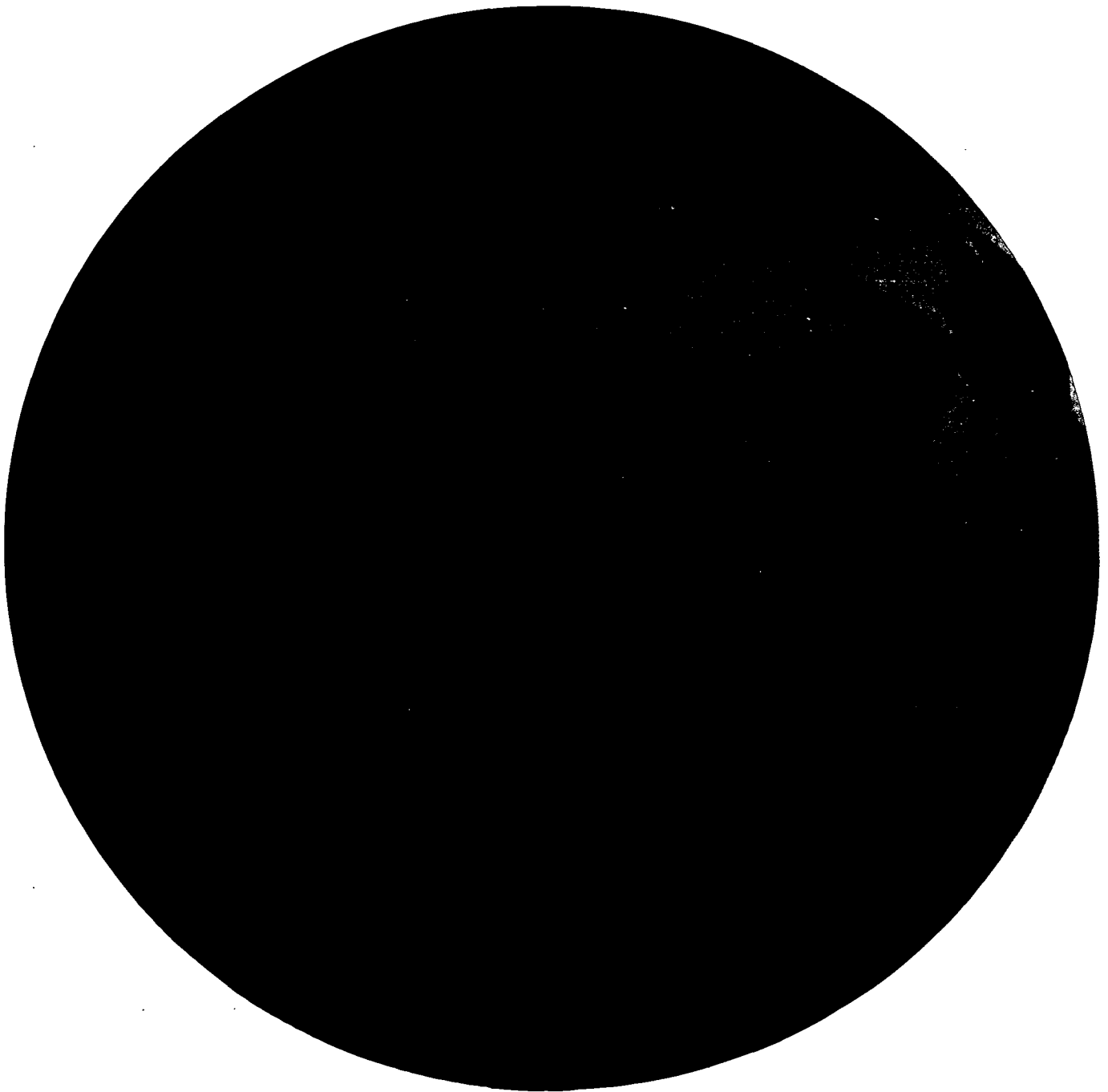


---

# U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas



**FIRST QUARTER 1988**



**USITC PUBLICATION 2123**

United States International Trade Commission / Washington, D.C. 20436

**UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION**

**COMMISSIONERS**

**Anne E. Brunsdale, Acting Chairman**

**Alfred E. Eckes**

**Seeley G. Lodwick**

**Susan Liebeler**

**David B. Rohr**

**Ronald A. Cass**

---

Office of Industries  
Erland Heginbotham, Director

---

*This report was prepared principally by*

The Office of Industries

*with assistance from*

The Office of Data Systems

August 1988

**Address all communications to  
Kenneth R. Mason, Secretary to the Commission  
United States International Trade Commission  
Washington, DC 20436**

## PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

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

Trade data indicating the origin of U.S. imports, by sources, and the market countries for U.S. exports are available within the Commission for each of the 650 commodity groupings covered in the sector tables. 1/ In addition, the Commission has similar data available on a more detailed product basis within these groupings. Appendix B contains data for U.S. trade in articles covered by the MTN Civil Aircraft Agreement; appendix C contains data for U.S. trade in motor-vehicle parts and accessories.

---

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



## C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
Preface.....	i
Overview of U.S. merchandise trade, first quarter 1988.....	v
Analyses of trade shifts by sectors:	
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products.....	3
Forest products.....	31
Textiles, apparel, and footwear.....	43
Energy and chemicals.....	67
Minerals and metals.....	91
Machinery and equipment.....	121
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	167
Appendix A. Trade-monitoring gates used in the USITC monitoring system.....	A-1
Appendix B. Trade data for articles covered by the MTN Civil Aircraft Agreement.....	B-1
Appendix C. Trade data for motor-vehicle parts and accessories.....	C-1
Appendix D. Alphabetical index for commodity groupings covered in the sector tables.....	D-1



## Overview of U.S. Merchandise Trade, First Quarter 1988

Accompanying the falling value of the U.S. dollar relative to the currencies of our major trading partners and surging U.S. exports, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit declined to a level of \$32.9 billion in the first quarter of 1988. This represents a decrease of 13 percent compared with the deficit of \$37.8 billion in the corresponding period of 1987 (table 1). Imports at \$105.1 billion were 14 percent greater than those in the first quarter of 1987; exports at \$72.2 billion were 33 percent more than those in the first quarter of 1987. On a sector basis, in the first quarter of 1988 merchandise trade deficits were experienced in all sectors except for agriculture, which had a \$2.6 billion surplus, and chemicals with a \$2.4 billion surplus. The largest trade deficits were in the machinery and equipment sector at \$14.0 billion and the petroleum and natural gas sector at \$9.4 billion. The most significant improvements in the U.S. trade position during the period were a \$2.0 billion increase in the surplus in agriculture as U.S. grain exports surged and a \$1.6 billion decline in the deficit in machinery and equipment where exports registered gains in a wide spectrum of products.

Trade deficits continued in the first quarter of 1988 with all of the United States' major trading partners; however, improvements in the deficits were experienced with such important trading partners as Canada, Japan, the European Community, Hong Kong, and Taiwan (table 2).

The International Monetary Fund's weighted-average foreign-currency value of the U.S. dollar was down by 2.9 percent from that in the last quarter of 1987 and down by 9.7 percent from that in the first quarter of 1987. This decline suggests an increase in U.S. competitiveness in domestic and world markets as further evidenced by the \$4.9 billion decline in the overall merchandise trade deficit in the first quarter of 1988. The value of the U.S. dollar relative to other major currencies is shown in the following tabulation: 1/

<u>Currency</u>	<u>First quarter 1987</u>	<u>First quarter 1988</u>	<u>Percentage change</u>
Yen (Japan).....	153.17	128.00	-16
Pound (United Kingdom).....	.6491	.5568	-14
Franc (France).....	6.1278	5.6688	-7
Dollar (Canada).....	1.3378	1.2674	-5
Lira (Italy).....	1,306.21	1,235.26	-5
Deutsche mark (West Germany).....	1.8395	1.6758	-9

---

1/ Quarterly data in average currency units per U.S. dollar.

Table 1

U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major commodity sectors, 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988 <sup>1/</sup>

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item <sup>2/</sup>	1987	January-March 1987	January-March 1988	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	31,014,429	7,125,346	9,651,770	
Forest products-----	11,495,160	2,604,786	3,422,872	
Textiles and apparel-----	6,565,584	1,506,238	2,173,234	
Footwear-----	286,752	63,150	86,187	
Petroleum, natural gas, etc.-----	3,377,325	820,827	825,749	
Chemicals and related products-----	33,302,857	7,534,434	9,396,995	
Minerals and metals-----	15,627,104	3,362,034	5,757,476	
Machinery and equipment-----	107,554,112	24,587,928	31,963,507	
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	18,203,250	4,083,235	5,202,503	
Special Provisions <sup>3/</sup> -----	16,432,351	2,488,964	3,695,418	
Total-----	243,858,925	54,176,942	72,175,710	
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	26,743,598	6,520,300	7,027,171	
Forest products-----	16,756,424	3,855,790	4,389,983	
Textiles and apparel-----	27,229,182	6,311,866	6,736,304	
Footwear-----	7,537,185	1,720,498	2,039,212	
Petroleum, natural gas, etc.-----	43,020,610	8,908,643	10,269,108	
Chemicals and related products-----	23,270,841	5,505,978	7,014,494	
Minerals and metals-----	39,127,027	9,164,826	11,024,204	
Machinery and equipment-----	174,979,126	40,149,995	45,950,137	
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	33,421,216	7,340,597	8,181,478	
Special Provisions-----	9,980,794	2,466,188	2,456,022	
Total-----	402,066,002	91,944,681	105,088,113	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	4,270,830	605,046	2,624,599	
Forest products-----	-5,261,264	-1,251,004	-967,111	
Textiles and apparel-----	-20,663,597	-4,805,629	-4,563,070	
Footwear-----	-7,250,432	-1,657,349	-1,953,026	
Petroleum, natural gas, etc.-----	-39,643,285	-8,087,816	-9,443,359	
Chemicals and related products-----	10,032,016	2,028,457	2,382,501	
Minerals and metals-----	-23,499,922	-5,802,793	-5,266,728	
Machinery and equipment-----	-67,425,013	-15,562,066	-13,986,631	
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	-15,217,966	-3,257,362	-2,978,975	
Special Provisions <sup>3/</sup> -----	6,451,557	22,776	1,239,397	
Total-----	-158,207,077	-37,767,739	-32,912,403	

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

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

<sup>3/</sup> The 1987 total has been adjusted to reflect Census estimates of the value of undocumented exports to Canada; the official Census estimate of undocumented exports for 1987 is \$6,429 million. No attempt has been made to estimate undocumented exports for the first quarter of 1987; beginning in 1988 official Census data routinely contain Census estimates of undocumented exports.

Table 2

All merchandise sectors: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988 <sup>1/</sup>

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1987	January-March 1987	January-March 1988	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada <sup>2/</sup> -----	57,001,048	11,731,063	15,448,761	
Japan-----	26,903,632	5,639,621	8,484,454	
EC-----	57,230,077	14,313,101	17,858,444	
Brazil-----	3,889,272	687,587	958,508	
Hong Kong-----	3,746,011	861,002	1,116,341	
India-----	1,433,580	357,410	419,321	
Korea-----	7,486,064	1,663,082	2,311,777	
Mexico-----	14,045,175	3,207,308	4,099,265	
Taiwan-----	7,019,239	1,310,526	3,056,646	
OPEC-----	10,426,498	2,263,179	3,207,029	
NMEs-----	5,678,992	1,200,325	2,214,731	
China-----	3,459,595	859,255	1,057,502	
All other-----	48,999,337	10,942,738	13,000,433	
Total-----	243,858,925	54,176,942	72,175,710	
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada-----	70,850,625	17,292,229	19,784,377	
Japan-----	84,008,499	19,199,620	20,854,907	
EC-----	80,144,348	18,732,212	20,623,806	
Brazil-----	7,612,206	1,533,135	2,137,051	
Hong Kong-----	9,832,528	2,076,297	2,206,253	
India-----	2,521,811	621,337	728,172	
Korea-----	16,888,153	3,466,281	4,530,323	
Mexico-----	19,765,789	4,568,939	5,552,156	
Taiwan-----	24,575,682	5,471,742	5,944,018	
OPEC-----	23,597,793	4,623,501	5,736,413	
NMEs-----	8,147,065	2,005,219	2,350,479	
China-----	6,243,877	1,585,021	1,839,513	
All other-----	54,121,502	12,354,174	14,640,173	
Total-----	402,066,002	91,944,686	105,088,126	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada <sup>2/</sup> -----	-13,849,577	-5,561,165	-4,335,615	
Japan-----	-57,104,868	-13,559,999	-12,370,453	
EC-----	-22,914,271	-4,419,111	-2,765,363	
Brazil-----	-3,722,934	-845,549	-1,178,543	
Hong Kong-----	-6,086,518	-1,215,295	-1,089,913	
India-----	-1,088,230	-263,927	-308,851	
Korea-----	-9,402,089	-1,803,199	-2,218,546	
Mexico-----	-5,720,614	-1,361,631	-1,452,891	
Taiwan-----	-17,556,443	-4,161,216	-2,887,372	
OPEC-----	-13,171,294	-2,360,322	-2,529,385	
NMEs-----	-2,468,073	-804,895	-135,748	
China-----	-2,784,282	-725,766	-782,011	
All other-----	-5,122,190	-1,411,436	-1,639,739	
Total-----	-158,207,077	-37,767,744	-32,912,417	

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

<sup>2/</sup> The 1987 total has been adjusted to reflect Census estimates of the value of undocumented exports to Canada; the official Census estimate of undocumented exports for 1987 is \$6,429 million. No attempt has been made to estimate undocumented exports for the first quarter of 1987; beginning in 1988 official Census data routinely contain Census estimates of undocumented exports.

U.S. export developments

U.S. exports increased by 33 percent to \$72.2 billion in the first quarter of 1988 compared with those of the first quarter of 1987. Export values rose in every sector with major changes in a number of specific commodities as shown below.

In the agricultural sector, U.S. exports increased by \$2.5 billion, or 35 percent, to \$9.7 billion during the first quarter of 1988 compared with \$7.1 billion during the corresponding quarter of 1987. U.S. exports of grain, principally wheat and corn, increased from \$1.5 billion to \$2.4 billion. Wheat exports increased by 108 percent to \$1.2 billion and corn exports rose 43 percent to \$1.0 billion during the first quarter of 1988. Oilseed exports (mainly soybeans) increased from \$1.2 billion to \$1.6 billion, or by 40 percent. Exports of tobacco products rose from \$0.8 billion in the first quarter of 1987 to \$1.0 billion in the corresponding period of 1988, or by 33 percent. Cigarette exports, accounting for 59 percent of tobacco exports during the first quarter of 1988, rose from \$390 million to \$585 million. Increases were also registered in exports of animal and vegetable oils (from \$202 million to \$383 million) and exports of animal feeds (from \$840 million to \$997 million):

U.S. exports of forest products increased by 31 percent, from \$2.6 billion in the first quarter of 1987 to \$3.4 billion in the first quarter of 1988. Much of this increase can be attributed to the increase in the level of U.S. exports of pulp (up by \$179 million), roughwood products (up by \$173 million), paperboards (up by \$105 million), and lumber (up by \$102 million).

In the textile (including fibers), apparel, and footwear sector, U.S. exports increased by 44 percent to \$2.3 billion in the first quarter of 1988 compared with those during the corresponding period of 1987. Just over 60 percent of the increase was accounted for by textile fibers, exports of which were up by 69 percent, or \$408 million. Exports of cotton fibers increased by \$373 million to \$745 million.

In the energy and chemicals sector, U.S. exports of benzenoid organic chemicals and plastics and resin materials increased in value by 37 percent and 46 percent, respectively, in the first quarter of 1988 compared with those in the first quarter of 1987. U.S. exports of plastics and resin materials increased \$393 million to \$1.3 billion, and exports of benzenoid organic chemicals increased \$194 million to \$771 million. A tight world supply of raw materials in these industries is the primary reason for the increased exports. Other significant export increases include a 36-percent increase in nonbenzenoid organic materials to \$1.2 billion, and a 33-percent increase in certain inorganic chemicals to \$719 million.

In the minerals and metals sector, U.S. exports of precious metals increased by \$1.5 billion to \$1.9 billion during the first quarter of 1988, from \$380,000 during the corresponding period of 1987 (largely as a result of the dollar weakening against currencies in major export markets).

In the machinery and equipment sector, U.S. exports were exceptionally strong during the first quarter of 1988, increasing by 30 percent to \$32.0 billion. Export increases were registered across a broad spectrum of products compared with such exports in the first quarter of 1987. U.S. exports of motor-vehicle parts increased by 18 percent to \$2.8 billion, reflecting increased shipments by U.S.-based producers of automobiles operating assembly plants in foreign countries. Exports of office machines increased by 36 percent with shipments to Canada, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Japan showing strong growth. Foreign demand for U.S.-produced aircraft and semiconductors was also strong during the period. U.S. exports of aircraft increased by 15 percent to \$4.6 billion and exports of semiconductors increased by 38 percent to \$1.8 billion.

