and downhole equipment and parts thereof-----	3,734	3,734	3,516
517.5120	Petroleum coke, calcined-----	13,637	3,077	2,984
774.5025	Articles n.s.p.f., of rubber or plastics-----	6,889	861	2,182
790.5570	Pressure sensitive tape having a rubberized textile backing, except surgical or medicated tape and tape of unwoven fiber---	8,516	965	1,858
770.0350	Metal-clad thermosetting plates and sheets, of laminated plastics-----	-	-	1,807
674.4252	Machine tools n.s.p.f-----	2,659	608	1,800
710.2820	Electrical (including electronic) geophysical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof-----	3,101	546	1,669
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors-----	644	542	1,620
	Total-----	1,308,493	117,155	869,322
	Total, U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R-----	1,477,399	150,326	900,076

1/ Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

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

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

Table B-6.--Leading items imported from the U.S.S.R., 1/ by TSUSA items, 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
475.1015	Light fuel oils, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more, Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees F of less than 45 seconds--	\$52,743	\$9,876	\$70,638
480.6540	Anhydrous ammonia-----	48,634	17,742	22,843
605.0270	Rhodium-----	48,709	7,110	8,784
475.0535	Crude petroleum, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I. (heavy fuel oils)-----	18,949	-	8,463
618.1000	Aluminum waste and scrap-----	24,364	9,274	6,793
605.0260	Palladium-----	29,496	6,469	6,034
124.1045	Sable furskins, whole, undressed-----	19,238	5,865	5,589
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude-----	8,781	1,217	5,554
114.3000	Crabs, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved-----	5	-	3,462
606.3546	Ferrosilicon, containing 30 to 60 percent by weight of silicon, not containing over 2 percent by weight of magnesium-----	9,137	2,071	2,790
605.0750	Semimanufactured palladium, not gold-plated or silver-plated-----	11,458	3,449	2,428
605.0220	Platinum sponge, unwrought-----	6,533	751	2,375
169.3700	Vodka, not over 1 gallon, valued not over \$7.75 per gallon-----	9,506	1,730	1,994
169.3800	Vodka, in containers holding not over 1 gallon, valued over \$7.75 per gallon-----	7,136	1,324	1,866
245.2020	Hardboard valued over \$96.66-2/3 per short ton, n.s.p.f-----	2,556	595	1,219
401.7415	Ortho-xylene-----	4,956	672	997
692.3405	Agricultural tractors, wheel type except garden tractors, 30-PTO: horsepower or more but less than 40-PTO horsepower-----	1,554	276	738
601.1520	Chrome ore, chromium content not over 40 percent chromic oxide--	879	879	593
320.1934	Woven cotton sheeting n.s.p.f., of number 19, weighing not more than 5.9 ounces per square yard, made of singles yarns-----	5,665	294	481
605.0710	Semimanufactured platinum, not gold-plated or silver-plated-----	4,872	-	463
	Total-----	315,171	69,594	154,103
	Total, U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R-----	408,205	87,296	162,118

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., 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity-----	\$67,205	\$15,317	\$59,681
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	90,947	30,875	37,874
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	52,738	9,983	23,737
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	29,117	5,336	11,850
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	41,125	11,942	10,292
660.3040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam turbines-----	15,531	3,649	9,327
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal-----	47,143	14,278	7,588
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	28,994	7,048	7,392
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal-----	30,852	15,907	7,211
130.1040	Barley, other than for malting purposes-----	4,078	-	6,741
475.0760	Heavy fuel oils, having a Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees Fahrenheit of more than 125 seconds-----	5,360	-	3,149
711.8046	Electrical industrial process equipment n.s.p.f. for measuring, checking, or controlling flow or liquid level, and parts-----	161	8	2,368
170.6500	Cigarettes-----	5,147	1,340	1,855
130.4040	Grain sorghum, other than seed for planting purposes-----	6,339	2,900	1,825
250.0284	Wood pulp, special alpha and dissolving grades-----	2,295	98	1,752
678.5065	Machines n.s.p.f. for production and assembly of semiconductor devices, diodes, transistors, and circuits, and parts-----	6,301	1,697	1,579
664.0588	Parts, n.e.s., of excavating machinery, n.e.s-----	6,898	1,525	1,566
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f-----	5,220	1,753	1,297
486.2800	Organophosphorus insecticides, other than methyl parathion-----	584	146	1,268
309.4245	Acrylic and modacrylic fibers (in noncontinuous form)-----	33	-	1,267
	Total-----	446,068	123,802	199,618
	Total, U.S. exports to Eastern Europe-----	712,593	184,367	250,670