Exports of nearly all products in the miscellaneous manufactures sector increased, led by a 65-percent rise in exports of blank magnetic recording media to \$288 million. The current value of the U.S. dollar contributed to the rise. Exports of scientific instruments remained strong as a result of increased demand for advanced technology products. Exports of instruments to measure or check electrical quantities, for example, rose by 30 percent to \$521 million.

#### U.S. import developments

U.S. imports rose by 14 percent to \$105.1 billion in the first quarter of 1988 compared with \$91.9 billion during the corresponding period of 1987. Major changes occurred in U.S. imports of specific products in the various sectors in the first quarter of 1988 as outlined below.

In the agricultural sector, imports rose by 8 percent, increasing from \$6.5 billion in the first quarter of 1987 to \$7.0 billion in the corresponding period of 1988. U.S. imports of meat, except poultry, increased by 23 percent to \$815 million. Beef and veal imports, accounting for 55 percent of the value of meat imports during the first quarter of 1988, rose from \$304 million to \$447 million, or by 47 percent. Imports of cattle also rose from \$129 million in the first quarter of 1987 to \$261 million in the corresponding period of 1988.

In the forest products sector, U.S. imports increased by 14 percent, from \$3.9 billion in the first quarter of 1987 to \$4.4 billion in the first quarter of 1988. Imports of fine papers (including newsprint) increased from \$1.4 billion to \$1.7 billion; pulp imports rose from \$513 million to \$605 million; imports of plywood and building boards increased from \$243 million to \$270 million; industrial paper imports increased from \$231 million to \$263 million; imports of softwood lumber increased from \$640 million to \$650 million.

In the textile (including fibers), apparel, and footwear sector, U.S. imports in the first quarter of 1988 rose by 9 percent over those in the corresponding period of 1987 to \$8.8 billion. Apparel imports accounted

for 44 percent of the increase (\$321 million). Imports of nonrubber footwear increased by \$266 million, and imports of sweaters decreased by \$134 million. Imports of fibers, textiles, and apparel declined from the Big Three (Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan), as well as from China.

In the energy and chemicals sector, U.S. imports of crude petroleum increased in value by \$998 million to \$6.6 billion in the first quarter of 1988 compared with such imports in the corresponding period of 1987. Low crude petroleum prices were cited as the principal reason for the increase. Other significant increases in value during the first quarter of 1988 occurred in imports of petroleum products, drugs and related products, and miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic compounds. Petroleum products increased 10 percent, or by \$261 million, to \$2.9 billion; drugs and related products increased 46 percent, or by \$282 million, to \$943 million. Miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic compounds increased 33 percent to \$693 million.

In the minerals and metals sector, U.S. imports of iron and steel mill products increased to \$2.5 billion during the first quarter of 1988 (up \$442 million from the value of imports during the corresponding period of 1987), largely reflecting increased demand for pipe and tube products used in oil exploration. U.S. imports of precious metals declined by \$219 million to \$723 million, primarily as a result of a \$194 million decline in imports of unwrought gold and silver from the United Kingdom (which largely reflects the depreciation of the dollar relative to other currencies). Higher prices were basically responsible for increases in the import values of unwrought aluminum and nickel ore during the first quarter of 1988. U.S. imports of unwrought aluminum increased by \$147 million to \$603 million and imports of nickel ore increased by \$142 million to \$269 million. Imports of cut gemstones rose by \$209 million to \$1.0 billion, largely reflecting an increase in discretionary income in the United States.

In the machinery and equipment sector, U.S. imports of passenger automobiles increased by 4 percent to \$12.6 billion and imports of semiconductors increased by 45 percent to \$2.4 billion. The increase in U.S. imports of passenger automobiles reflects strong growth in demand for cars produced in Korea and to an increase in assembly operations by U.S. firms with plants in Mexico. The increase in demand for semiconductors reflects strong demand by U.S. firms producing computers and other electronic products. U.S. imports of office machines were also strong during the first quarter of 1988, increasing by 37 percent to \$5.4 billion. U.S. imports of automobile trucks and truck tractors declined by 12 percent to \$1.9 billion during the period as reduced demand for light-weight trucks from Japan led to sluggish sales and inventory buildup.



In the miscellaneous manufactures sector, U.S. imports of most commodity groups continued to grow, although at a lower rate than in the previous period. Imports of furniture, the largest category in this sector, rose by 7 percent, from \$1.1 billion to \$1.2 billion, primarily because of continued imports of wood furniture. Imports of games exhibited one of the largest percentage increases for products in this sector, rising by 66 percent to \$267 million. This increase reflected, in part, renewed interest on the part of the U.S. consumer for home video games.



## ANALYSES OF TRADE SHIFTS BY SECTORS



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

The U.S. trade surplus in agricultural, animal, and vegetable products increased sharply to \$2.6 billion in the first quarter of 1988, compared with a surplus of \$0.6 billion in the first quarter of 1987 (table 3, fig. 1). Total U.S. exports rose by \$2.5 billion, or 35 percent, from \$7.1 billion to \$9.7 billion. Agricultural imports rose by 8 percent, from \$6.5 billion to \$7.0 billion.

This increase in U.S. exports of agricultural products was led by a 63-percent increase in U.S. grain exports, from \$1.5 billion to \$2.4 billion. The increase in grain exports (mainly wheat and corn) was primarily the result of reduced world supplies combined with an increase in world demand. Significant increases also occurred in U.S. exports of oilseeds, tobacco products (mainly cigarettes), animal and vegetable oils, and animal feeds.

U.S. imports of agricultural, animal, and vegetable products increased by 8 percent in the first quarter of 1988 compared with those in the corresponding period of 1987. Imports of cattle increased from \$129 million to \$261 million, or by 101 percent. A significant increase was also registered in imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen beef and veal from \$304 million to \$447 million, or by 47 percent.

On a country or regional basis, the major changes in the U.S. trade balance in agricultural, animal, and vegetable products in the first quarter of 1988 involved a \$768 million increase in the trade surplus with nonmarket economies (NME's), a \$636 million increase in the trade surplus with Japan, a \$281 million increase in the trade surplus with the European Community (EC), a \$140 million increase in the trade deficit with Brazil, and a \$115 million increase in the trade deficit with Mexico.

Contributing to the overall 35-percent increase in U.S. exports was an increase in exports to NME's of \$788 million in the first quarter of 1988 compared with that in the corresponding period of 1987. Exports to Japan rose from \$1.4 billion to \$2.0 billion and exports to the EC rose from \$2.2 billion to \$2.4 billion. Marked shifts in trade also included a \$253 million increase in exports to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

U.S. imports from Mexico showed significant changes for the first quarter of 1988 compared with those in the first quarter of 1987, increasing from \$693 million to \$812 million, or by 17 percent.

---

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

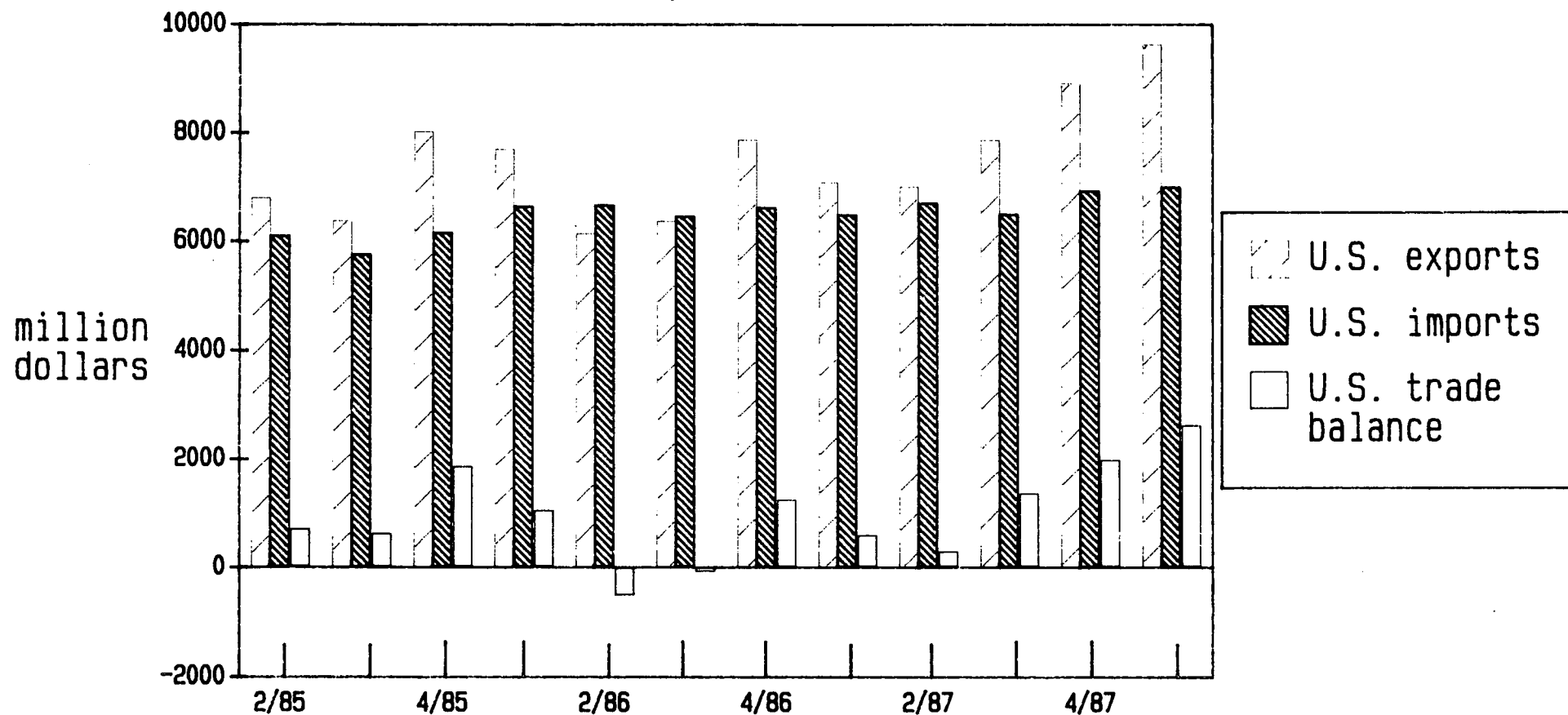
Table 3

Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988 <sup>1/</sup>

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1987	January- March 1987	January- March 1988	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada-----	2,005,571	472,098	523,047	
Japan-----	6,897,521	1,415,792	2,038,974	
EC-----	7,503,519	2,193,147	2,416,230	
Brazil-----	272,229	75,500	16,925	
Hong Kong-----	717,498	166,338	191,916	
India-----	87,591	24,327	67,129	
Korea-----	1,621,879	370,389	486,852	
Mexico-----	1,175,853	270,746	275,188	
Taiwan-----	1,311,042	294,438	404,834	
OPEC-----	2,278,808	450,842	704,077	
NMEs-----	1,616,655	212,732	1,000,659	
China-----	380,288	84,874	82,429	
All other-----	5,526,261	1,178,997	1,525,938	
Total-----	31,014,429	7,125,346	9,651,770	
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada-----	3,835,923	853,653	913,924	
Japan-----	487,586	111,950	99,054	
EC-----	5,370,809	1,274,051	1,216,105	
Brazil-----	1,972,043	408,419	490,294	
Hong Kong-----	108,665	23,257	25,265	
India-----	388,190	90,982	71,702	
Korea-----	328,610	66,667	78,426	
Mexico-----	2,411,199	693,444	812,438	
Taiwan-----	549,720	121,791	118,863	
OPEC-----	1,263,513	309,020	327,491	
NMEs-----	681,966	172,006	191,670	
China-----	351,776	86,706	110,115	
All other-----	9,345,376	2,395,062	2,681,940	
Total-----	26,743,598	6,520,300	7,027,171	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada-----	-1,830,352	-381,555	-390,877	
Japan-----	6,409,935	1,303,842	1,939,920	
EC-----	2,132,710	919,097	1,200,126	
Brazil-----	-1,699,814	-332,918	-473,369	
Hong Kong-----	608,834	143,081	166,651	
India-----	-300,599	-66,655	-4,572	
Korea-----	1,293,269	303,722	408,425	
Mexico-----	-1,235,346	-422,697	-537,249	
Taiwan-----	761,322	172,647	285,971	
OPEC-----	1,015,296	141,822	376,586	
NMEs-----	934,689	40,726	808,989	
China-----	28,512	-1,832	-27,685	
All other-----	-3,819,114	-1,216,065	-1,156,002	
Total-----	4,270,830	605,046	2,624,599	

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

Figure 1.--Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1985 through the 1st quarter of 1988



## Grains

Whereas total U.S. exports of food and feed grains during the first quarter of 1987 compared with those in the corresponding quarter of 1986 declined by 29 percent, first quarter exports in 1988 increased by 63 percent compared with those in the corresponding period of 1987, rising from \$1.5 billion to \$2.4 billion.

The value of corn exports in the first quarter of 1988 were \$1.0 billion, up 43 percent from such exports in the corresponding period of 1987. Wheat exports in the first quarter of 1988 amounted to \$1.2 billion, up 108 percent from those in the first quarter of 1987. Thus the increase in corn exports accounts for 33 percent, and the increase in wheat exports accounts for 65 percent, of the increase in all grain exports.

The increase in U.S. grain exports are due primarily to reduced competitors' exportable supplies combined with an increase in world demand, particularly for wheat and corn. More competitive U.S. prices appear to have had some role in encouraging growth in exports and discouraging competitors' production. 1/

The United States held over 50 percent of world grain stocks going into 1987/88--84 percent for corn, 72 percent for coarse grains as a whole, and 34 percent for wheat. 2/ Consequently, the United States is well placed to meet increases in demand resulting from shortfalls of competing suppliers.

John Pierre-Benoist  
252-1320

## Rice

Total rice exports (paddy/brown and milled) dropped from 11,488 hundredweight (cwt) in the first quarter of 1987, valued at \$120.0 million, to 11,376 cwt in the corresponding quarter of 1988, valued at \$192.4 million. That represents a 1-percent decline in quantity, but a 61-percent increase in value.

The sharp difference between changes in the quantity exported and the value of rice exports reflects the soaring world price for this product. Foreign production is down because of generally poor monsoon rains in South

---

1/ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Export Markets for U.S. Grain and Products, Circular Series, EMG 12-87, December 1987.

2/ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Feed Situation and Outlook Report, FdS-304, November 1987.



and Southeast Asia. However weather and disease problems have also adversely affected the U.S. 1987/88 crop. The world rice trade for calendar year 1988 is expected to decline 10.2 million tons, 16 percent below that of 1987, and the lowest since 1978.

John Pierre-Benoist  
252-1320

#### Animal feeds and ingredients therefor

Exports of animal feeds and ingredients therefor rose from 5.6 million tons, valued at \$839.5 million, during the first quarter of 1987, to 6.1 million tons, valued at \$996.6 million, during the corresponding quarter in 1988. This represents a 9-percent increase in terms of quantity, and a 19-percent increase in terms of value. Canadian imports of animal feed accounted for a large part of the increase. The Canadian imports may have been encouraged, on a short-term basis, by the Canadian grain handlers' strike at the port of Prince Rupert, Canada's third largest grain port. This strike followed a strike by railway workers and by Seaway engineers.

John Pierre-Benoist  
252-1320

#### Tobacco

U.S. exports of tobacco and tobacco products increased by 33 percent to \$1.0 billion in the first quarter of 1988 compared with those in the first quarter of 1987. This increase was primarily the result of cigarette exports, which grew by 50 percent to \$585 million in the first quarter of 1988. Increased cigarette exports to Japan accounted for most of the growth. The increase in exports to Japan is believed to be the result of a U.S.-Japanese trade agreement, signed in September 1986, that liberalized Japanese import requirements relating to tobacco and tobacco products. The leading markets for U.S. cigarette exports in the first quarter of 1988 were Belgium-Luxembourg (24 percent), Japan (24 percent), and Hong Kong (15 percent).

William Lipovsky  
252-1331

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

During the first quarter of 1988 compared with the first quarter of 1987, U.S. exports of oilseeds registered a gain of 40 percent to \$1.6 billion as sales of U.S. soybeans rose. U.S. soybean exports rose by 39 percent in value to about \$1.6 billion, and by 16 percent in volume to nearly 15 billion pounds (250 million bushels) during the first quarter of 1988. The EC and the Soviet Union turned to U.S. soybeans as supplies of Brazilian and Argentine soybeans proved to be less than foreign oilseed crushers had anticipated. Generally tighter world oilseed supplies and

rising demand (particularly from the Soviet Union) also led to higher prices for U.S. soybeans. The export unit value of U.S. soybeans rose by 19 percent, from \$5.27 per bushel in the first quarter of 1987 to \$6.27 per bushel in the first quarter of 1988.

Foreign demand for U.S. animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases also proved to be strong in the first quarter of 1988 as these U.S. exports registered an 89-percent gain in value to \$0.4 billion, and a 70-percent gain in volume to 1.9 billion pounds. U.S. soybean, cottonseed, and sunflowerseed oils all registered gains in export sales, partly because of the effects of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's export assistance program (Export Enhancement Program), and a strong foreign demand for vegetable oils.

John Reeder  
252-1319

#### Hides and skins

U.S. exports of hides and skins rose from \$315 million during the first quarter of 1987 to \$410 million during the corresponding quarter of 1988. A 25-percent rise in the unit value of cattle hide exports, from \$47.00 per hide during the first quarter of 1987 to \$58.53 per hide during the corresponding quarter of 1988, accounted for much of the increase. The total value of cattle hide exports rose from \$296 million to \$376 million. Strong demand for hides and skins for tanning into leather by the leather goods manufacturing industries of the Far East (the Republic of Korea, Japan, and Taiwan) contributed to the rise in exports. Reduced world supplies, including reduced supplies in the United States, put upward pressure on unit values. The increase in U.S. exports at a time of declining supplies indicates that foreign tanners and leather goods manufacturers are continuing their long-term expansion, and the U.S. industry continues its long-term decline.

Rose M. Steller  
252-1323

#### Beef and veal

U.S. imports of beef and veal increased from 358 million pounds, valued at \$304 million, during the first quarter of 1987 to 476 million pounds, valued at \$447 million, during the corresponding quarter of 1988. A number of factors contributed to the rise in U.S. imports. U.S. beef production declined slightly during the first quarter of 1988, reflecting in part, reduced U.S. cattle inventories. Also, the drought in Northern and Central Queensland Australia, the territory accounting for about one-half of Australia's beef exports, contributed to the selloff and

slaughter of Australian cattle. Anticipation of dockworker labor disputes may have further encouraged New Zealand meatpackers to ship beef earlier than they otherwise would have.

David E. Ludwick  
252-1329

#### Live cattle

U.S. imports of live cattle increased from 434,000 animals, valued at \$129 million, during the first quarter of 1987 to 732,000 animals, valued at \$261 million, during the corresponding quarter of 1988. Imports from Mexico increased by 261,000 animals (from 375,000 to 636,000), and imports from Canada, the only other significant supplier, rose by 29,000 animals (from 37,000 to 66,000). The rise in imports from Mexico reflects in part Mexican Governmental regulations. Mexican exports of live cattle are subject to Mexican quotas and licensing requirements. Reportedly, because of disagreements between the Mexican Federal Government and Mexican State Cattlemen's Associations, there were delays in determining licensing authority and quota levels. As a result of the delays, Mexican cattle that otherwise would have entered the United States during the last quarter of 1987 are reported to have entered during the first quarter of 1988. Also, strong demand in the United States for feeder cattle (which account for by far the great bulk of U.S. imports of cattle from Mexico) contributed to the rise in U.S. imports. U.S. supplies of feeder cattle were reduced during the year, reflecting overall lower cattle inventories in the United States. Besides, during the first quarter of 1988 (prior to the drought in the United States) cattle feed prices were moderate, encouraging cattlemen to place animals in feedlots.

David E. Ludwick  
252-1329

#### Shellfish

The U.S. balance of trade in shellfish improved considerably from a deficit of \$482 million during the first quarter of 1987 to a deficit of \$441 million during the first quarter of 1988, as a rise in exports outpaced a rise in imports between the periods. U.S. imports of shellfish decreased slightly in quantity, from 157 million pounds during the first quarter of 1987 to 155 million pounds during the corresponding period of 1988; the value of such imports rose slightly from \$582 million to \$593 million between the periods. Normal increases were registered in imports of shrimp and crabs, the primary shellfish import items, but substantial declines in imports of scallops and oysters mitigated the rise. An increase in domestic scallop supplies lowered market prices and an oyster resource shortage in Korea, the principal foreign oyster supplier, was caused by bad weather.

U.S. exports of shellfish increased substantially from 36 million pounds, valued at \$99 million, during the first quarter of 1987 to

55 million pounds, valued at \$152 million, during the corresponding period of 1988. This represents a rise of 53 percent in terms of quantity and value. The bulk of the increase was accounted for by exports of crabs, the primary shellfish export item. U.S. crab exports rose from 21 million pounds, valued at \$62 million, during the first quarter of 1987 to 31 million pounds, valued at \$102 million, during the first quarter of 1988; virtually all of the increase was accounted for by Japan which was the primary export market. Increased U.S. production enabled by improved resource conditions and a continuing weak dollar vis-a-vis the yen contributed to the rise in crab exports.

Doug Newman  
252-1328

### Eggs

U.S. balance of trade in eggs improved from a surplus of \$16 million during the corresponding quarter of 1987 to a surplus of \$23 million during the corresponding quarter of 1988, or by 38 percent. Most of the improvement was accounted for by rising exports, as imports remained relatively flat. U.S. exports of eggs rose from \$20 million during the first quarter of 1987 to \$26 million during the corresponding period of 1988, or by 29 percent. All of this increase was in exports of shell eggs, which rose from 7 million dozen, valued at \$10 million, during the first quarter of 1987 to 16 million dozen, valued at \$17 million, during the corresponding period of 1988. Virtually all of the increase was due to exports under an Export Enhancement Program administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Under this program, shell egg exports totaling 7 million dozen, valued at \$7 million, were made to Iraq and the United Arab Emirates during the first quarter of 1988; no such exports occurred during the first quarter of 1987. U.S. imports of eggs remained relatively flat, falling from \$3.6 million during the first quarter of 1987 to \$3.1 million during the first quarter of 1988.

Doug Newman  
252-1328

Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Live animals, except birds and poultry					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	688,294	558,703	158,412	296,367	87
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	348,114	346,541	44,423	77,412	74
Cattle					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,335	1,200	433	731	69
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	425,954	421,362	129,328	260,509	101
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	106	130	27	22	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	108,725	105,230	21,924	20,320	-7
Swine					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	500	446	101	156	54
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	59,889	49,488	11,608	16,195	40
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	12	7		1	74
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,207	6,210	727	1,207	66
Poultry and poultry meat					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	94,732	107,168	21,655	21,090	-3
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	415,730	513,457	115,193	116,381	1
Feathers and downs					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	20,538	25,533	3,830	4,744	24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	62,626	75,412	13,447	14,402	7
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,435	5,780	2,144	1,076	-50
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	49,545	34,069	12,447	7,708	-38
Meat, except poultry meat					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,434,487	2,870,652	661,336	814,829	23
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,178,990	1,446,484	315,189	376,385	19
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,388,566	1,479,612	358,279	476,133	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,103,519	1,333,208	304,083	446,946	47
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	370,688	441,314	95,356	92,294	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	581,586	728,512	152,373	187,935	23

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

Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	577,022	664,870	165,708	171,607	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	481,619	578,399	137,084	135,260	-1
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	41,723	53,040	9,385	10,399	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	66,256	98,658	14,457	21,740	50
Sausage					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	14,013	15,802	2,742	3,173	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,217	23,482	4,325	4,860	12
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,068	10,102	1,877	5,355	185
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,272	13,287	2,540	5,965	135
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	63,365	74,956	17,017	18,799	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	77,853	92,095	20,913	22,313	7
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	17,754	24,034	3,959	6,100	54
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,729	30,237	4,016	8,574	113
Fish, fresh or frozen					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,872,140	2,385,395	556,965	566,580	2
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	933,386	1,127,243	119,473	164,327	38
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	68,055	64,096	16,596	16,498	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	79,933	92,928	19,955	23,160	16
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,673	5,264	446	2,911	552
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,971	8,354	645	3,989	518
Fish, in airtight containers					
Imports:					
Quantity (number)-----	331,455	325,480	109,202	118,278	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	343,571	344,800	111,113	142,681	28
Exports:					
Quantity (number)-----	65,557	42,554	10,722	12,810	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	109,531	93,852	18,649	32,829	76

Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Sardines					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	53,264	65,021	16,332	17,019	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	49,569	60,575	15,477	15,761	2
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	271	999	195	444	127
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	321	687	122	374	206
Tuna					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	236,930	211,685	82,755	91,044	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	229,046	206,919	78,272	110,167	41
Other fish in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	36,637	42,121	7,888	9,355	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	51,799	58,081	12,221	12,577	3
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,852	5,653	1,042	1,494	43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,975	7,347	1,358	2,091	54
Shellfish					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	683,800	762,948	156,858	155,176	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,399,977	2,768,465	581,653	593,053	2
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	99,303	125,771	35,845	54,769	53
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	259,497	378,489	99,305	152,041	53
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	2,432	3,128	798	1,046	31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,762	10,150	3,474	4,251	22
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	3,037	2,141	544	507	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,295	5,779	1,568	1,258	-20
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	17,332	24,274	4,544	5,780	27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,813	13,392	2,126	3,786	78
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	900,359	754,029	169,352	162,684	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	277,440	255,639	54,903	63,689	16

Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Butter					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,998	1,994	574	486	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,953	1,879	456	401	-12
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	13,574	16,472	2,871	2,574	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,601	8,410	1,378	1,425	3
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	438	1,281	215	393	83
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	219	785	119	201	68
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,303	7,753	2,387	2,084	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,324	3,000	842	784	-7
Cheeses					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	290,718	264,903	51,303	53,839	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	388,804	389,868	78,622	77,647	-1
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	27,409	43,120	5,212	7,667	47
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,439	35,725	5,867	8,487	45
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	69	43	23	35	49
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,401	7,505	1,809	1,473	-19
Ice cream					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	6	9	6		-100
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20	35	21		-100
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	1,771	2,771	640	561	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,359	6,238	1,623	1,160	-28
Eggs					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,057	14,835	3,564	3,114	-13
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	80,760	88,370	19,937	25,687	29
Hides and skins					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	64,585	82,014	17,929	22,886	28
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,304,143	1,432,432	315,155	410,199	30



Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cattle hides					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	763	509	90	130	44
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,076	18,885	3,101	5,109	65
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	28,171	25,627	6,302	6,419	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,223,547	1,327,703	296,229	375,739	27
Leather					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	406,556	561,962	97,117	174,533	80
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	311,654	388,419	88,782	114,566	29
Cattle hide upper leather					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	40,811	49,552	7,803	15,297	96
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	43,796	62,498	9,945	20,675	108
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	24,088	30,224	7,459	8,506	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	36,220	47,358	11,420	13,780	21
Furskins					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	169,120	243,971	95,707	63,199	-34
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	294,404	405,271	174,868	134,128	-23
Mink furskins					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	2,993	3,292	1,528	1,039	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	83,622	132,292	56,530	34,417	-39
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	4,127	4,278	1,726	1,493	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	115,032	176,600	66,647	56,635	-15
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	71,041	78,187	15,351	18,169	18
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,121	3,614	1,601	1,333	-17
Live plants					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,791	54,070	10,359	15,275	47
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33,712	33,722	9,415	13,031	38

Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area		1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Seeds</b>						
Imports:						
Value	(1,000 dollars)-----	102,923	139,653	45,432	39,268	-14
Exports:						
Value	(1,000 dollars)-----	208,855	222,806	62,555	75,833	21
<b>Grains</b>						
Imports:						
Value	(1,000 dollars)-----	122,655	120,559	33,711	55,968	66
Exports:						
Value	(1,000 dollars)-----	6,365,872	7,079,426	1,458,637	2,378,683	63
<b>Corn</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity	(1,000 bushels)-----	10,024	1,974	221	1,169	427
Value	(1,000 dollars)-----	33,478	9,470	3,208	5,655	76
Exports:						
Quantity	(1,000 bushels)-----	1,066,286	1,610,384	347,312	421,978	21
Value	(1,000 dollars)-----	2,711,527	3,307,080	705,586	1,007,167	43
<b>Rice (paddy and brown)</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity	(1,000 pounds)-----	7,898	10,470	1,249	3,276	162
Value	(1,000 dollars)-----	3,200	4,274	455	1,627	257
Exports:						
Quantity	(1,000 pounds)-----	1,305,759	689,289	114,527	117,944	3
Value	(1,000 dollars)-----	108,942	59,712	9,164	16,433	79
<b>Wheat</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity	(1,000 bushels)-----	9,780	13,710	4,193	2,394	-43
Value	(1,000 dollars)-----	26,650	39,696	10,735	7,962	-26
Exports:						
Quantity	(1,000 bushels)-----	902,256	1,125,735	198,340	432,381	118
Value	(1,000 dollars)-----	3,010,168	3,045,095	554,020	1,151,413	108
<b>Milled grain products</b>						
Imports:						
Value	(1,000 dollars)-----	38,502	43,626	9,238	13,840	50
Exports:						
Value	(1,000 dollars)-----	826,603	779,795	171,808	218,487	27
<b>Milled rice</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity	(1,000 pounds)-----	166,229	185,670	40,789	53,607	31
Value	(1,000 dollars)-----	30,588	33,069	7,396	11,080	50
Exports:						
Quantity	(1,000 pounds)-----	4,118,541	4,782,540	1,034,317	1,019,649	-1
Value	(1,000 dollars)-----	512,459	516,668	110,656	175,960	59

Table 4.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Milled wheat					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)-----	198	296	54	84	55
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,382	3,609	613	1,280	109
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)-----	37,070	34,429	10,407	5,667	-46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	268,680	229,163	54,525	32,665	-40
Malts and starches					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,801	37,053	9,977	11,573	16
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	42,608	51,293	14,146	14,107	0
Malts					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	86,161	86,236	16,716	19,800	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,184	8,557	1,774	2,083	17
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	85,609	141,920	34,178	38,064	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,470	15,010	4,090	4,644	14
Starches					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,732	25,365	7,484	8,536	14
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,361	35,160	9,866	9,119	-8
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,944,778	3,306,981	1,353,551	1,495,104	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	811,504	709,868	277,521	288,140	4
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,556,165	1,697,420	380,491	501,155	32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	352,603	409,108	96,812	126,081	30
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	425,007	475,940	241,255	275,013	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	64,610	63,563	35,640	23,174	-35
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	16,144	13,581	2,081	1,651	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,415	2,065	323	254	-21
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	981,101	919,489	435,853	367,195	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	334,778	167,030	72,877	68,869	-5
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	128,325	145,224	26,983	33,644	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,264	42,102	7,670	9,801	28

Table 4.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	114,214	138,384	33,995	47,437	40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	53,693	63,240	15,300	18,103	18
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,373,137	1,212,322	378,921	399,505	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	352,429	318,592	104,577	95,014	-9
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	243,547	268,504	58,617	64,485	10
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	103,260	112,748	23,802	29,567	24
Mushrooms and truffles					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	165,383	163,563	45,959	33,484	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	147,263	156,244	38,911	38,859	0
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,187	4,614	864	894	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,922	5,315	1,213	956	-21
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	161,689	160,260	44,838	32,366	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	125,616	133,013	33,859	31,616	-7
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,049	1,084	114	228	99
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,086	970	90	140	55
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	329,586,700	345,865,772	79,276,400	70,809,767	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	371,146	384,871	88,513	68,643	-22
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	1447,847,456	1266,721,162	238,190,762	236,888,013	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	781,011	835,773	143,207	184,809	29
Almonds					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	588,258	1,645,468	52,213	85,669	64
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,233	1,995	116	90	-22
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	299,286,756	268,268,253	32,454,947	84,420,655	160
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	420,658	465,316	75,017	128,608	71

Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Filberts					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	8,048,311	10,890,447	6,098,324	2,445,331	-60
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,337	8,115	4,364	1,798	-59
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	25,642,676	17,015,886	1,605,121	2,116,158	32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,932	11,120	1,269	1,474	16
Pistachio nuts					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	18,436,787	3,728,232	496,154	1,590,581	221
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,894	3,724	546	2,173	298
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	5,906,024	9,952,854	1,579,717	3,678,403	133
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,482	9,966	1,755	3,829	118
Fruit, fresh					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	9,042,971	9,400,430	2,696,096	2,848,102	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,290,234	1,479,790	453,743	498,901	10
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,984,606	3,303,546	820,541	1,005,938	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	847,850	942,238	214,359	251,138	17
Berries, fresh					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	58,035	101,064	11,985	17,550	46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,834	52,802	9,460	11,109	17
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	54,007	59,734	4,462	6,245	40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,806	36,677	2,761	5,837	111
Cherries, fresh					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,857	4,856	165	489	195
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,120	2,086	204	366	79
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	25,200	53,365	485	703	45
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,874	52,089	289	351	21
Citrus fruit					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	316,803	346,246	99,740	93,130	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	76,455	89,287	25,305	21,829	-14
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,885,851	2,037,166	655,314	707,154	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	471,749	499,801	151,777	164,826	9

Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Fruit, dried</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	51,273	57,397	12,825	14,984	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,765	36,165	8,346	9,033	8
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	312,228	329,180	64,651	86,315	34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	201,502	237,570	45,880	60,513	32
<b>Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	993,854	1,010,768	268,930	259,740	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	385,098	395,477	100,029	107,137	7
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	230,701	271,439	56,202	60,466	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	98,896	115,234	22,223	29,727	34
<b>Olives</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	125,682	170,749	41,246	42,276	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	104,995	115,091	24,411	33,384	37
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,226	3,619	492	841	71
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,387	2,961	505	764	51
<b>Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	12,706	10,658	2,666	3,112	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,249	8,996	2,043	2,121	4
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,704	19,074	567	1,214	114
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,468	4,494	517	479	-7
<b>Sugar, sirups, and molasses</b>					
<b>Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	2,041,047	1,353,297	312,672	269,518	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	626,670	380,694	90,232	84,969	-6
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	466,056	632,342	196,890	51,888	-74
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	88,628	111,568	29,618	15,912	-46
<b>Molasses</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	1,403,973	1,101,130	257,641	226,891	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	91,376	71,482	17,940	18,485	3
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	439,905	405,696	106,240	93,032	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,145	25,412	7,250	5,961	-18

Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Corn sweeteners					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)-----	20,315,758	9,951,247	2,457,145	3,061,160	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,241	2,238	475	695	46
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)-----	24,387,218	38,727,536	9,063,795	11,175,959	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,580	10,982	2,378	5,566	134
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	146,308	108,528	20,801	23,671	14
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,442	29,445	8,239	6,918	-16
Cocoa and confectionery					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	1342,776,155	1493,724,681	377,081,977	388,847,299	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,380,039	1,468,265	367,711	381,094	4
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	70,473,755	90,121,857	20,806,231	22,147,956	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	99,108	123,772	26,695	34,127	28
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,681,781	3,019,075	781,286	714,846	-9
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	111,663	104,027	24,123	22,215	-8
Coffee					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,544,435	2,907,771	749,428	685,087	-9
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	93,734	88,483	20,444	17,984	-12
Spices					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	293,600	326,711	85,655	75,580	-12
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,946	24,911	5,870	6,493	11
Fruit juices					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	696,762	732,271	173,685	192,242	11
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	148,619	186,602	43,997	57,745	31
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	111,047	138,821	23,510	31,363	33
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,748	45,082	9,275	18,118	95

Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Ale, porter, stout, and beer					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	273,978	290,257	62,774	63,684	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	784,086	882,018	184,763	205,990	11
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	17,366	24,101	3,752	5,950	59
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,295	54,675	8,950	11,028	23
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	109,081	96,481	21,753	18,166	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,031,340	1,017,699	205,503	202,372	-2
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	7,236	11,872	1,968	3,813	94
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,727	60,780	10,466	17,690	69
Distilled spirits					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 proof gallons)-----	103,587	102,537	24,825	21,471	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,157,717	1,224,979	307,403	279,696	-9
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 proof gallons)-----	9,535	11,097	2,157	3,233	50
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	92,684	111,088	21,878	31,194	43
Tobacco and tobacco products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	679,228	710,786	185,903	152,329	-18
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,731,767	3,400,058	775,598	1,031,359	33
Cigarettes					
Imports:					
Quantity (thousands)-----	1,179,426	1,286,200	279,608	232,765	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,599	21,729	4,271	3,877	-9
Exports:					
Quantity (thousands)-----	63,945	100,246	19,150	26,561	39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,298,112	2,047,374	390,231	584,820	50
Cigars					
Imports:					
Quantity (thousands)-----	122,035	118,297	25,669	25,358	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,325	45,989	8,963	10,292	15
Exports:					
Quantity (thousands)-----	79	195	64	14	-77
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,182	7,635	1,851	809	-56



Table 4.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986 (1)	1987 (2)	Jan-Mar 1987 (3)	Jan-Mar 1988 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4) (5)
<b>Oilseeds</b>					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,007	45,071	8,857	16,360	85
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,457,572	4,442,667	1,150,265	1,606,326	40
<b>Cottonseed</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,618	7,253	750	904	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	189	411	31	49	59
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	24,020	55,713	3,238	16,096	397
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,791	7,772	1,192	3,913	228
<b>Flaxseed</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	133,166	132,525	5,409	18,170	236
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,850	8,798	343	1,204	251
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	86,585	9,440	3,775	2,543	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,566	754	304	266	-12
<b>Soybeans</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	39,453	24,096	2,525	43,153	1,608
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,679	2,406	308	5,481	1,678
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	47,132,963	47,020,114	12,861,240	14,966,346	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,334,339	4,342,988	1,128,583	1,563,854	39
<b>Sunflower seed</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	45,573	22,647	4,207	7,722	84
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,513	2,338	489	968	98
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	841,582	600,941	95,438	220,362	131
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	96,357	74,660	16,976	33,359	97
<b>Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,568,261	2,499,641	614,480	651,088	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	486,641	536,943	112,568	157,596	40
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,600,925	5,548,260	1,112,089	1,893,444	70
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,071,918	1,026,254	202,271	383,254	89
<b>Corn oil</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	99	141	53	77	46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	58	41	17	27	55
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	335,552	306,126	45,859	88,233	92
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	92,138	86,287	14,237	23,678	66

Table 4.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cottonseed oil					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	403	11,234			
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	35	1,486	4		-100
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	365,422	239,237	47,982	96,036	100
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	85,862	50,342	11,020	20,409	85
Soybean oil					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,870	15,141	15,037	108	-99
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	378	1,940	1,912	26	-99
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,180,249	1,373,977	191,647	583,400	204
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	249,481	259,017	36,513	124,305	240
Other vegetable oils					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,504,609	2,402,934	581,678	636,464	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	464,048	501,063	100,315	151,857	51
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	638,371	602,673	84,693	260,614	208
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	161,918	136,817	20,675	59,546	188
Animal and marine-animal oils					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	43,905	52,811	13,128	9,506	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,816	25,309	8,425	3,864	-54
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,946,243	2,917,322	717,507	840,006	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	435,716	450,414	109,607	144,694	32
Shortening and cooking oils					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	17,373	17,376	4,583	4,931	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,304	7,100	1,893	1,820	-4
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	135,085	108,924	24,399	25,151	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,801	43,374	10,216	10,619	4
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	125,111	121,187	29,084	40,758	40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	99,373	92,494	25,094	36,601	46
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	12,522	18,588	2,669	5,400	102
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,776	41,703	7,533	12,945	72

Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Edible preparations					
Bakery products, except bread					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	277,502,202	289,775,683	63,068,861	56,675,319	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	249,730	276,912	55,584	52,345	-6
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	52,813,920	63,415,387	14,854,427	18,188,688	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,838	41,760	9,591	12,185	27
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	78,048,574	81,866,834	18,112,055	16,515,936	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,407	38,023	7,915	8,026	1
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	16,782,003	17,641,265	3,556,100	4,751,430	34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,235	7,871	1,675	1,982	18
Cereal breakfast foods					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	21,961,621	25,784,597	6,251,852	4,955,573	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,354	17,261	4,479	3,356	-25
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	38,522,739	41,712,812	11,145,961	8,864,899	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,681	30,739	7,565	6,318	-16
Chewing gum					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	30,236,267	34,878,495	7,868,983	7,612,950	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,046	29,889	6,592	7,062	7
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	7,465,640	6,439,637	1,530,470	2,220,126	45
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,938	8,852	2,101	2,933	40
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	191,192,911	225,370,120	55,245,789	58,988,618	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	64,921	79,404	18,998	21,035	11
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	11,822,068	13,680,172	3,203,473	4,322,654	35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,516	6,941	1,524	2,170	42
Sauces					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	59,245	69,887	14,959	18,104	21
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,473	44,854	8,638	11,314	31

Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Soups</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	21,973,712	23,663,319	6,770,565	5,565,421	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,576	35,791	9,445	8,673	-8
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	30,670,026	29,344,511	6,721,296	7,879,850	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,827	15,276	3,375	4,557	35
<b>Edible preparations, not specially provided for</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	512,592,689	472,734,900	68,851,167	76,540,065	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	323,418	315,607	59,713	75,694	27
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	720,689,606	765,783,834	165,570,449	235,055,653	42
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	436,213	475,525	118,212	125,516	6
<b>Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1,198	1,394	335	356	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	200,198	227,248	59,468	61,445	3
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	16,605	18,284	5,571	6,052	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,638,731	2,706,526	839,507	996,553	19
<b>Naval stores</b>					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,078	7,963	1,873	5,937	217
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	39,465	41,037	10,272	12,455	21
<b>Miscellaneous vegetable products</b>					
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flowers or other fresh plant parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	144,534	243,609	61,293	77,094	26
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,577	4,810	1,063	1,636	54
<b>Hops, hop extract, and lupulin</b>					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,702	34,234	15,229	22,045	45
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	51,484	60,129	22,281	22,673	2
<b>Tonka and vanilla beans</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	2,240,724	3,080,129	565,368	514,598	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	58,671	77,540	14,421	12,618	-13

Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area		1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Miscellaneous vegetable products						
Imports:						
Value	(1,000 dollars)-----	104,474	111,524	21,861	22,867	5
Exports:						
Value	(1,000 dollars)-----	60,638	64,215	14,889	16,447	10

Table 5.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1988 1/

Commodity area	Imports				Exports				
Live animals, except birds and poultry-----	03				03				
Cattle-----	01	04							
Swine-----	02	05			02	05	09		
Poultry and poultry meat-----									
Feathers and downs-----	04				(01)	(04)	07		
Meat, except poultry meat-----									
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	02	05							
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----					01	04	07		
Sausage-----	04				01	04	09		
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams-----	04				01	04	07	09	
Fish, fresh or frozen-----									
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered-----					03	06	09	10	
Fish, in airtight containers-----					03	08			
Sardines-----					03	06	08	09	10
Tuna-----	01	04	07						
Other fish in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring-----					02	05			
Shellfish-----					01	04			
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk-----	06								
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream-----	03	08	09	10					
Butter-----					(04)	09			
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes-----	01	04	09		(04)				
Cheeses-----					03	06	09	10	
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream-----	03	09	10		09				
Ice cream-----	(03)	(06)	08	09	09				
Eggs-----					01	09			
Hides and skins-----									
Cattle hides-----	01	04			01	07			
Leather-----	03								
Cattle hide upper leather-----	01	04	09	10	01	04			
Furskins-----	(01)				(01)				
Mink furskins-----	(06)								
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers-----					09				
Live plants-----	03								
Seeds-----									
Grains-----	01	09			01				
Corn-----	01	04	(07)	09	01	04			
Rice (paddy and brown)-----	01	04	07		01	07			
Wheat-----	(01)	(04)	07		01	04	09	10	
Milled grain products-----	01				01				
Milled rice-----	01	04			01	07			
Milled wheat-----	01	04	07		(01)	(04)			
Malts and starches-----									
Malts-----	04				04	09			
Starches-----									
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	04				01	04			

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

Table 5.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1988

Commodity area	Imports				Exports			
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	(01)	04	(07)		(01)	(04)		
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	(04)				01	04		
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated-----	06							
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)----								
Mushrooms and truffles-----	(04)	07			(01)	(07)	09	
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried-----	(04)	07			01	04	(07)	09 10
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved-----	09				08	10		
Almonds-----	06	(08)	09		03	06	(08)	10
Filberts-----	(03)	(06)			06			
Pistachio nuts-----	03	06	09		03	06	09	10
Fruit, fresh-----								
Berries, fresh-----	06				03	06	08	
Cherries, fresh-----	03	06	(08)	09	06	09		
Citrus fruit-----								
Fruit, dried-----					06			
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)-----					01	07		
Olives-----	08				03	06		
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances----	04				04	(07)		
Sugar, sirups, and molasses-----								
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane-----					(03)	(06)	08	09
Molasses-----					09			
Corn sweeteners-----	03				03	08	09	10
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey--								
Cocoa and confectionery-----								
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate-----								
Coffee-----								
Spices-----								
Fruit juices-----					02			
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages-----					03	09		
Ale, porter, stout, and beer-----					06			
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages-----					03	06		
Distilled spirits-----					03	06		
Tobacco and tobacco products-----					01			
Cigarettes-----					03	06		
Cigars-----					(03)	(06)	08	
Oilseeds-----	03	09			03			
Cottonseed-----	03				03	06	(08)	
Flaxseed-----	03	06			(06)			
Soybeans-----	03	06						
Sunflower seed-----	03	06	09		03	06	09	
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases-----	03	08			03	06	10	
Corn oil-----	03	06	09		03	06		
Cottonseed oil-----	(03)	(06)	08	09 10	03	06		
Soybean oil-----	(03)	(06)	08	09	03	06	09	
Other vegetable oils-----	03	08			03	06	10	
Animal and marine-animal oils-----	(03)	(08)						

Table 5.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1988

Commodity area	Imports			Exports	
Shortening and cooking oils-----					
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum-----	03	06	09	03	06
Edible preparations-----					
Bakery products, except bread-----					
Bread made with yeast as the leavening				06	
substance-----				09	
Cereal breakfast foods-----	09			03	06
Chewing gum-----				03	06
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar					
ailmentary pastes-----				03	06
Sauces-----					
Soups-----				06	
Edible preparations, not specially provided for					
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor-----					
Naval stores-----	03	09	10		
Miscellaneous vegetable products-----					
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays,					
or similar articles made from such flowers				03	09
or other fresh plant parts-----					
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin-----	03				
Tonka and vanilla beans-----	09				
Miscellaneous vegetable products-----					



### Forest Products 1/

The United States posted a trade deficit of \$1.0 billion in forest products during January-March 1988. This deficit was \$284 million less than the level posted during the first quarter of 1987. Imports of forest products increased by 14 percent to \$4.4 billion, whereas U.S. exports increased by 31 percent to \$3.4 billion (table 6, fig. 2).

During the first quarter of 1988, The United States posted a significant trade deficit only with Canada and Brazil. The U.S. trade deficit with Canada increased from \$2.3 billion in the first quarter of 1987 to \$2.4 billion during the corresponding period of 1988. This increased deficit with Canada can be accounted for by the 14-percent increase in the unit value of Canadian newsprint, from \$450 per ton during the first quarter of 1987 to \$512 per ton during the corresponding period of 1988. The trade deficit with Brazil, although much smaller than the deficit with Canada, more than doubled from \$48 million during the first quarter of 1987 to \$102 million during the corresponding quarter of 1988. The United States trade surpluses with Japan, the EC, the Republic of Korea, and Mexico increased by \$155 million, \$103 million, \$77 million, and \$36 million, respectively, between the first quarter of 1987 and the corresponding quarter of 1988.

During the first quarter of 1988, the United States posted 4.4 billion dollars' worth of imports in forest products compared with 3.9 billion dollars' worth during the corresponding period of 1987. Imports of forest products from Canada increased by 11 percent, from \$2.7 billion in the first quarter of 1987 to \$3.0 billion during the first quarter of 1988. U.S. imports of forest products from the EC increased by 16 percent between the first quarter of 1987 and the corresponding first quarter of 1988, from \$313 million to \$363 million.

U.S. exports of forest products to all major trading partners increased from the first quarter of 1987 to the first quarter of 1988. U.S. exports to the EC (up by 25 percent), Japan (up by 28 percent), Canada (up by 34 percent), and Mexico (up by 32 percent) made up 70 percent of U.S. forest product exports during the first quarter of 1988.