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

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

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

Table B-8.--Leading items imported from Eastern Europe, 1/ by TSUSA items, 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
475.2528	Unleaded gasoline-----	\$325,850	\$91,544	\$45,508
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	167,468	38,751	41,601
475.1015	Light fuel oils, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more, Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees F of less than 45 seconds--	26,361	4,933	12,110
692.3295	Parts of motor vehicles, n.s.p.f.-----	33,012	5,277	11,356
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel n.s.p.f., not pickled and not cold rolled, not in coils, not over 6 inches in thickness-----	26,171	1,275	7,567
480.6550	Nitrogen solutions n.s.p.f. used for fertilizers-----	12,018	3,240	7,055
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household-----	15,444	2,249	5,785
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude-----	5,580	1,900	5,726
110.4740	Pollock blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds-----	25,481	12,254	4,884
165.1500	Apple and pear juice, not containing over 1 percent alcohol-----	14,609	4,131	4,669
727.3555	Wall systems, bookcases, shelf units, credenzas, buffets, servers, china closets, and other cabinets, of wood-----	14,112	2,159	3,983
700.3575	Men's footwear, of leather, n.s.p.f.-----	8,919	440	3,622
170.2800	Cigarette leaf tobacco, not stemmed, leaf, oriental or Turkish type, not over 8.5 inches in length-----	19,970	6,895	3,589
608.1335	Sheets n.s.p.f. of iron or steel, zinc coated or plated, valued over 10 cents per pound-----	7,975	1,264	3,585
607.8390	Sheets n.s.p.f. of iron or steel, pickled or cold rolled-----	10,321	2,752	3,128
618.2563	Aluminum sheets and strip, not clad, n.s.p.f.-----	17,167	3,544	2,920
360.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot, of wool-----	7,515	2,456	2,875
493.1200	Casein-----	8,021	1,089	2,842
700.4544	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f., for women, over \$2.50 per pair	15,529	3,073	2,329
546.6020	Glass tumblers, goblets, and other stemware n.s.p.f., valued over \$0.30 but not over \$3 each-----	7,779	2,207	2,245
	Total-----	769,303	191,435	177,379
	Total, U.S. imports from Eastern Europe-----	1,490,054	331,461	347,601

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

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

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

Table B-9.--Leading items exported to Afghanistan, by Schedule B Nos., 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
170.6500	Cigarettes-----	\$3,744	\$424	\$844
818.4000	Used wearing apparel and other used articles, of textile materials, exported in bulk-----	909	517	226
734.2500	Playing cards-----	190	75	149
666.2554	Industrial machinery n.s.p.f. for preparing and processing fruits and vegetables, and parts thereof-----	115	-	115
475.5700	Lubricating greases, derived from petroleum, shale oil, or both, with or without additives-----	73	-	102
694.6507	Parts designed for use in civil aircraft, n.e.s.-----	218	68	74
774.5022	Plumbing goods n.s.p.f., of rubber or plastics-----	-	-	66
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity-----	2	-	64
466.1100	Toilet soap (including castile soap)-----	1,023	278	29
433.1050	Hydraulic brake fluid preparations, n.s.p.f.-----	191	-	27
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$1,000, estimated-----	110	30	22
475.4520	Automotive, diesel, and marine engine lubricating oil-----	183	-	21
438.2900	Anatomical parts of the human body and analogous biological products intended for diagnostic uses, for human use, n.e.s.-----	-	-	14
818.8000	Shipments valued \$10,000 and under, not identified by kind-----	118	21	13
710.8550	Protractors, rules, draftsmen's lettering pens, hand styluses, drafting and drawing instruments, and related apparatus, n.e.s.-----	-	-	8
771.5200	Plastic or rubber films, strips, or sheets, n.e.s.-----	-	-	8
651.5660	Metal hand tools n.s.p.f. and metal parts thereof-----	4	4	8
709.3000	Medical, dental, surgical, and veterinary instruments and apparatus, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	5	-	7
660.5252	Parts of piston-type aircraft engines n.s.p.f., designed for use in civil aircraft-----	115	19	7
660.5210	Parts n.s.p.f. of automobile engines, automobile truck engines, and bus engines-----	7	-	5
	Total-----	7,008	1,435	1,809
	Total, U.S. exports to Afghanistan-----	7,984	1,551	1,819

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 Afghanistan, by TSUSA items, 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
192.4000	Licorice root	\$1,821	\$1,821	\$1,168
306.6300	Hair of the cashmere goat and like hair of other animals, scoured	275	275	1,062
662.5000	Mechanical appliances n.s.p.f. for projecting, dispersing, or spraying liquids or powders, and parts thereof	-	-	130
361.5420	Floor coverings n.s.p.f., of cotton, woven, but not made on a power-driven loom	183	4	116
676.3077	Data-processing machines, n.s.p.f.	-	-	78
381.6210	Men's or boys' cotton shorts, not ornamented, not knit	-	-	39
381.0530	Men's or boys' cotton shorts, ornamented, not knit	-	-	33
360.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot, of wool	174	75	22
520.1140	Precious and semiprecious stones, natural, other than diamonds	5	-	16
520.3900	Precious and semiprecious stones n.s.p.f., cut but not set, and suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry	-	-	11
741.3000	Beads, bugles, and spangles, n.e.s.	-	-	7
766.2560	Antiques, n.s.p.f.	98	79	6
338.5933	Woven fabrics of man-made fibers, over 5 ounces per square yard, containing 85 percent or more polyester, not textured	-	-	5
361.7060	Floor coverings n.s.p.f., of textile materials, woven	-	-	3
360.7000	Floor coverings n.s.p.f. of pile or tufted construction, valued over 40 cents per square foot, over 50 percent wool by weight	-	-	2
361.4500	Floor coverings n.s.p.f. of wool, valued over 30 cents per square foot, woven, but not made on a power-driven loom	55	8	2
328.2969	Cotton poplin or broadcloth, weighing more than 5.9 ounces per square yard, of yarns of different colors, of number 29	-	-	1
384.5251	Women's skirts n.s.p.f. of cotton, not ornamented, not knit	8	-	1
374.5040	Wool hosiery, n.s.p.f.	-	-	1
384.4789	Women's and girls' cotton shirts n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit	1/ -	1/ -	1
	Total	2,619	2,261	2,704
	Total, U.S. imports from Afghanistan	5,630	2,923	2,712

1/ TSUSA item 384.4789, along with TSUSA item 384.4787, was created on July 1, 1987, from former TSUSA item 384.4786. There were no imports from Afghanistan under any of these items during 1987.