---

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

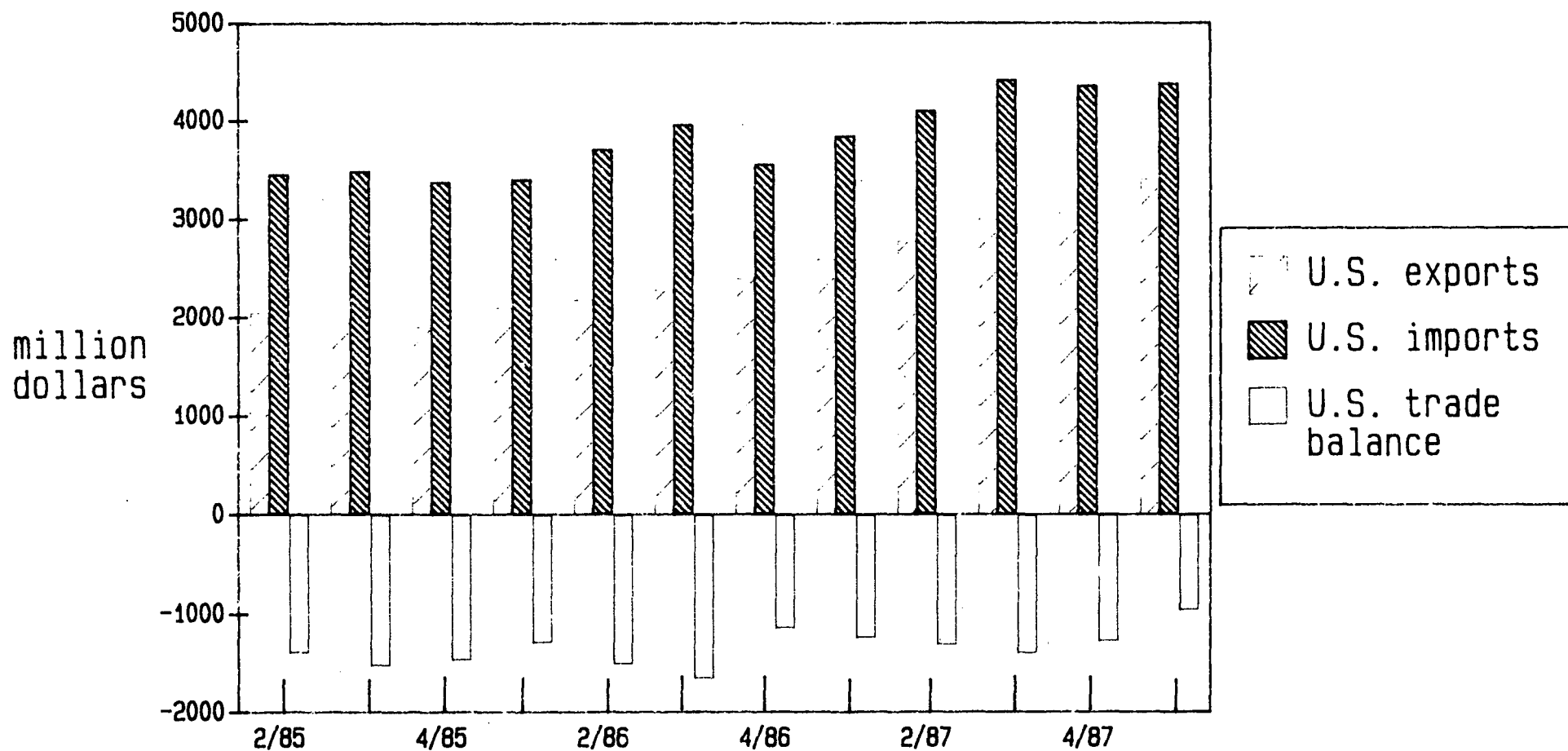
Table 6

Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988 <sup>1/</sup>

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1987	January- March 1987	January- March 1988	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada-----	1,916,844	438,793	587,553	
Japan-----	2,863,251	614,918	789,498	
EC-----	2,483,323	616,271	769,637	
Brazil-----	56,804	11,208	15,462	
Hong Kong-----	130,387	29,738	37,652	
India-----	57,907	20,598	10,163	
Korea-----	572,368	117,404	198,087	
Mexico-----	765,565	177,633	234,085	
Taiwan-----	358,160	72,021	111,710	
OPEC-----	382,300	74,111	113,024	
NMEs-----	374,536	69,749	139,665	
China-----	352,346	67,502	132,949	
All other-----	1,533,716	362,341	416,335	
Total-----	11,495,160	2,604,786	3,422,872	
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada-----	11,329,773	2,714,555	3,004,552	
Japan-----	423,594	88,589	108,659	
EC-----	1,440,930	312,733	363,366	
Brazil-----	338,888	59,497	118,036	
Hong Kong-----	166,854	30,339	39,914	
India-----	5,309	1,232	2,745	
Korea-----	93,414	20,799	24,057	
Mexico-----	458,991	102,890	123,037	
Taiwan-----	657,785	128,151	127,855	
OPEC-----	420,642	93,506	99,547	
NMEs-----	136,437	28,477	36,077	
China-----	117,567	24,398	31,889	
All other-----	1,283,807	275,021	342,137	
Total-----	16,756,424	3,855,790	4,389,983	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada-----	-9,412,929	-2,275,763	-2,416,998	
Japan-----	2,439,656	526,329	680,839	
EC-----	1,042,393	303,539	406,271	
Brazil-----	-282,085	-48,289	-102,574	
Hong Kong-----	-36,467	-601	-2,262	
India-----	52,599	19,366	7,417	
Korea-----	478,954	96,605	174,029	
Mexico-----	306,574	74,743	111,048	
Taiwan-----	-299,626	-56,131	-16,145	
OPEC-----	-38,342	-19,395	13,478	
NMEs-----	238,099	41,272	103,587	
China-----	234,779	43,105	101,059	
All other-----	249,909	87,321	74,197	
Total-----	-5,261,264	-1,251,004	-967,111	

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

Figure 2.--Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1985 through the 1st quarter of 1988



Wood and wood products 1/

The U.S. trade deficit in wood and wood products decreased from \$410 million in the first quarter of 1987 to \$191 million during the corresponding period of 1988. Imports of wood and wood products in the first quarter of 1988 rose by 7 percent, increasing to \$1.4 billion. U.S. imports of all major product groups increased from the first quarter of 1987 to the first quarter of 1988. Exports helped to reduce the trade deficit in wood and wood products, increasing by 35 percent to \$1.2 billion in the first quarter of 1988.

Imports of plywood and building boards rose by \$27 million, or by 11 percent, reaching \$270 million in the first quarter of 1988, primarily as a result of increased imports of hardwood veneer and plywood from Canada and Brazil. Imports of miscellaneous wood products rose by 13 percent, increasing from \$189 million in the first quarter of 1987 to \$212 million during the corresponding period of 1988. The increase resulted from a rise in imports of a wide variety of products. Imports of millwork rose 29 percent, from \$49 million in the first quarter of 1987 to \$64 million in the corresponding period of 1988, primarily as a result of increased imports from Mexico and most other major suppliers of wood molding. Imports of lumber increased just 2 percent in value; however, imports of hardwood lumber rose 43 percent in value and 26 percent in quantity, reaching 98 million board feet, worth \$59 million during the first quarter of 1988. Imports of hardwood from Brazil almost doubled during the period. A 24-percent decline in imports of wood siding, virtually all from Canada, offset most of the increase in hardwood lumber imports.

The leading source for U.S. imports of wood and wood products was Canada, which supplied 65 percent of such imports in the first quarter of 1988, down from 68 percent in the corresponding quarter of 1987. Other leading sources of imports included Taiwan, with an 8-percent share, and Indonesia, with a 7-percent share.

U.S. exports of wood and wood products increased from \$884 million in the first quarter of 1987 to \$1.2 billion during the corresponding period of 1988. In many instances, unit values were constant during the period, although the total quantity and value increased. The decline in the value of the U.S. dollar against the currencies of most other major trading partners was largely responsible for the increase in exports, making U.S.-produced products more competitively priced.

Leading the increase in exports of wood and wood products were exports of rough wood products, primarily softwood logs. Exports of softwood logs rose from 941 million board feet, valued at \$315 million, in the first quarter of 1987 to 1.1 billion board feet, valued at \$466 million, during the corresponding period of 1988. Increased exports to China and Korea accounted for much of the increase. Exports to Japan, the leading market,

---

1/ Wood and wood products include pts. 1, 2, and 3 of schedule 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated.

rose 17 percent in value, but declined 15 percent in quantity during the period. Exports of lumber rose 39 percent in quantity and 35 percent in value, from 697 million board feet, valued at \$295 million, during the first quarter of 1987 to 971 million board feet, valued at \$397 million, during the first quarter of 1988. Exports to all major markets except Australia increased in both quantity and value during the period.

Comparing the first quarter of 1988 with the first quarter of 1987, exports of plywood and building boards rose by 18 percent, increasing to \$148 million, and exports of miscellaneous articles of wood rose by 12 percent, increasing to \$64 million. Exports of millwork rose by 47 percent, in terms of value, to \$13 million in the first quarter of 1988; however, millwork accounted for only 1 percent of U.S. exports of wood and wood products.

The primary market for U.S. exports of wood and wood products was Japan, which received 39 percent of such exports in the first quarter of 1988, down from 43 percent in the corresponding period of 1987. U.S. exports to Japan were largely roughwood products, almost entirely logs, and lumber. Canada was the next leading market, receiving 12 percent of U.S. exports in the first quarter of 1988, down from 13 percent in the corresponding period of 1987. The leading articles marketed to Canada were lumber, roughwood products, and plywood and building boards.

Thomas Westcot  
252-1325

#### Pulp, paper, and printed material 1/

The United States posted a deficit of \$776 million in pulp, paper, and printed material during the first quarter of 1988; this compares with a deficit of \$841 million during the first quarter of 1987. The deficit decreased because the 17-percent increase in imports of the products was overshadowed by a 30-percent increase in exports during the first quarter of 1988.

Overall, U.S. imports of pulp, paper, and printed material increased from \$2.6 billion in the first quarter of 1987 to \$3.0 billion in the first quarter of 1988. U.S. imports of fine papers accounted for a major portion of the overall increase, rising by 20 percent, from \$1.4 billion in the first quarter of 1987 to \$1.7 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1988. This increased value of U.S. imports of fine papers, most of which came from Canada, is attributed primarily to an increase in the average price of Canadian newsprint paper, from \$450 per ton in the first quarter of 1987 to \$512 per ton in the first quarter of 1988. The price increase was precipitated by an increased demand for newsprint by U.S. newspaper publishers for use in the printing of newspapers and magazines.

---

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

U.S imports of wood pulp increased by 18 percent, or from \$513 million to \$605 million, between the first quarter of 1987 and the corresponding quarter of 1988. This increase in imports is attributed to an increase in the average price of imported wood pulp from \$401 per ton in the first quarter of 1987 to \$484 per ton in the first quarter of 1988. The price increase was caused by increased world demand for paper and the existing shortages in the supply of pulp, the raw material used in the making of paper and paper products. U.S. imports of all printed matter increased by 10 percent, from \$325 million in the first quarter of 1987 to \$356 million in the corresponding quarter of 1988. Increased imports of miscellaneous books, primarily from Canada and other English language countries accounted for the bulk of these imports.

Overall, U.S. exports of pulp, paper, and printed material increased from \$1.7 billion in the first quarter of 1987 to \$2.2 billion in the first quarter of 1988. There were across-the-board increases in all major export categories. U.S. exports of wood pulp accounted for a major portion of the increase, rising by 35 percent (19 percent in tonnage), from \$517 million in the first quarter of 1987 to \$696 million in the corresponding quarter of 1988. An average price increase for exports of wood pulp, from \$444 per ton in the first quarter of 1987 to \$502 per ton in the corresponding quarter of 1988, accounted for much of the increased value. The increase in pulp tonnage was attributed to foreign demand for wood pulp that was in relative short supply.

U.S. exports of industrial paperboards were up 31 percent in value (21 percent in tonnage) between the first quarter of 1987 and the corresponding quarter of 1988. This increase in exports is mostly attributed to increased foreign demand for containerboard (kraft linerboard) used in the production of containers for packaging. The major markets are the United Kingdom and China. Other markets for industrial paperboards are Japan and Canada.

Other major categories with increased exports, in terms of value, included fine papers (up 28 percent), industrial papers (up 38 percent), and printed matter (up 23 percent). The increased levels of exports for these categories were due to increased worldwide industrial activity coupled with foreign demand for lower priced U.S. goods.

C.B. Stahmer  
252-1321

Table 7.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups <sup>1/</sup>

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rough wood products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	290,855	292,143	65,425	72,757	11
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,447,906	1,879,584	398,429	571,395	43
Logs					
Imports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	78,487	82,504	9,754	18,135	86
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,272	22,308	2,391	3,771	58
Exports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	3,627,371	4,108,439	980,454	1,109,622	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,226,634	1,644,308	351,815	509,719	45
Softwood logs					
Imports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	52,129	68,661	4,508	13,869	208
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,219	19,039	1,669	2,662	59
Exports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	3,488,488	3,959,141	940,722	1,051,715	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,129,369	1,526,032	314,939	466,314	48
Hardwood logs					
Imports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	26,358	13,843	5,246	4,266	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,053	3,269	721	1,108	54
Exports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	138,883	149,298	39,732	57,907	46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	97,264	118,276	36,875	43,404	18
Lumber					
Imports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	14,491,513	15,067,092	3,591,235	3,433,368	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,134,432	3,328,082	747,904	764,710	2
Exports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	2,403,558	3,238,700	696,689	970,540	39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	987,980	1,343,342	294,787	396,766	35
Softwood lumber					
Imports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	13,905,309	14,251,053	3,423,950	3,264,131	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,834,479	2,841,813	639,557	649,881	2
Exports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	1,870,844	2,454,955	547,007	683,191	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	641,374	853,142	196,670	240,096	22
Hardwood lumber					
Imports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	308,424	464,961	77,652	97,602	26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	140,074	236,090	41,260	59,329	44
Exports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	500,211	728,448	139,335	268,622	93
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	337,947	475,762	95,346	151,765	59

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

Table 7.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Millwork					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	195,546	239,813	49,443	64,007	29
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,121	49,671	8,756	12,835	47
Miscellaneous wood manufactures					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	771,625	963,259	188,651	212,316	13
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	220,593	242,542	56,837	63,838	12
Prefabricated buildings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,693	34,727	5,362	4,343	-19
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	86,263	85,980	20,242	19,364	-4
Plywood and building boards					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	973,880	1,118,043	242,863	270,156	11
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	340,502	453,584	125,671	148,192	18
Hardwood veneer and plywood					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	598,698	740,010	158,627	176,788	11
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	95,119	126,462	29,283	38,405	31
Softwood veneer and plywood					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,047	56,765	12,333	16,668	35
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	148,015	197,266	69,329	72,479	5
Particle board					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 M. square feet)-----	1,103	1,054	214	284	32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	136,639	150,078	31,028	37,628	21
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 M. square feet)-----	171	226	54	62	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,365	53,877	11,638	15,701	35
Wood pulp					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	4,581	4,962	1,279	1,250	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,601,378	2,068,789	512,661	604,947	18
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	4,615	5,049	1,164	1,385	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,734,965	2,341,570	517,224	695,755	35



Table 7.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Waste paper					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	190	191	45	65	42
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,059	38,385	9,273	14,364	55
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	4,197	4,418	1,013	1,312	29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	411,076	552,961	125,568	166,280	32
Building papers					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	397,521	395,475	103,149	92,664	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	58,762	56,220	14,357	11,752	-18
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	33,100	39,878	9,816	10,124	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,400	16,189	3,598	4,649	29
Industrial paperboard					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	447,010	549,862	157,532	103,762	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	80,878	110,622	28,684	23,363	-19
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,489,452	6,932,184	1,695,287	2,042,932	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,160,937	1,443,071	339,795	445,276	31
Containerboard (kraft linerboard)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	156,125	161,864	44,917	37,443	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,596	29,329	7,516	8,038	7
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,383,027	4,601,705	1,137,793	1,177,157	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	640,984	815,800	193,283	223,867	16
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,303,155	6,065,038	1,440,562	1,732,455	20
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	570,234	684,751	151,952	195,114	28
Newsprint					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	8,587	8,975	2,236	2,234	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,682,351	4,116,485	1,003,596	1,140,234	14
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	392	339	85	80	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	194,549	210,093	48,511	56,894	17

Table 7.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wallpaper					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	98,946	111,790	28,333	27,331	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	198,654	247,979	59,268	65,584	11
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,572	4,891	1,124	1,129	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,178	11,285	2,490	2,760	11
Albums					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	43,398	42,898	9,171	11,094	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	51,894	49,092	11,507	14,271	24
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	1,964	6,222	2,445	1,486	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,330	3,942	836	849	2
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	824,069	987,665	230,942	263,070	14
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	751,532	904,049	215,210	269,697	25
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	69,078	80,345	20,092	20,610	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	78,982	94,998	22,164	24,448	10
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	321,790	412,488	106,883	140,058	31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	130,577	166,807	42,092	58,146	38
Miscellaneous books					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	603,507	599,386	142,788	138,162	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	686,870	721,915	149,802	174,015	16
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	219,262	258,657	56,278	80,413	43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	591,574	723,015	157,218	209,688	33
Printed matter					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	709,450	766,444	175,216	182,065	4
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	763,035	860,816	209,734	243,376	16
Newspapers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	95,628	115,021	28,402	28,669	1
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,894	19,219	4,369	5,116	17

Table 7.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area		1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Periodicals						
Imports:						
Value	(1,000 dollars)-----	111,081	106,699	28,599	28,812	1
Exports:						
Value	(1,000 dollars)-----	380,460	445,541	110,982	116,260	5
Decalcomanias						
Imports:						
Quantity	(1,000 pounds)-----	376	378	106	100	-5
Value	(1,000 dollars)-----	7,440	8,270	2,192	2,627	20
Exports:						
Quantity	(1,000 pounds)-----	922	982	242	287	19
Value	(1,000 dollars)-----	6,030	6,484	1,242	1,921	55

Table 8.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1988 <sup>1/</sup>

Commodity area	Imports			Exports		
Rough wood products-----				01		
Logs-----	01	04		01	04	07
Softwood logs-----						
Hardwood logs-----						
Lumber-----				01	04	
Softwood lumber-----				01	04	
Hardwood lumber-----	01	04		01	04	
Millwork-----	01			01		
Miscellaneous wood manufactures-----						
Prefabricated buildings-----						
Plywood and building boards-----						
Hardwood veneer and plywood-----				01		
Softwood veneer and plywood-----	01					
Particle board-----	01	04		01	04	
Wood pulp-----	07			01	04	
Waste paper-----	01	04		01	04	
Building papers-----	(04)			01	07	
Industrial paperboard-----	(04)	07		01	04	
Containerboard (kraft linerboard)-----	(04)	07				
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)-----	01			01		
Newsprint-----				07		
Wallpaper-----						
Albums-----	01	04	09	(04)	07	
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers-----				01		
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)-----				01	04	
Miscellaneous books-----	07			01	04	
Printed matter-----						
Newspapers-----	(04)					
Periodicals-----						
Decalcomanias-----	01	07	09	01	04	07

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

## Textiles, Apparel, and Footwear 1/

The U.S. trade deficit in fibers, textiles, and apparel decreased by 5 percent to \$4.6 billion during the first quarter of 1988 from that in the corresponding quarter of 1987 (table 9, fig. 3). However, most of the improvement in the deficit was attributable to an increase in cotton fiber exports.