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 Albania, by Schedule B Nos., 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal-----	\$3,320	-	\$1,948
709.1655	Electrocardiographs-----	-	-	3
	Total-----	3,320	-	1,951
	Total, U.S. exports to Albania-----	3,344	7	1,951

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 Albania, by TSUSA items, 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
161.9400	Sage, unground-----	\$1,967	\$650	\$331
653.2210	Gold coins-----	-	-	40
653.2230	Metal coins, other than gold-----	-	-	9
274.7560	Printed matter on paper in whole or in part by a lithographic process, not over .020 inch thick, n.s.p.f-----	-	-	4
	Total-----	1,967	650	383
	Total, U.S. imports from Albania-----	2,149	657	383

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 Bulgaria, by Schedule B Nos., 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	\$33,265	\$1,575	\$19,035
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity-----	-	-	13,735
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal-----	-	-	7,211
130.1040	Barley, other than for malting purposes-----	-	-	6,741
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	9,118	-	6,651
692.3160	Tracklaying tractors, new, with a net engine horsepower rating of 345 horsepower and over-----	-	-	778
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	-	-	530
661.3040	Metal melting furnaces-----	-	-	523
674.3241	Combination boring, drilling, and milling machines for working metal, used or rebuilt-----	1,261	-	275
672.2540	Parts of commercial or industrial sewing machines-----	-	-	260
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f.-----	699	130	233
674.4252	Machine tools n.s.p.f.-----	127	-	232
674.1011	Die casting machines and parts thereof-----	135	-	196
692.4008	Electric powered operator-riding industrial trucks-----	-	-	195
521.8500	Clays, n.s.p.f.-----	-	-	194
661.1257	Portable air compressors-----	195	-	175
662.1220	Container labeling and code marking machines-----	6	-	160
676.2870	Automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f., and office machines n.s.p.f. for transcribing/processing data-----	10	-	157
678.5090	Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	2,058	159	152
678.5055	Metal-treating machines and parts thereof, n.s.p.f.-----	927	-	141
	Total-----	47,801	1,863	57,577
	Total, U.S. exports to Bulgaria-----	88,344	8,101	60,067

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 Bulgaria, by TSUSA items, 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
170.2800	Cigarette leaf tobacco, not stemmed, leaf, oriental or Turkish type, not over 8.5 inches in length	\$19,970	\$6,895	\$3,589
480.6550	Nitrogen solutions n.s.p.f. used for fertilizers	2,685	694	2,286
117.6700	Pecorino cheeses, in original loaves, not suitable for grating	1,593	189	525
439.5095	Synthetic drugs, n.e.s.	-	-	253
437.3000	Antibiotics, natural and not artificially mixed	878	240	174
452.6000	Rose oil or attar of roses	243	5	93
167.3030	Red wine over 14 percent alcohol valued over \$4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon	547	180	85
439.1090	Natural drugs, n.e.s., crude	93	20	82
167.3005	Red wine not over 14 percent alcohol, valued not over \$4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon	308	117	74
712.4975	Electrical measuring, checking, analyzing, or automatically-controlling instruments and apparatus n.s.p.f., and parts	4	-	73
167.3015	White wine not over 14 percent alcohol, valued not over \$4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon	260	98	67
167.3045	Still wine produced from grapes, not over 14 percent alcohol, in one gallon containers, valued over \$4 per gallon, white	585	237	67
384.2806	Women's cotton knit tank tops	388	191	60
773.3510	Belting and belts, for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers, flat	3	-	49
270.2580	Books, n.s.p.f., by foreign authors	29	5	33
692.3460	Parts for agricultural tractors	-	-	29
177.6700	Edible animal oils, fats and greases, derived from milk	-	-	28
727.2900	Chairs n.s.p.f., of wood	129	54	25
999.9500	Formal and informal entries, \$250 and under, estimated	129	60	23
384.4789	Women's and girls' cotton shirts n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit	1/ 15	1/ -	22
	Total	27,859	8,986	7,636
	Total, U.S. imports from Bulgaria	40,306	11,427	7,967

1/ TSUSA item 384.4789, along with TSUSA item 384.4787, was created on July 1, 1987, from former TSUSA item 384.4786. The annual figure reported for 1987 represents imports during July-Dec.; there were no imports under item 384.4786 during Jan.-March 1987.

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 Cambodia, by Schedule B Nos., 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	\$138	\$29	\$12
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity-----	-	-	10
	Total-----	138	29	22
	Total, U.S. exports to Cambodia-----	138	29	22

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

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

Table B-16.--Leading items imported from Cambodia, by TSUSA items, 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
772.1600	Articles chiefly used for preparing, serving or storing food or beverages, n.s.p.f.	1/ \$1	1/ -	\$48
270.2580	Books, n.s.p.f., by foreign authors	5	-	41
384.3497	Women's, girls', or infants' cotton knit wearing apparel n.s.p.f., not ornamented	-	-	12
737.9815	Toys having a friction or weight operated motor	2/ -	2/ -	11
337.2055	Woven fabrics of silk, weighing over 1.46 ounces per square yard	-	-	3/
	Total	6	-	113
	Total, U.S. imports from Cambodia	370	51	113

1/ TSUSA item 772.1600, along with TSUSA item 772.1300, was created on July 1, 1987, from former TSUSA item 772.1500. The annual figure reported for 1987 represents imports during July-Dec.; there were no imports under item 772.1500 during Jan.-March 1987.

2/ TSUSA item 737.9815 was created on July 1, 1987, from former TSUSA item 737.9515. There were no imports from Cambodia under either of these two items during 1987.

3/ Less than \$500.

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 Cuba, by Schedule B Nos., 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	\$345	\$104	\$210
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity-----	865	181	162
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$1,000, estimated-----	114	26	79
818.3400	Hearing apparel donated for relief or charity-----	48	10	6
386.1190	Textile articles, n.s.p.f-----	2	-	4
378.0300	Men's and boys' underwear, knit, n.s.p.f-----	4	-	2
818.8000	Shipments valued \$10,000 and under, not identified by kind-----	-	-	2
	Total-----	1,377	321	465
	Total, U.S. exports to Cuba-----	1,379	321	465

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 Cuba, by TSUSA items, 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
	Total, U.S. imports from Cuba-----	-	-	-

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

Table B-19.--Leading items exported to Czechoslovakia, by Schedule B Nos., 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	\$14,064	\$2,806	\$3,421
711.8046	Electrical industrial process equipment n.s.p.f. for measuring, checking, or controlling flow or liquid level, and parts-----	-	-	2,342
678.5065	Machines n.s.p.f. for production and assembly of semiconductor devices, diodes, transistors, and circuits, and parts-----	41	-	1,030
309.0120	Nylon monofilaments (in continuous form)-----	590	-	675
170.5100	Unmanufactured tobacco, n.s.p.f., including stems, trimmings, scraps, cuttings and siftings-----	-	-	401
124.1527	Muskrat furskins, whole, not dressed-----	772	-	317
124.4500	Dressed furskins n.s.p.f., whole, whether or not dyed-----	-	-	316
433.1035	Compound catalyst preparations, other than of nickel-----	196	-	278
309.4240	Nylon fibers (in noncontinuous form)-----	219	-	231
486.1900	Herbicides, unmixed, n.s.p.f-----	232	-	227
401.0139	Xylenes, other than ortho-xylene and para-xylene-----	-	-	224
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$1,000, estimated-----	422	152	223
711.8062	Display instruments, etc., which operate on electronic signals--	816	-	212
540.4200	Glass rods, tubes, and tubing-----	658	257	168
692.3150	Tracklaying tractors, new, with a net engine horsepower rating of at least 260 horsepower, but less than 345 horsepower-----	583	-	158
207.0035	Wooden pencil slats-----	685	245	150
676.2820	Digital central processing units consisting of arithmetical, logical and control elements-----	1,378	-	138
433.1095	Chemical mixtures and preparations, n.s.p.f-----	101	8	129
712.1520	Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations-----	354	70	126
170.4300	Leaf tobacco, n.e.s-----	988	-	116
	Total-----	22,097	3,539	10,882
	Total, U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia-----	46,942	11,048	13,061

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 Czechoslovakia, by TSUSA items, 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
700.2946	Leather work footwear n.s.p.f., welt, valued over \$6.80 per pair:	\$2,733	\$334	\$967
700.3522	Leather athletic footwear n.s.p.f., for men, youths, and boys---	2,527	155	965
546.6020	Glass tumblers, goblets, and other stemware n.s.p.f., valued : over \$0.30 but not over \$3 each-----	2,105	861	853
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	2,684	678	755
692.3415	Riding tractors suitable for agricultural use, wheel type-----	3,573	580	702
741.3500	Imitation gemstones, except imitation gemstone beads-----	2,112	481	697
772.5129	Tires for light trucks, other than radials-----	1,043	154	632
610.3925	Oil well casing, other than alloy steel, seamless-----	-	-	627
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing : over 4 ounces per square yard-----	1,531	434	558
381.8359	Men's or boys' wool suits n.s.p.f., valued over \$4 per pound, : not ornamented, not knit-----	1,469	465	553
772.5138	Truck and bus tires, other than radial-----	1,786	392	482
692.3406	Agricultural tractors, power takeoff horsepower of 40 or more : but less than 80-----	8	-	468
167.0515	Ale, porter, stout, and beer, glass containers, not over 1 : gallon-----	887	164	463
192.2920	Hops, other than pellets-----	1/ 8,471	1/ 647	422
668.2345	Printing presses, not letter or offset-----	1,021	199	383
741.3000	Beads, bugles, and spangles, n.e.s-----	2,023	412	375
999.9500	Formal and informal entries, \$250 and under, estimated-----	1,408	264	369
546.5220	Glass tumblers, goblets, and other stemware n.s.p.f., valued not : over \$0.30 each-----	1,268	493	346
700.2966	Men's welt footwear n.s.p.f., of leather, valued over \$6.80 per : pair-----	1,502	574	327
700.4505	Women's and misses' athletic footwear, valued over \$2.50 per : pair, other than with pigskin uppers-----	895	95	310
	Total-----	39,048	7,381	11,254
	Total, U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia-----	77,793	15,674	17,944

1/ TSUSA item 192.2920 was created on July 1, 1987, from former TSUSA item 192.2520. The value reported for Jan.-March 1987 represents imports under item 192.2520, while the annual 1987 figure reflects combined imports under the two items.