Unlike trade in textile and apparel products, U.S. fiber trade is generally in surplus. The trade surplus in fibers increased by 78 percent, from \$458 million during the first quarter of 1987 to \$817 million during the corresponding period of 1988. The trade deficit in textile products decreased by 15 percent from \$833 million to \$712 million. The reduction in the textile deficit, nevertheless, was not sufficient to offset the expanded apparel deficit which increased by 5 percent, from \$4.4 billion to \$4.7 billion. As a result, the overall deficit in textiles and apparel, minus fibers, increased by 2 percent to \$5.4 billion.

Fiber exports increased by 69 percent to \$1.0 billion in the first quarter of 1988 over those in the corresponding period of 1987. Most of the export growth reflected an increase in exports of raw cotton to virtually all markets. Fiber imports grew by 45 percent to \$185 million during the first quarter of 1988 over those in the corresponding period of 1987. The import growth was almost entirely accounted for by an increase in the value of wool imports from Australia. Most of this increase reflected higher wool prices, rather than significant increases in the quantity of wool imported.

U.S. exports of textiles increased 25 percent from \$675 million in the first quarter of 1987 to \$842 million in the corresponding quarter of 1988. The growth in U.S. textile exports was a result of the devaluation of the U.S. dollar relative to the major currencies, which made U.S. goods more competitive abroad, and of spot purchases by Mexico and China. Major increases in exports were recorded in processed fibers and yarns, broadwoven fabrics, coated fabrics, and textile furnishings. Japan, Canada, China, Korea, and the EC accounted for almost one-half of the growth. Imports of textiles grew by 3 percent to \$1.6 billion during the first quarter of 1988 over those in the corresponding period of 1987. Imports were up from the EC, Brazil and Canada by more than 10 percent and down by 22 percent from Japan. The increase in imports from the EC and Brazil, however, largely reflected higher values.

Apparel exports also grew compared with those in the first quarter of 1987, largely due to the relatively low value of the dollar. Exports increased by 39 percent to \$329 million. Most of this increase was 807

---

1/ Footwear is discussed at the end of this section. Included here are the commodities classified in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 3 (textile fibers and textile products), and pts. 1(A), 1(B), 12(C (pt.)), 12(D (pt.)), and 13 (B) of schedule 7 (specified products; miscellaneous and nonenumerated products).

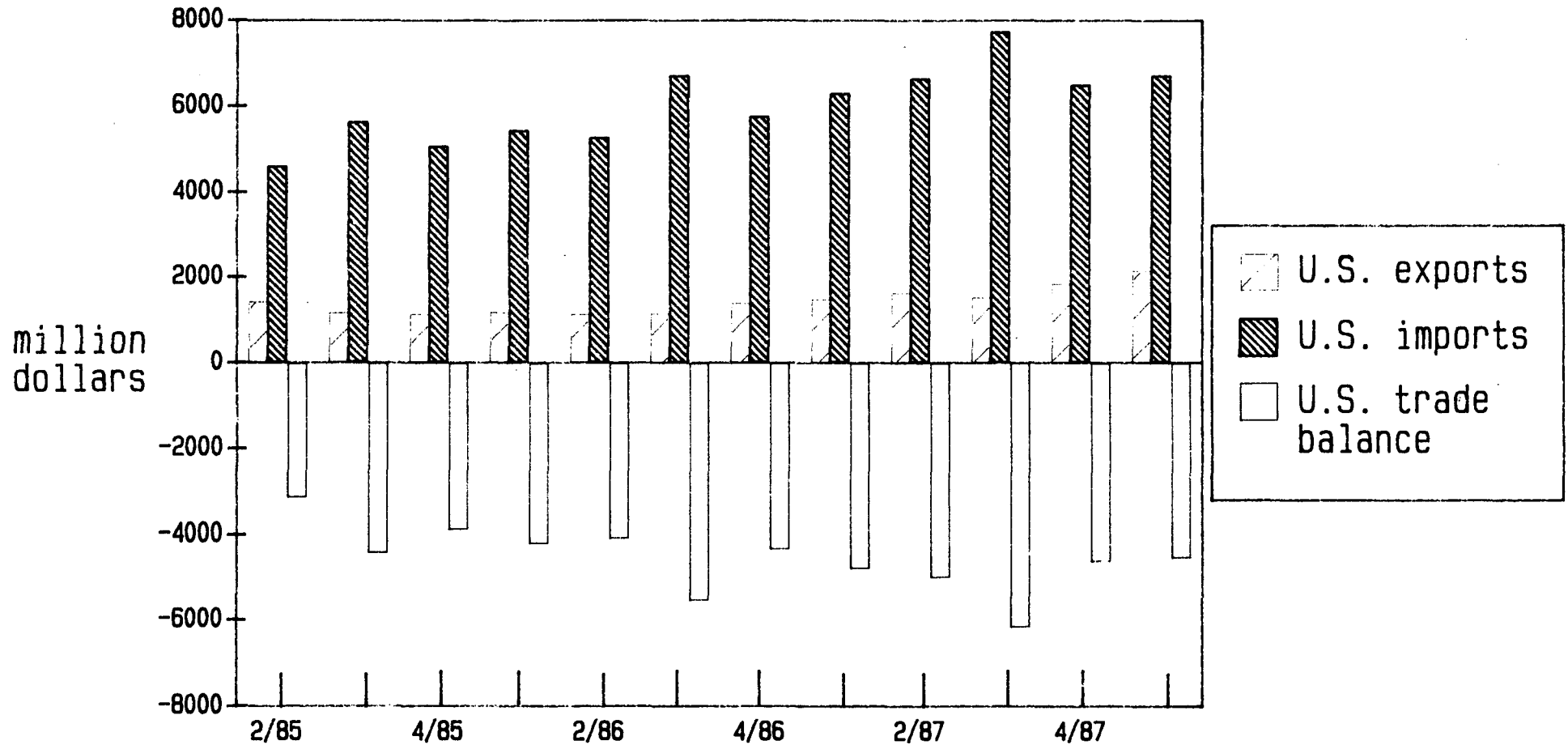
Table 9

Textiles and apparel: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988 <sup>1/</sup>

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1987	January- March 1987	January- March 1988	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada-----	748,002	173,923	211,915	
Japan-----	702,962	152,658	284,678	
EC-----	1,469,446	367,135	507,584	
Brazil-----	32,201	7,486	19,435	
Hong Kong-----	106,289	23,765	37,648	
India-----	11,757	2,694	6,383	
Korea-----	438,069	95,461	187,780	
Mexico-----	539,287	116,687	156,739	
Taiwan-----	198,678	40,103	51,769	
OPEC-----	412,066	96,408	148,851	
NMEs-----	140,747	25,925	51,559	
China-----	116,503	22,407	45,335	
All other-----	1,766,080	403,992	508,893	
Total-----	6,565,584	1,506,238	2,173,234	
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada-----	614,906	122,956	149,080	
Japan-----	1,159,131	309,179	253,991	
EC-----	3,434,710	774,470	864,373	
Brazil-----	297,420	63,241	104,452	
Hong Kong-----	4,061,882	871,007	869,949	
India-----	734,971	190,006	256,156	
Korea-----	3,407,808	699,920	685,058	
Mexico-----	622,819	145,147	161,132	
Taiwan-----	3,410,369	711,304	697,889	
OPEC-----	562,601	139,351	135,146	
NMEs-----	2,861,315	922,755	835,592	
China-----	2,616,128	869,813	780,520	
All other-----	6,061,248	1,362,529	1,723,485	
Total-----	27,229,182	6,311,866	6,736,304	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada-----	133,096	50,968	62,835	
Japan-----	-456,169	-156,520	30,687	
EC-----	-1,965,264	-407,335	-356,789	
Brazil-----	-265,218	-55,755	-85,017	
Hong Kong-----	-3,955,593	-847,243	-832,301	
India-----	-723,214	-187,312	-249,773	
Korea-----	-2,969,739	-604,459	-497,278	
Mexico-----	-83,532	-28,460	-4,392	
Taiwan-----	-3,211,692	-671,201	-646,120	
OPEC-----	-150,535	-42,943	13,705	
NMEs-----	-2,720,569	-896,830	-784,033	
China-----	-2,499,625	-847,406	-735,185	
All other-----	-4,295,169	-958,538	-1,214,592	
Total-----	-20,663,597	-4,805,629	-4,563,070	

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

Figure 3.--Textiles and apparel: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1985 through the 1st quarter of 1988



trade, in which the finished products are reimported into the United States. For non-807 trade, exports to Japan more than doubled to \$28 million, and to the EC they increased by 45 percent to \$47 million. Nevertheless, the increase in exports was not sufficient to offset the corresponding growth in imports. Apparel imports increased by 7 percent to \$5 billion during the first quarter of 1988 over those in the corresponding period of 1987. Most of the growth in imports was accounted for by the ASEAN countries and the Caribbean Basin countries, as well as those from other suppliers, such as Bangladesh and India. Imports from the Big Three (Hong Kong, Taiwan, and South Korea) decreased during the first quarter of 1988, compared with those in the corresponding period of 1987, largely because of rising production costs, uncertainty over the availability of quota, and the appreciation of the Taiwan and Korean currencies relative to the U.S. dollar.

### Fibers

The trade surplus in textile fibers increased by 75 percent to \$817 million in the first quarter of 1988, compared with the trade surplus during the first quarter of 1987. The \$408-million increase in exports was only slightly offset by the \$57-million increase in imports. Cotton accounts for most of the export increase and wool for the import increase.

Higher prices overseas opened markets for U.S. cotton, and cotton exports increased twofold, to \$745 million during the first quarter of 1988. U.S. cotton tends to be high priced because of its generally high quality and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's cotton loan program. When worldwide cotton prices are high, as they were during early 1988, U.S. cotton becomes more competitive. The average value per pound for cotton exports was 71 cents during the first quarter of 1988 compared with 48 cents a year earlier. Cotton exports reached 1 billion pounds, representing a 34-percent increase in quantity during the first 3 months of 1987. Shipments increased to virtually every market, particularly the leading markets of Japan, Korea, Italy, West Germany, and Indonesia.

Exports of manmade fibers increased by \$35 million, of which \$28 million was in acrylic staple fibers. The weak domestic demand for these products resulted in a surplus available for export. Shipments of acrylic staple to all major export markets increased, but the most significant increase was a \$15 million rise in exports to China. China's increased demand for acrylic staple is attributed to its increasing domestic demand for fabric and sweaters of this fiber.

Higher wool prices accounted for virtually all of the increase in imports during the first quarter of 1988. Because of strong global demand for fine wool, the price of this fiber has increased significantly. The United States is dependent on imports for more than one-half of its wool consumption. The average price per pound of imports from Australia, which accounted for 88 percent of the wool imported, increased from \$1.86 in the first quarter of 1987 to \$3.12 in the first quarter of 1988.

Mary Elizabeth Enfield  
252-1455



### Broadwoven fabrics

In the first quarter of 1988 U.S. imports of broadwoven fabrics decreased by \$30 million, or by nearly 5 percent, to \$630 million compared with those in the corresponding period of 1987. Exports increased by nearly \$32 million, or by 16 percent, to \$224 million. The combined change in imports and exports reduced the trade deficit in broadwoven fabrics to \$405 million in the first quarter of 1988 compared with \$467 million in the corresponding period of 1987.

Nearly all of the decrease in imports was accounted for by cotton fabrics, with imports of manmade fiber fabrics almost unchanged from those in the earlier period. Imports of cotton fabrics decreased nearly 15 percent to \$264 million. Such cotton fabric imports from all major suppliers except India and Pakistan declined, but by far the largest decline was in imports from China, which dropped 72 percent, from more than \$48 million to less than \$14 million. Much of the decrease in imports from China was in cotton printcloth, down \$24 million to only \$3 million during the first quarter of 1988. Imports of silk and wool fabrics increased in value by 20 percent and 17 percent, respectively.

In many instances, there was a notable difference in the change in value of imports compared with the change in quantity. The quantity of imports of broadwoven fabrics from all sources decreased more than 24 percent compared with a decrease in value of less than 5 percent. Imports of cotton fabrics decreased 37 percent in quantity and 15 percent in value, manmade fiber fabrics increased 1 percent in both quantity and value, silk fabrics increased 20 percent in value but decreased 7 percent in quantity, and wool fabrics increased 17 percent in value but only 2 percent in quantity. The average unit value for all imported broadwoven fabrics increased from 74 cents per square yard to 94 cents per square yard.

Although imports of manmade fiber fabrics changed little in total, there were significant changes for particular countries. Imports from Japan, the leading supplier, declined 32 percent in value and 40 percent in quantity to 41 million square yards, valued at \$56 million. On the other hand, imports from Pakistan increased from less than 1 million square yards in the first quarter of 1987 to 20 million square yards in the corresponding quarter of 1988. The imports from Japan were largely of continuous noncellulosic fiber, valued at \$1.27 per square yard in the latest period, whereas the imports from Pakistan were mostly blends chiefly of noncontinuous (staple) manmade fibers, valued at 30 cents per square yard.

The increase in exports of broadwoven fabrics in the first quarter of 1988 was the result of a large increase in the exports of manmade fiber fabrics, up 39 percent compared with those in the corresponding period of 1987. Manmade fiber fabrics were shipped to many countries but Mexico and Canada were the major destinations, together accounting for 35 percent of the total. Exports of cotton fabrics decreased because of declining denim exports, which were down nearly 50 percent from those in the earlier period.

Joseph Williams  
252-1459

## Apparel

The U.S. trade deficit in apparel, which reached a high of \$19.2 billion in 1987, widened further in the first quarter of 1988, but at its lowest rate in at least 10 quarters. The deficit, rose by 5 percent, or \$229 million, over that in the corresponding period of 1987 to \$4.7 billion as imports increased by 7 percent to \$5.0 billion. Exports continued to grow, increasing by 39 percent to \$329 million. However, slightly more than one-half of the exports consisted of garment parts for assembly in Mexico and the Caribbean Basin and subsequent return to the United States as finished garments.

The growth in the value of imports during the first quarter resulted entirely from higher unit prices. Imports dropped by 10 percent in quantity to 2.05 billion square yard equivalents (SYE's), marking the first time that imports have declined in the first quarter during the 1980's. The ongoing weakness in the import market is partly attributable to sluggish apparel sales, particularly in women's wear, and considerably higher retail prices, partly in response to the weaker dollar and rising costs of major suppliers. Consequently, inventories in the first quarter reportedly remained high.

The weakness in the import market during the first quarter was felt mainly by the major suppliers, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea, and China. Their combined shipments dropped by 4 percent in value to \$2.7 billion, reducing their share of total imports to 52 percent from 58 percent in the corresponding period of 1987. The decline in the relative importance of the Big Three, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea, marked a continuation of a pattern prevailing for several years, largely the result of rising production costs, the weaker dollar, and tight U.S. quotas. The growth in shipments from the Big Three is limited to an average of 1 percent annually, under bilateral textile agreements that went into effect in 1986. The agreement with China, signed earlier this year, limits its shipments to about 3 percent average annual growth.

The tight quotas on the major suppliers have created opportunities for new and smaller suppliers to enter or expand their shipments to the U.S. market. Most of the import growth in the first quarter was generated by the ASEAN countries (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand), Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan, whose shipments rose by 24 percent to about \$900 million, or 21 percent of total imports. Considerably greater growth was registered in imports from new or smaller suppliers such as the United Arab Emirates (637 percent); Chile and Argentina (roughly 200 percent each); and Egypt, Brazil, and Nepal (roughly 100 percent each), although their combined share of total imports averaged only 2 percent.

Also benefiting from the tight quotas and rising costs of the major suppliers were Mexico and the Caribbean Basin, whose exports continued to expand rapidly. Their shipments in the first quarter grew by a combined 35 percent to \$427 million, or 9 percent of total imports. About three-fourths of these imports entered under U.S. tariff provision 807.00, under which articles assembled from U.S.-made components are exempt from duty on the value of such components. The potential exists for the Caribbean Basin

to further expand its exports of such apparel. The Administration in 1986 implemented a "special access program," often referred to as 807-A, that guarantees eligible Caribbean countries virtually unlimited market access for apparel assembled with U.S.-made-and-cut fabric. Imports under the program rose considerably in the first quarter, rising almost fivefold to \$41 million. Jamaica was the major supplier, accounting for 56 percent of the total. The Dominican Republic and Haiti together supplied 37 percent.