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 East Germany, by Schedule B Nos., 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	\$19,216	\$8,408	\$4,248
678.5090	Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	1,906	-	763
300.1530	American Pima cotton and Sea Island cotton-----	-	-	637
106.9200	Swine (pork) livers, fresh, chilled or frozen-----	2,206	183	512
124.1527	Muskrat furskins, whole, not dressed-----	331	53	356
678.5065	Machines n.s.p.f. for production and assembly of semiconductor devices, diodes, transistors, and circuits, and parts-----	3,118	998	131
711.8710	Electrical (including electronic) chemical analysis equipment, and parts thereof-----	246	47	120
300.3021	Cotton linters, n.e.s.-----	1,705	754	115
431.0800	Hydrocarbon derivatives, other than halogenated hydrocarbons-----	-	-	94
474.2828	Printing inks, n.s.p.f.-----	361	94	91
710.2820	Electrical (including electronic) geophysical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof-----	124	-	85
446.1521	Polychloroprene (neoprene) synthetic rubber-----	422	-	81
184.8080	Animal feeds and ingredients therefor, n.s.p.f.-----	-	-	80
709.5700	Orthopedic appliances, internal fixation devices, n.s.p.f.-----	-	-	77
492.1600	Casein, caseinates, and mixtures in chief weight thereof-----	-	-	51
630.8500	Other base metals, unwrought and wrought, and waste and scrap of such metals, n.s.p.f.-----	121	-	46
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$1,000, estimated-----	527	223	43
423.1090	Inorganic chemical compounds, n.s.p.f.-----	36	-	36
182.4450	Edible sauces, n.s.p.f.-----	-	-	29
674.3571	Shearing machines and punching machines, for forming metal, new, valued at least \$2500 each, with numerical controls or facings-----	-	-	28
	Total-----	30,320	10,758	7,622
	Total, U.S. exports to East Germany-----	53,695	20,362	7,934

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 East Germany, by TSUSA items, 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude-----	\$5,579	\$1,899	\$5,726
480.6550	Nitrogen solutions n.s.p.f. used for fertilizers-----	8,852	2,256	4,769
475.1015	Light fuel oils, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more, Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees F of less than 45 seconds--	-	-	3,736
607.8390	Sheets n.s.p.f. of iron or steel, pickled or cold rolled-----	9,868	2,566	3,128
668.2100	Offset printing presses, weighing 3,500 pounds or more, sheet-fed type-----	1,368	166	2,202
608.1335	Sheets n.s.p.f. of iron or steel, zinc coated or plated, valued over 10 cents per pound-----	3,872	743	1,893
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel n.s.p.f., not pickled and not cold rolled, not in coils, not over 6 inches in thickness-----	3,477	590	1,620
668.5060	Parts of printing presses-----	2,064	663	1,048
772.5109	Passenger car tires, radial-----	4,350	1,272	952
607.1710	Wire rods of iron or steel, n.s.p.f., valued over 4 cents per pound, with a carbon content not more than 0.25 percent-----	1,436	-	677
772.5138	Truck and bus tires, other than radial-----	949	163	593
610.4955	Pipes and tubes and blanks therefor, n.s.p.f., of iron or steel, diameter not over 4.5 inches, valued under \$0.225 per pound---	1,862	865	560
121.5000	Pig and hog leather, in the rough, partly finished, or finished--	1,083	119	458
772.5129	Tires for light trucks, other than radials-----	938	187	387
608.1315	Sheets n.s.p.f. of iron or steel, zinc coated or plated, valued over 10 cents per pound, painted or varnished-----	2,485	287	342
772.5127	Radial tires for light trucks-----	1,060	236	341
772.5136	Truck and bus tires, radial-----	1,202	344	331
727.3550	Wooden bedroom furniture, other than beds and headboards-----	562	67	329
660.6719	Parts of automobile engines, n.s.p.f-----	57	17	286
725.0320	Grand pianos-----	675	126	264
	Total-----	51,738	12,564	29,643
	Total, U.S. imports from East Germany-----	84,455	20,023	36,476

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 Hungary, by Schedule B Nos., 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	\$8,591	\$1,474	\$2,146
486.2800	Organophosphorus insecticides, other than methyl parathion-----	584	146	1,268
676.2700	Digital data processing machines comprising in one housing the central processing unit and input and output capability-----	83	-	1,154
692.2903	Axles for motor vehicles other than truck trailers-----	4,255	503	1,098
662.6031	Self-propelled, center pivot irrigation equipment, sprinkler or trickle type, for agricultural use, and parts thereof-----	1,950	-	1,095
722.3620	Parts for motion-picture cameras-----	35	7	799
540.4200	Glass rods, tubes, and tubing-----	3,387	950	729
404.6860	Heterocyclic compounds and their derivatives, n.s.p.f.-----	156	-	504
404.3000	Amines and their derivatives-----	1,246	-	491
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors-----	4,795	2,861	466
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity-----	53	28	461
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	589	-	415
678.3557	Parts of tire-building machines-----	419	-	346
678.5002	Oil and gas field wire line and downhole equipment and parts thereof-----	3,729	37	328
486.1900	Herbicides, unmixed, n.s.p.f.-----	-	-	325
130.3420	Corn seed, sweet, not donated for relief or charity-----	59	-	315
444.2010	Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) resins-----	-	-	307
666.0067	Parts for planting, seeding, and fertilizing machines-----	523	36	304
791.0240	Wearing apparel and articles n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin, other than of mink-----	-	-	281
661.9880	Parts, n.s.p.f., of filtering and purifying machinery and apparatus for liquids or gases-----	135	42	251
	Total-----	30,589	6,083	13,082
	Total, U.S. exports to Hungary-----	94,106	28,016	19,136

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-24.--Leading items imported from Hungary, by TSUSA items, 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
692.3295	Parts of motor vehicles, n.s.p.f.	\$32,712	\$5,240	\$11,044
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	34,175	7,786	6,791
165.1500	Apple and pear juice, not containing over 1 percent alcohol	14,015	4,117	4,669
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household	11,670	1,753	3,262
700.3575	Men's footwear, of leather, n.s.p.f.	6,483	336	2,654
618.2563	Aluminum sheets and strip, not clad, n.s.p.f.	5,698	1,563	1,723
310.5049	Yarns wholly of noncontinuous man-made fibers, plied, of acrylic	1,127	262	1,465
320.1934	Woven cotton sheeting n.s.p.f., of number 19, weighing not more than 5.9 ounces per square yard, made of singles yarns			
700.4544	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f., for women, over \$2.50 per pair	2,215	313	1,399
412.0300	Autonomic drugs, except alkaloids and their derivatives, n.s.p.f.	3,293	766	1,315
		1/ 15,605	1/ 3,627	1,166
384.5690	Women's, girls', or infants' coats and jackets, of vegetable fibers, not cotton, not knit	348	276	1,110
772.5136	Truck and bus tires, radial	3,112	363	1,035
384.5694	Women's, girls', or infants' skirts and culottes, of vegetable fibers, not cotton, not knit	457	341	860
107.3040	Bacon, not boned and cooked	4,270	907	781
666.0070	Parts of harvesting machines	1,395	-	765
381.9568	Men's or boys' suits n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	1,094	348	701
607.6730	Sheets of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, in coils, n.s.p.f.	1,340	481	644
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel n.s.p.f., not pickled and not cold rolled, not in coils, not over 6 inches in thickness	1,358	119	620
727.7045	Furniture for outdoor use, of metal	558	154	613
338.1505	Woolens, of polyester, valued over \$2 per pound wholly of spun yarn	674	178	606
	Total	141,600	28,930	43,224
	Total, U.S. imports from Hungary	277,647	56,449	74,461

1/ TSUSA item 412.0300 was created on Jan. 1, 1988, from former TSUSA items 412.0200 and 412.0400. Values reported for 1987 represent combined imports under these two former items.

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

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

Table B-25.--Leading items exported to Laos, by Schedule B Nos., 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
670.1440	Weaving machines n.s.p.f., including hand looms-----	-	-	\$23
670.8000	Parts of textile reeling, winding, beaming, warping, or slashing: machines, and parts of textile machines for preparing yarns----	-	-	11
685.8033	Electrical fixed capacitors, mica-----	-	-	4
664.0591	Parts, n.e.s., of levelling, boring, and extracting machinery, n.s.p.f-----	-	-	3
684.7020	Loudspeakers-----	-	-	3
	Total-----	-	-	45
	Total, U.S. exports to Laos-----	253	35	45

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 Laos, by TSUSA items, 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
480.2500	Sodium nitrate-----	-	-	\$260
384.4724	Women's and girls' cotton shorts, not ornamented, not knit-----	-	-	85
381.6240	Men's cotton trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit-----	-	-	43
800.0035	Products n.s.p.f. of the United States, returned after having been exported, with no improvements made while abroad-----	436	12	42
384.0741	Women's and girls' shorts, of cotton, not knit-----	2	-	13
685.9054	Connectors, n.s.p.f-----	-	-	3
685.9052	Connectors, racks and panel-----	-	-	2
687.7410	Monolithic integrated circuits, linear-----	-	-	2
686.2400	Automatic voltage and current regulators not designed for use in a 6, 12 or 24 volt system-----	-	-	2
687.7025	Transistors with a dissipation rating of less than 1 watt-----	-	-	2
682.6053	Power supplies (rectifiers and rectifying apparatus), n.s.p.f-----	-	-	2
687.7420	Monolithic integrated circuits n.s.p.f., bipolar, with transistor-transistor logic-----	-	-	1
687.7255	Diodes and rectifiers, n.s.p.f-----	-	-	1
	Total-----	438	12	458
	Total, U.S. imports from Laos-----	980	166	458