Sundar Shetty  
252-1457

Sweaters.--U.S. imports of sweaters declined significantly during the first quarter of 1988, decreasing by 39 percent in quantity and 31 percent in value, compared with imports in first quarter 1987, to 3.2 million dozen, valued at \$296 million. This decline followed five years of substantial growth, during which imports grew by an average of 29 percent annually. According to trade sources, the import slowdown experienced during the past two quarters reflects a decrease in consumer demand for apparel in general and sweaters in particular and an oversupply of sweaters in the wholesale-retail "pipeline." Trade sources also indicated that domestic sweater production was down considerably in the period. Import's share of the U.S. sweater market in 1987 was approximately 71 percent, the highest of any major apparel category.

During the first quarter of 1988, major suppliers continued to be Hong Kong, Korea, Taiwan, and China, although their share of total imports declined to 65 percent from 77 percent during the first quarter of 1987. Imports from these four suppliers together declined by 42 percent to \$191 million and accounted for most of the import decrease. In contrast, imports from Italy, the fifth largest supplier, remained stable at about \$29 million, and imports from Thailand and the Philippines, although at lower levels, \$12 million and \$10 million, respectively, showed significant increases.

In contrast to other apparel items, imports of linen, ramie, and silk products make up a major portion of the sweater imports, accounting for 40 percent, or \$118 million, of the quarter's imports. Sweaters of these fibers also accounted for the majority of the import decrease, or 63 percent of the year-to-year decline. In terms of the more traditional fibers, imports of manmade-fiber sweaters totaled \$68 million and accounted for 33 percent of the decline; those of wool totaled \$30 million and accounted for 4 percent of the decline. Imports of cotton sweaters, for which Italy was the largest supplier, totaled \$81 million and remained stable.

Peggy J. MacKnight  
252-1468

Gloves.--U.S. imports of gloves during the first quarter of 1988 rose by 179 percent in quantity and by 82 percent in value over those in the corresponding period of 1987, to 76.4 million dozen pairs, valued at \$121.8 million. Most of the increase occurred in rubber and plastic gloves, imports of which slightly more than doubled to 66.1 million dozen pairs, valued at \$63.5 million. Rubber and plastic glove imports accounted for 87 percent of the quantity and 52 percent of the value of total glove imports during this period.

The growth in rubber and plastic glove imports resulted from growing demand for surgical and medical examination gloves and also disposable gloves used, for example, in the food-handling industries. Demand for the surgical and medical examination gloves accelerated so rapidly during the past few years because of the AIDS epidemic that a shortage has occurred here and abroad. The shortage has caused a considerable increase in prices as illustrated in the average unit value of imports of surgical and medical gloves that rose during the first 4 months of 1988 to 90 cents per dozen pairs from 59 cents in the corresponding period of 1987.

Most of the recent growth in imports of rubber and plastic gloves was supplied by Taiwan and China, the two largest suppliers that account for almost 60 percent of total imports, and also Malaysia and Thailand, smaller but significant suppliers. Imports from Taiwan rose by 281 percent over those in the corresponding period of 1987 to 25.0 million dozen pairs (valued at \$15.7 million). Taiwan is a large producer of plastic and plastic products, including plastic (vinyl) gloves. Imports from China, which has one of the world's lowest labor costs, quadrupled to 14.3 million dozen pairs (\$8.2 million). Rubber and plastic glove imports from Thailand rose considerably to 4.9 million dozen pairs (\$7.7 million) from 435,000 pairs, and shipments from Malaysia rose by 136 percent to 6.7 million dozen pairs (\$8.6 million). Both of these countries have indigenous supplies of natural rubber, and Malaysia is one of the world's largest producers of natural rubber.

In spite of the increasing imports, the U.S. industry is believed to dominate the U.S. market. Most U.S. producers of surgical and medical examination gloves are operating at full capacity and are expanding their production facilities here and a few are building plants abroad. Foreign capacity is also expanding. The considerable growth in rubber and plastic glove imports indicates that some of these foreign capacity expansions have become operational. Trade sources project that most new U.S. and foreign capacity expansions should be completed by 1990, thereby alleviating the shortage.

Jackie Worrell  
252-1466

Leather apparel.--Imports in the first quarter of 1988 increased by 54 percent over those in the corresponding period of 1987 to almost \$106 million, following an annual increase of 52 percent to a record \$565 million in 1987. As a result, imports maintained a penetration level of roughly 80 percent in the first quarter. Although the rise in first quarter shipments was significant, a substantial portion of this increase

was accounted for by higher unit prices. Because of increasingly limited supplies of leather in the world market, material costs continued to increase significantly, resulting in higher leather apparel prices.

Unit import prices, on the average, increased by 16 percent over those in the corresponding period of 1987. However, some low-cost producers experienced greater price increases as they traded up in product quality. India and Turkey, both fairly important low-cost suppliers, more than doubled their average unit prices in the first quarter. On the other hand, high-cost suppliers, such as France and Italy, experienced lower unit prices. In general, the price gap between the markets narrowed, as low-cost producers' prices rose and high-cost producers' prices fell.

The increase in first quarter imports was largely accounted for by low-cost suppliers. Of the six major suppliers, three low-cost producers, Korea, Argentina, and Taiwan accounted for 79 percent of total U.S. imports. Korea was by far the largest supplier with increasing shipments by 64 percent to account for 72 percent of the imports, or more than 50 percent of the total U.S. market. Although Argentina increased shipments by 59 percent, Taiwan continued to lose market share, experiencing only a negligible rise in shipments. India, a fairly new and rapidly growing producer, continued its growth with a 549-percent increase in first quarter shipments. In addition, Mexico also experienced a significant increase in shipments largely because of increased production of garments assembled with U.S.-fabricated components.

The middle market, accounting for roughly 10 percent of total imports, was supplied largely by Canada and Hong Kong. In the first quarter of 1988, this market segment remained fairly stagnant as a 31-percent decrease in shipments from Canada was offset by a 35-percent increase in shipments from Hong Kong. This shift in market share marked the continuation of Hong Kong's growing dominance in this market segment. In the smaller high-end market, imports increased slightly. Italy, the dominant supplier in this market segment, experienced a 2-percent decrease in first quarter shipments, and France reversed its previous year's decline with a 49-percent increase in shipments. All in all, the greatest growth in imports tended to occur among the major foreign suppliers, as market share was lost by the other smaller suppliers.

As a result of the current high demand for leather apparel and the increasing interest in American fashions, U.S. exports also continued to increase substantially. In the first quarter of 1988, exports rose 117 percent over those in the corresponding period of 1987 to roughly \$5 million. Since 1985, exports had increased 330 percent to \$25 million in 1987. Despite this substantial increase, the leather apparel sector continued to experience a growing trade deficit. In the first quarter of 1988, the trade deficit reached \$100 million, up from \$66 million in the corresponding period of 1987.

Linda Shelton  
252-1467

## Footwear

The U.S. footwear trade deficit, which reached a record \$7.3 billion in 1987, widened further in the first quarter of 1988. The deficit increased by 18 percent, or \$296 million, over that during the corresponding period of 1987 to just under \$2.0 billion, as imports rose by 19 percent to slightly more than \$2.0 billion (table 10, fig. 4). Exports increased at a higher rate, by 36 percent, but totaled a considerably smaller amount, \$86 million.

The great bulk of the imports consisted of nonrubber footwear, primarily leather and vinyl shoes. Imports of such footwear in the first quarter declined by 6 percent in quantity but increased by 17 percent in value over those in the corresponding period of 1987 to 246 million pairs, valued at \$1.8 billion. This marked the third consecutive quarterly decline in import volume, following 5 years of significant growth, partly reflecting a fairly saturated market. Nevertheless, imports' share of the market rose by 2 percentage points to 83 percent, as domestic production also continued its long-term decline.

The ongoing decrease in nonrubber footwear imports was largely accounted for by Taiwan, the largest supplier by far. Imports from Taiwan in the first quarter declined for the second successive quarter, decreasing by 24 percent in quantity and 6 percent in value to 98 million pairs (valued at \$565 million). This decrease is reportedly attributable to the appreciation of the New Taiwan dollar. Moreover, Taiwan's footwear industry has begun to trade up to better grade, fashionable footwear in response to growing competition from other low-labor-cost suppliers. Also contributing to the import decline in the first quarter were Italy and Spain, whose shipments, consisting mostly of women's leather shoes, have been declining since 1986. Imports from Italy fell by another 4 percent to 17 million pairs (\$233 million) and those from Spain dropped by almost 12 percent to 7 million pairs (\$101 million).

Partially offsetting the decline in imports from these sources were increases in shipments from Korea and Brazil, the largest suppliers after Taiwan. Shipments from Korea increased by 6 percent in quantity but by 51 percent in value to 47 million pairs (\$494 million). This growth resulted almost entirely from larger shipments of athletic shoes, the market segment dominated by Korea. Shipments from Brazil, whose shipments had declined in recent years, continued to recover in the first quarter, rising by about 19 percent in terms of quantity and value to 31 million pairs (\$227 million).

Substantial growth was recorded in imports from several smaller, but rapidly growing suppliers. Shipments from China, which emerged only recently as a supplier and now ranks as the fourth largest source, by volume, increased by 60 percent in quantity and more than doubled in value to 21 million pairs (\$46 million). China's exports consisted mainly of extremely low-priced footwear, averaging \$2.18 per pair (f.o.b.) compared with \$7.47 per pair for all imports. Imports from Thailand and Mexico, smaller but also rapidly growing suppliers, more than doubled in the first quarter, with those from Thailand totaling 4 million pairs (\$20 million) and those from Mexico amounting to 2 million pairs (\$17 million). A large portion of Thailand's shipments reportedly consisted of popular brand-name

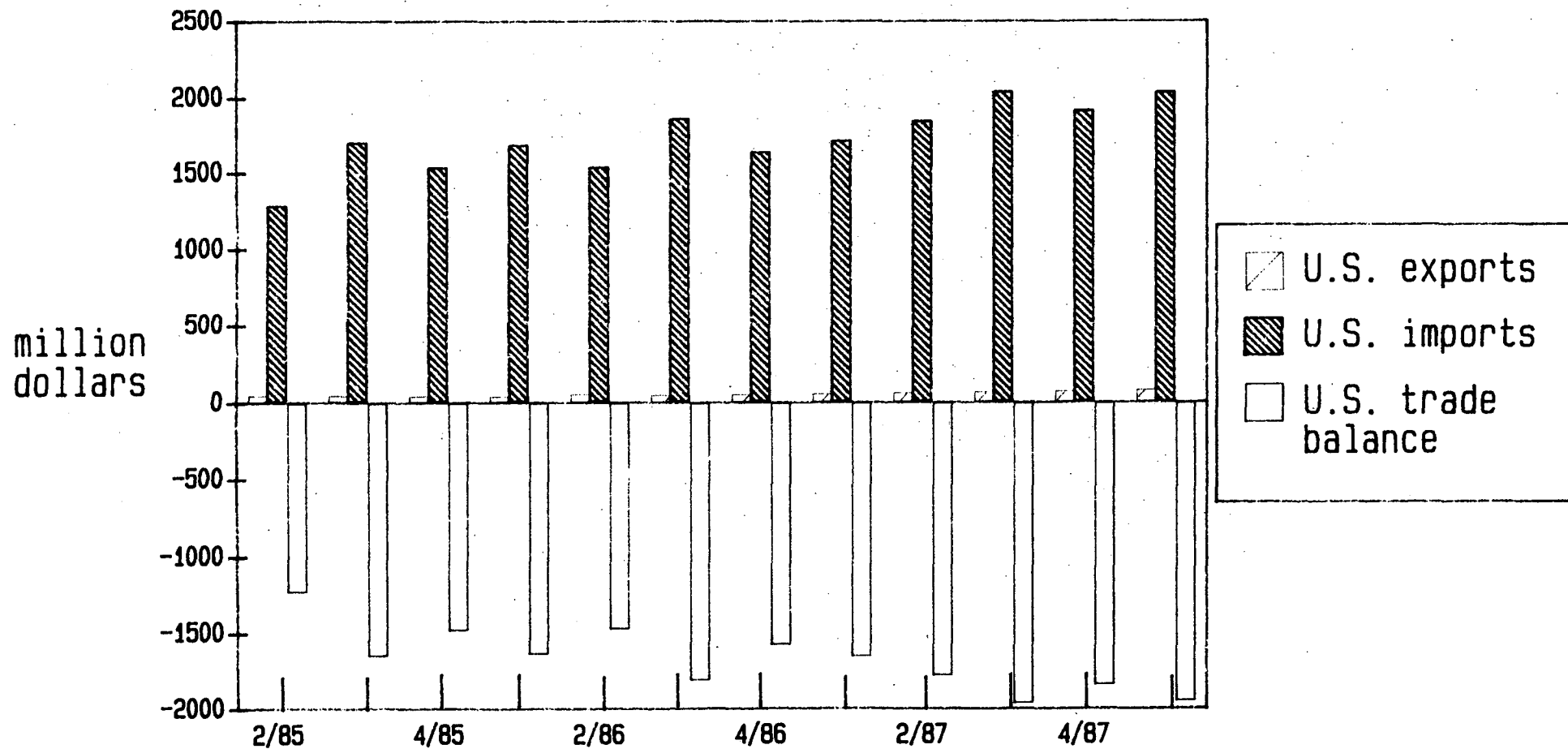
Table 10

Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988 1/

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1987	January- March 1987	January- March 1988	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada-----	17,950	4,123	6,641	
Japan-----	53,513	12,106	11,386	
EC-----	68,787	17,510	25,119	
Brazil-----	4,423	415	1,428	
Hong Kong-----	3,915	951	1,425	
India-----	3,023	339	989	
Korea-----	7,443	996	3,172	
Mexico-----	35,986	8,239	9,865	
Taiwan-----	4,264	871	1,412	
OPEC-----	4,196	1,146	714	
NMEs-----	399	48	114	
China-----	192	07	76	
All other-----	82,851	16,405	23,922	
Total-----	286,752	63,150	86,187	
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada-----	43,031	6,280	5,506	
Japan-----	9,522	2,789	1,182	
EC-----	1,446,150	352,926	377,811	
Brazil-----	947,913	193,726	233,735	
Hong Kong-----	129,677	31,012	37,532	
India-----	60,925	12,855	18,426	
Korea-----	1,774,741	361,708	553,290	
Mexico-----	139,492	27,505	36,077	
Taiwan-----	2,476,845	637,996	600,615	
OPEC-----	2,948	345	3,753	
NMEs-----	192,574	38,848	79,492	
China-----	141,656	32,303	66,732	
All other-----	313,366	54,508	91,794	
Total-----	7,537,185	1,720,498	2,039,212	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada-----	-25,081	-2,157	1,135	
Japan-----	43,991	9,317	10,204	
EC-----	-1,377,363	-335,416	-352,691	
Brazil-----	-943,490	-193,310	-232,307	
Hong Kong-----	-125,761	-30,061	-36,108	
India-----	-57,902	-12,516	-17,437	
Korea-----	-1,767,298	-360,712	-550,118	
Mexico-----	-103,506	-19,266	-26,212	
Taiwan-----	-2,472,581	-637,125	-599,203	
OPEC-----	1,248	801	-3,039	
NMEs-----	-192,175	-38,800	-79,378	
China-----	-141,465	-32,296	-66,656	
All other-----	-230,515	-38,103	-67,872	
Total-----	-7,250,432	-1,657,349	-1,953,026	

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

Figure 4.--Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1985 through the 1st quarter of 1988





leather athletic footwear that was previously produced in Korea. Most of the shipments from Mexico entered under U.S. tariff provision 807.00, under which articles assembled abroad from U.S.-made components are exempt from duty on the value of such components.