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 Mongolia, by Schedule B Nos., 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
683.9570	Electric brazing machines and apparatus and similar articles n.s.p.f. for cutting, and parts thereof	-	-	\$5
	Total	-	-	5
	Total, U.S. exports to Mongolia	869	10	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-28.--Leading items imported from Mongolia, by TSUSA items, 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
306.4192	Camel hair, in the grease or washed, not sorted-----	\$274	\$183	\$188
306.6100	Cashmere goat hair, and like hair of other animals, in the grease or washed, not sorted-----	-	-	80
160.5000	Tea, crude or prepared-----	-	-	22
999.9500	Formal and informal entries, \$250 and under, estimated-----	9	3	3
	Total-----	283	186	293
	Total, U.S. imports from Mongolia-----	1,431	567	293

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 North Korea, by Schedule B Nos., 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f.	-	-	\$65
	Total	-	-	65
	Total, U.S. exports to North Korea	-	-	65

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 North Korea, by TSUSA items, 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
	Total, U.S. imports from North Korea-----	-	-	-

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

Table B-31.--Leading items exported to Poland, by Schedule B Nos., 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity-----	\$67,205	\$15,317	\$45,945
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	28,994	7,048	7,392
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	17,072	6,145	6,718
475.0760	Heavy fuel oils, having a Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees Fahrenheit of more than 125 seconds-----	5,360	-	3,149
170.6500	Cigarettes-----	4,832	1,340	1,855
130.4040	Grain sorghum, other than seed for planting purposes-----	6,330	2,900	1,825
250.0284	Wood pulp, special alpha and dissolving grades-----	2,049	98	1,721
664.0588	Parts, n.e.s., of excavating machinery, n.e.s-----	6,864	1,524	1,566
309.4245	Acrylic and modacrylic fibers (in noncontinuous form)-----	33	-	1,267
309.4242	Polyester fibers (in noncontinuous form)-----	3,591	217	1,113
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity-----	7,605	1,754	718
496.1000	Sterile surgical sutures, surgical suture materials, and absorbable surgical hemostats-----	667	-	613
125.8100	Nursery stock, herbaceous perennials, and other live plants, n.s.p.f-----	-	-	599
666.2578	Industrial machinery n.s.p.f. for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof-----	3,169	-	533
310.0034	Multifilament polyester yarns, not textured or high tenacity-----	307	-	514
818.4000	Used wearing apparel and other used articles, of textile materials, exported in bulk-----	2,451	668	464
404.2250	Terephthalic acid dimethyl ester (dimethyl terephthalate)-----	-	-	455
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	256	-	453
765.0300	Paintings, pastels, drawings, and sketches, whether or not originals, executed wholly by hand-----	10	-	432
818.8000	Shipments valued \$10,000 and under, not identified by kind-----	1,242	191	430
	Total-----	158,036	37,201	77,761
	Total, U.S. exports to Poland-----	237,399	52,592	88,937

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-32.--Leading items imported from Poland, by TSUSA items, 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	\$118,271	\$29,054	\$31,069
110.4740	Pollock blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds-----	25,481	12,254	4,884
493.1200	Casein-----	8,021	1,089	2,842
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household-----	3,446	484	2,453
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel n.s.p.f., not pickled and not cold : rolled, not in coils, not over 6 inches in thickness-----	7,316	566	2,049
608.1335	Sheets n.s.p.f. of iron or steel, zinc coated or plated, valued : over 10 cents per pound-----	3,279	522	1,692
336.6260	Woven fabrics n.s.p.f., worsted wool, valued over \$2 per pound : but not over \$9 per pound, 6 ounces and over per square yard--	3,673	861	1,580
411.8000	Sulfathiozole and sodium sulfathiazole-----	1,128	225	1,333
664.1079	Parts of hoists and overhead traveling cranes-----	397	-	1,109
610.3243	Pipes and tubes and blanks therefor, n.s.p.f., of iron or steel, : 0.375-4.5 inches in diameter, valued over 16 cents per pound--	194	-	1,062
609.8041	Channels of iron or steel other than alloy, having a maximum : cross-sectional dimension of 3 inches or more, not advanced---	2,328	222	1,026
612.6290	Brass rods, wrought, other than low fuming brazing rod-----	1,845	-	1,021
692.3411	Agricultural tractors, wheel type except garden tractors, : 100-PTO horsepower or more-----	594	231	892
607.1710	Wire rods of iron or steel, n.s.p.f., valued over 4 cents per : pound, with a carbon content not more than 0.25 percent-----	-	-	885
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing : over 4 ounces per square yard-----	4,748	1,197	824
100.7500	Live horses n.s.p.f., valued over \$150 per head-----	382	-	798
381.8680	Men's or boys' silk wearing apparel n.s.p.f., containing 70 : percent or more by weight of silk, not ornamented, not knit---	114	-	766
320.1934	Woven cotton sheeting n.s.p.f., of number 19, weighing not more : than 5.9 ounces per square yard, made of singles yarns-----	-	-	711
646.2620	Brads, nails, spikes, staples, and tacks, of iron or steel, one : inch or longer, smooth shank, not coated, plated, or painted--	4,017	738	669
727.1500	Furniture and parts, of bentwood-----	3,268	731	653
	Total-----	188,500	48,174	58,318
	Total, U.S. imports from Poland-----	295,484	66,702	86,722

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-33.--Leading items exported to Romania, by Schedule B Nos., 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	\$81,829	\$30,875	\$31,223
660.3040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam turbines-----	15,531	3,649	9,327
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal-----	47,143	14,278	7,588
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	12,920	986	7,483
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	5,321	1,620	1,428
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f-----	3,775	1,599	888
459.6000	Aromatic and odoriferous substances, mixed, n.s.p.f-----	120	-	410
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity-----	59	-	280
492.3510	Lactose-----	51	51	244
521.8500	Clays, n.s.p.f-----	611	-	209
433.1035	Compound catalyst preparations, other than of nickel-----	823	283	194
678.5065	Machines n.s.p.f. for production and assembly of semiconductor devices, diodes, transistors, and circuits, and parts-----	72	-	191
416.1000	Boric acid-----	224	-	176
690.2500	Axles and parts thereof, and axle bars, for rail locomotives and railway rolling stock, of iron or steel-----	-	-	134
657.2160	Articles n.s.p.f. of iron or steel, wholly or in chief weight of wire-----	19	-	131
444.5420	Epoxy resins, other than molding compounds-----	119	-	125
416.5500	Inorganic acids, n.s.p.f-----	491	199	108
711.8750	Electrical (including electronic) physical analysis equipment, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	90	5	87
676.2870	Automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f., and office machines n.s.p.f. for transcribing/processing data-----	9	5	77
774.5025	Articles n.s.p.f., of rubber or plastics-----	74	24	68
	Total-----	169,280	53,575	60,370
	Total, U.S. exports to Romania-----	192,107	64,248	61,535

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-34.--Leading items imported from Romania, by TSUSA items, 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
475.2528	Unleaded gasoline	\$325,850	\$91,544	\$45,508
475.1015	Light fuel oils, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more, Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees F of less than 45 seconds	22,624	4,933	8,374
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel n.s.p.f., not pickled and not cold rolled, not in coils, not over 6 inches in thickness	11,881	-	3,074
727.3555	Wall systems, bookcases, shelf units, credenzas, buffets, servers, china closets, and other cabinets, of wood	11,637	1,711	3,013
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	12,338	1,233	2,987
360.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot, of wool	7,475	2,455	2,874
402.2000	Phenol which on distillation yields a quantity of tar acids equal to or more than 5% by weight of the original distillate	-	-	1,865
618.2560	Sheets and strip of alloyed aluminum, not clad, in coils, unpainted, between .008-.017 inches in thickness	2,508	482	1,804
384.4765	Women's cotton trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit	4,098	931	1,575
680.3712	Ball bearings, radial ball bearings, outside diameter over 30- millimeters but not over 52-millimeters	5,217	1,090	1,563
384.3777	Women's cotton coats n.s.p.f., valued over \$4 each, not knit, not ornamented	2,920	774	1,296
381.9568	Men's or boys' suits n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	3,198	1,212	1,248
706.1310	Brief cases, school bags, photographic equipment bags, camera cases, and like containers and cases n.s.p.f., of leather	4,808	613	1,205
618.2563	Aluminum sheets and strip, not clad, n.s.p.f.	11,390	1,981	1,197
610.3254	Pipes and tubes and blanks therefor, n.s.p.f., of iron or steel, over 4.5 but not over 16 inches in outside diameter	1,785	211	1,164
727.2900	Chairs n.s.p.f., of wood	4,528	1,036	1,141
700.3575	Men's footwear, of leather, n.s.p.f.	2,418	99	959
384.5693	Women's, girls', or infants' suits, of vegetable fibers, not cotton, not knit	352	343	916
475.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f, in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas	9,079	587	886
607.6720	Sheets of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, in coils, with untrimmed edges	-	-	858
	Total	444,104	111,236	83,508
	Total, U.S. imports from Romania	714,368	161,186	124,032

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-35.--Leading items exported to Vietnam, by Schedule B Nos., 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

Schedule B No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	\$23,089	\$5,872	\$3,546
818.8000	Shipments valued \$10,000 and under, not identified by kind-----	35	12	262
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$1,000, estimated-----	196	73	44
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity-----	31	12	35
818.4000	Used wearing apparel and other used articles, of textile materials, exported in bulk-----	-	-	18
683.9525	Industrial and laboratory electric furnaces and ovens-----	-	-	12
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity-----	-	-	7
711.2420	Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles under compression, tension, etc., electrical-----	-	-	7
	Total-----	23,351	5,969	3,930
	Total, U.S. exports to Vietnam-----	23,422	5,975	3,930

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-36.--Leading items imported from Vietnam, by TSUSA items, 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988

TSUSA item No.	Description	1987	January-March--	
			1987	1988
		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
		<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
	Total, U.S. imports from Vietnam-----	-	-	-

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

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
EEP	Export Enhancement Program (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
EXIMBANK	Export-Import Bank of the United States
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization (United Nations)
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GNP	Gross national product
GSP	Generalized System of Preferences
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
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
	MSIC: SIC-based import product groupings
	OSIC: SIC-based domestic manufactured output categories
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
	SITC categories are defined as follows:
	1-digit SITC: Section
	2-digit SITC: Division
	3-digit SITC: Group
	4-digit SITC: Subgroup
	5-digit SITC: Item
TSUSA	Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated
USC	United States Code
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USITC	U.S. International Trade Commission

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

Other subjects covered periodically or on an irregular basis are listed below. All page numbers refer to the official USITC publication.

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