J. Gail Burns  
252-1469

Table 11.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups <sup>1/</sup>

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Raw fibers:					
Cotton					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,379	1,132	549	263	-52
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,832	703	373	168	-55
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,449,291	2,898,910	779,484	1,047,391	34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	773,341	1,630,783	371,427	744,596	100
Wool and fine animal hair:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	96,587	108,023	26,958	34,074	26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	164,628	219,513	48,995	99,863	104
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	15,551	15,094	3,209	4,363	36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	53,668	47,026	10,483	10,654	2
Man-made fibers:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	226,185	234,450	58,410	55,532	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	240,458	252,478	61,843	67,246	9
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----					0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	606,292	728,537	187,504	223,128	19
Noncellulosic man-made fibers					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	208,579	220,356	54,274	52,117	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	225,765	238,833	57,861	64,459	11
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----					0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	424,761	533,976	132,046	168,268	27
Cellulosic man-made fibers					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	17,605	14,094	4,135	3,415	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,693	13,644	3,982	2,786	-30
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----					0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	181,530	194,560	55,458	54,859	-1
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage):					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	390,299	393,073	93,253	86,515	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	548,670	585,632	135,988	138,993	2
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	346,516	337,607	78,701	106,575	35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	483,603	553,464	123,585	175,551	42

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

Table 11.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	185,742	213,310	47,530	44,832	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	310,662	367,490	78,306	83,738	7
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	48,977	56,301	11,173	16,141	44
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	79,602	104,769	21,609	30,715	42
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	157,545	180,881	40,340	35,640	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	247,726	297,826	63,360	66,561	5
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	45,745	53,118	10,426	15,212	46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	73,321	98,105	19,870	29,151	47
Spun yarn, of wool or hair					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,597	13,053	2,935	2,773	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	51,664	57,958	12,120	13,359	10
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	465	487	133	61	-54
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,297	2,424	849	410	-52
Filament yarn of manmade fibers:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	165,361	145,764	39,799	35,739	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	223,975	204,198	54,861	52,860	-4
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	284,388	261,181	63,122	84,011	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	371,331	388,958	88,297	130,948	48
Sewing thread:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,158	6,927	1,722	2,180	27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,594	18,920	4,687	5,157	10
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	9,546	10,861	2,484	2,172	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,873	29,169	7,347	7,829	7
Cordage and fish netting and nets					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	188,325	203,020	78,150	97,226	24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	74,890	83,413	29,116	42,296	45
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,849	7,406	1,209	1,611	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,589	14,579	3,225	3,990	24

Table 11.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Fish netting and nets					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,762	3,170	747	1,150	54
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,165	11,280	2,942	4,669	59
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	265	539	152	322	112
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	646	1,238	475	807	70
Cordage					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	185,563	199,850	77,403	96,076	24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	65,724	72,132	26,174	37,626	44
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,584	6,867	1,057	1,288	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,942	13,341	2,749	3,183	16
Broadwoven fabrics:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	3,263,541	3,370,037	887,635	671,032	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,434,081	2,759,333	658,636	628,919	-5
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	422,274	436,063	104,012	115,771	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	731,082	803,937	192,120	223,623	16
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	1,663,553	1,900,496	509,183	323,469	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	987,727	1,294,642	309,700	263,994	-15
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	176,384	152,808	43,457	34,944	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	282,606	273,296	74,581	63,690	-15
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	930,175	757,784	180,319	181,325	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	926,901	873,750	205,529	207,050	1
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	229,077	265,666	55,806	76,046	36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	403,569	480,672	104,364	144,569	39
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	33,348	34,860	8,049	7,413	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	199,319	230,721	48,574	58,198	20
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	2,009	2,543	530	811	53
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,736	6,893	1,698	2,455	45

Table 11.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	35,684	37,495	10,437	10,658	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	175,352	199,066	54,212	63,592	17
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	2,157	2,082	512	455	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,050	9,573	2,832	2,699	-5
Knit fabrics:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,856	13,591	2,253	4,054	80
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	53,610	70,116	11,541	18,173	57
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	11,251	12,646	3,251	2,862	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,412	46,546	12,540	11,408	-9
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials					
Narrow fabrics					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	15,393	14,303	3,543	3,696	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	56,772	58,702	13,275	15,658	18
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	45,376	55,459	12,612	17,769	41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	85,342	95,083	23,414	27,242	16
Wabs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f.					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	40,173	40,795	8,453	10,762	27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	88,251	108,353	23,288	29,080	25
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	111,213	134,456	32,668	34,754	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	207,700	239,694	58,237	66,040	13
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,801	5,829	948	3,222	240
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,322	9,571	1,564	5,387	244
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	51,820	61,651	15,779	15,619	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	90,513	108,628	27,545	27,407	0
Woven or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and other laminated fabrics, and fabrics, n.s.p.f.					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	186,887	188,956	46,621	44,371	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	209,097	247,625	57,270	61,745	8
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	112,711	125,151	28,006	40,281	44
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	214,062	232,922	50,144	70,506	41

Table 11.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Textile furnishings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,249,058	1,391,124	327,888	342,939	5
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	270,115	315,014	65,745	94,418	44
Floor coverings					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	115,509	115,404	28,601	13,384	-53
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	604,153	677,917	174,283	160,758	-8
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	31,427	42,693	9,612	15,536	62
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	183,351	218,309	48,678	67,630	39
Curtains and draperies					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,560	5,772	1,320	1,485	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,118	41,120	9,876	9,948	1
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,797	2,568	515	579	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,849	7,087	1,271	1,933	52
extile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	600,786	672,086	143,728	172,232	20
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	80,913	89,617	15,796	24,855	57
Hearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,150,361	20,339,899	4,682,396	5,003,174	7
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	878,713	1,143,767	236,715	329,039	39
Sweaters					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	29,481	28,147	5,153	3,166	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,531,354	2,761,174	430,413	296,217	-31
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	125	89	16	20	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,127	3,576	762	1,007	32
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	62,935	64,203	20,497	17,499	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,891,092	3,397,044	900,347	857,628	-5
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	2,102	2,676	699	580	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	45,285	53,860	14,354	11,425	-20



Table 11.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Robes and dressing gowns					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,343	1,411	376	361	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	102,319	113,199	24,698	29,797	21
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	343	263	49	61	26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,486	6,972	1,064	2,200	107
Body-supporting garments					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	14,832	16,495	3,922	4,156	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	218,438	252,244	59,091	68,454	16
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	8,858	8,990	1,965	2,614	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	91,697	102,585	21,819	30,234	39
Hosiery					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	11,978	12,005	2,837	2,749	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	76,099	81,408	18,217	19,770	9
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	3,941	5,636	1,087	1,728	59
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,558	40,839	8,428	12,583	49
Gloves					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	89,309	138,678	27,363	76,384	179
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	351,778	400,837	66,922	121,756	82
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	29,018	35,939	6,737	12,191	81
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	102,314	105,916	24,431	34,946	43
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	437,612	513,093	68,280	44,428	-35
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,674	58,907	9,829	11,232	14
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	9,939	11,895	1,538	2,054	34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	370,286	562,594	68,424	105,561	54
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----					54
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,821	25,065	2,502	5,419	117



Table 11.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Other wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped					
Neckwear					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,666	1,698	374	394	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	59,354	69,438	15,769	19,466	23
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	281	583	65	207	215
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,601	5,236	947	1,665	76
Headwear					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	67,044	75,326	16,674	17,723	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	255,971	282,327	64,839	70,200	8
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,062	1,283	263	361	37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,515	18,824	3,371	5,069	50
Footwear					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	1,276,536	1,281,139	348,429	343,539	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,735,453	7,537,184	1,720,498	2,039,212	19
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	14,018	22,710	4,040	8,975	122
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	222,632	286,751	63,149	86,186	36
Rubber footwear					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	126,819	147,483	43,168	48,495	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	271,604	347,470	80,853	108,710	34
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	1,566	1,595	443	509	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,703	13,874	3,911	3,320	-15
Nonrubber footwear					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	940,774	937,716	261,241	246,476	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,175,381	6,862,553	1,576,032	1,841,956	17
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	12,451	14,712	3,503	4,784	37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	118,177	165,757	37,805	51,196	35

Table 12.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1988 1/

Commodity area	Imports			Exports		
Raw fibers:						
Cotton-----	(02)	(05)	09	01	04	07
Wool and fine animal hair:-----	01	04		04		
Man-made fibers:-----						
Noncellulosic man-made fibers-----						
Cellulosic man-made fibers-----						
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage):-----				01	04	
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns:-----	10			02	05	
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk:-----	(04)	10		01	04	
Spun yarn, of wool or hair-----				(03)	(05)	09
Filament yarn of manmade fibers:-----				03	06	
Sewing thread:-----	05					
Cordage and fish netting and nets-----	03			06		
Fish netting and nets-----	01	04		01	04	(07)
Cordage-----	03					
Broadwoven fabrics:-----	(04)	07		04		
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton:-----	(04)	07		(04)		
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers:-----				06		
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk-----	08			03	06	
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool-----						
Knit fabrics:-----	03	05				
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials-----				06		
Narrow fabrics-----						
Webbs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f.-----						
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires-----	03	06	09			
Woven or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and other laminated fabrics, and fabrics, n.s.p.f.-----				03	06	
Textile furnishings-----				03		
Floor coverings-----	(05)	08		06		
Curtains and draperies-----				03	08	
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies-----				03		
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics-----				01		
Sweaters-----	(01)	(04)		01	04	
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses-----	(04)			(01)	(04)	
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats and jackets-----	04			01	04	
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----				01	04	
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses-----				02	05	
Men's and boys' shirts-----				03	06	
Men's and boys' suits, coats and jackets-----	01	04	(07)	01	04	
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	01					

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

Table 12.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1988 1/

Commodity area	Imports			Exports			
Robes and dressing gowns-----				03	08		
Body-supporting garments-----				02	05		
Hosiery-----				03	06		
Gloves-----	01	04	(08)	03	06		
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin-----							
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints-----	01	04		03	06	08	10
Other wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped-----				03			
Neckwear-----				03	06	(08)	
Headwear-----				03	06		
Footwear-----	07			02	06	(08)	
Rubber footwear-----	01	04	07	09	10		
Nonrubber footwear-----	07			02	06		



Energy and Chemicals 1/

The U.S. trade deficit in chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products increased in value to \$7.1 billion during the first quarter of 1988 from \$6.1 billion during the corresponding period of 1987. U.S. imports of these products in the first quarter of 1988 increased to \$17.3 billion from \$14.4 billion in the first quarter of 1987, representing an increase of 20 percent. U.S. exports increased in value to \$10.2 billion in the first quarter of 1988 from \$8.4 billion during the corresponding period of 1987, or by 22 percent (tables 13 and 14, figs. 5 and 6).

The greatest change in imports was an increase in the value of crude petroleum from \$5.6 billion during the first quarter of 1987 to \$6.6 billion in the corresponding period of 1988, representing an 18 percent increase. Low crude petroleum prices were cited as the principal reason for the increase. Other significant increases in value occurred in imports of petroleum products, drugs and related products and miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic compounds. Petroleum products increased 10 percent, or by \$261 million, to \$2.9 billion while drugs and related products increased 46 percent, or by \$282 million, to \$943 million. Miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic compounds increased 33 percent to \$693 million.

The greatest changes in exports were increases in the value of plastics and resin materials, miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic compounds, benzenoid organic chemicals, and certain inorganic chemical compounds. Exports of plastics and resin materials increased 46 percent to \$1.3 billion during the first quarter of 1988 from \$862 million during the first quarter of 1987. The first quarter comparison for miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic compounds showed an increase of 36 percent, or by \$321 million, to \$1.2 billion and benzenoid organic chemicals showed an increase of 37 percent, or by \$194 million, to \$771 million. Certain inorganic chemicals increased \$178 million, or by 44 percent, to \$719 million.

The positive trade balance for chemicals (not including coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products) increased in value to \$1.6 billion in the first quarter of 1988, from \$1.2 billion in the corresponding period of 1987. The positive trade balance for chemicals, coal, and related products (not including petroleum, natural gas, and related products) increased 17 percent to \$2.4 billion (table 13, fig. 5).

The trade deficit for petroleum, natural gas, and related products increased in value to \$9.4 billion in 1988 from \$8.1 billion in 1987 (table 14, fig 6). Imports increased in value by 15 percent, while exports increased by less than 1 percent.

---

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

Table 13

Chemicals and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988 1/

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1987	January- March 1987	January- March 1988	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada-----	4,862,667	992,510	1,273,524	
Japan-----	4,226,637	992,786	1,205,540	
EC-----	9,412,367	2,266,846	2,716,525	
Brazil-----	1,005,967	201,255	196,586	
Hong Kong-----	655,161	144,162	231,577	
India-----	205,973	39,475	75,514	
Korea-----	1,262,146	300,622	424,142	
Mexico-----	1,826,457	407,834	512,736	
Taiwan-----	1,381,972	290,612	399,054	
OPEC-----	1,507,797	306,269	383,632	
NMEs-----	1,218,019	255,374	447,568	
China-----	817,104	153,978	351,218	
All other-----	5,737,694	1,336,690	1,530,596	
Total-----	33,302,857	7,534,434	9,396,995	
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada-----	4,421,479	1,068,709	1,304,454	
Japan-----	3,122,746	736,553	882,420	
EC-----	8,385,054	1,987,809	2,524,848	
Brazil-----	372,591	81,019	112,459	
Hong Kong-----	228,584	46,472	50,837	
India-----	87,955	20,625	29,611	
Korea-----	484,204	122,483	137,023	
Mexico-----	675,677	166,639	228,166	
Taiwan-----	1,197,295	258,388	302,481	
OPEC-----	569,528	155,937	211,875	
NMEs-----	422,535	96,177	130,482	
China-----	235,894	46,266	65,470	
All other-----	3,303,194	765,166	1,099,839	
Total-----	23,270,841	5,505,978	7,014,494	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada-----	441,188	-76,199	-30,930	
Japan-----	1,103,890	256,233	323,120	
EC-----	1,027,313	279,036	191,677	
Brazil-----	633,376	120,236	84,126	
Hong Kong-----	426,578	97,689	180,741	
India-----	118,018	18,850	45,903	
Korea-----	777,943	178,139	287,118	
Mexico-----	1,150,780	241,195	284,571	
Taiwan-----	184,677	32,224	96,573	
OPEC-----	938,269	150,332	171,757	
NMEs-----	795,484	159,197	317,087	
China-----	581,210	107,712	285,748	
All other-----	2,434,500	571,524	430,758	
Total-----	10,032,016	2,028,457	2,382,501	

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

Figure 5.--Chemicals and related products (except petroleum): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1985 through the 1st quarter of 1988

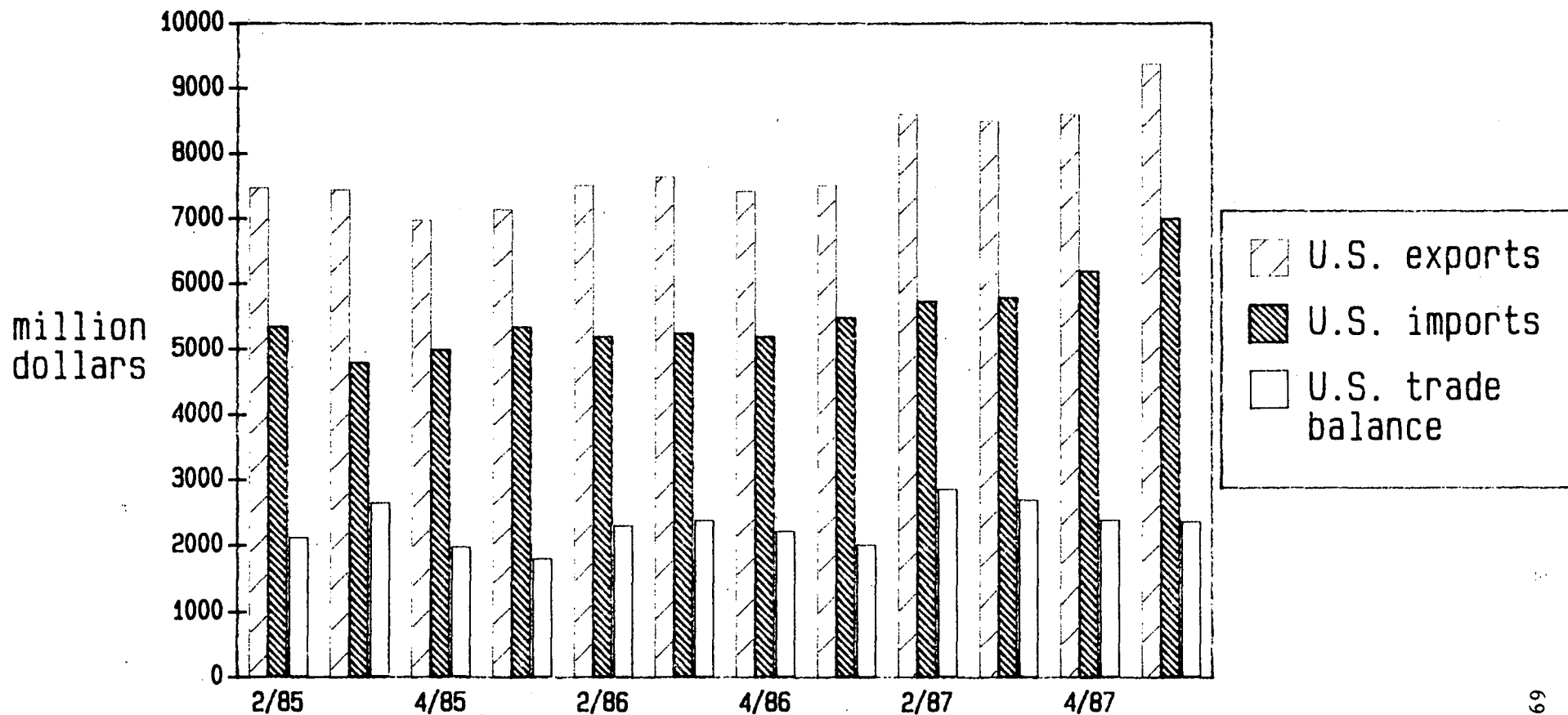


Table 14

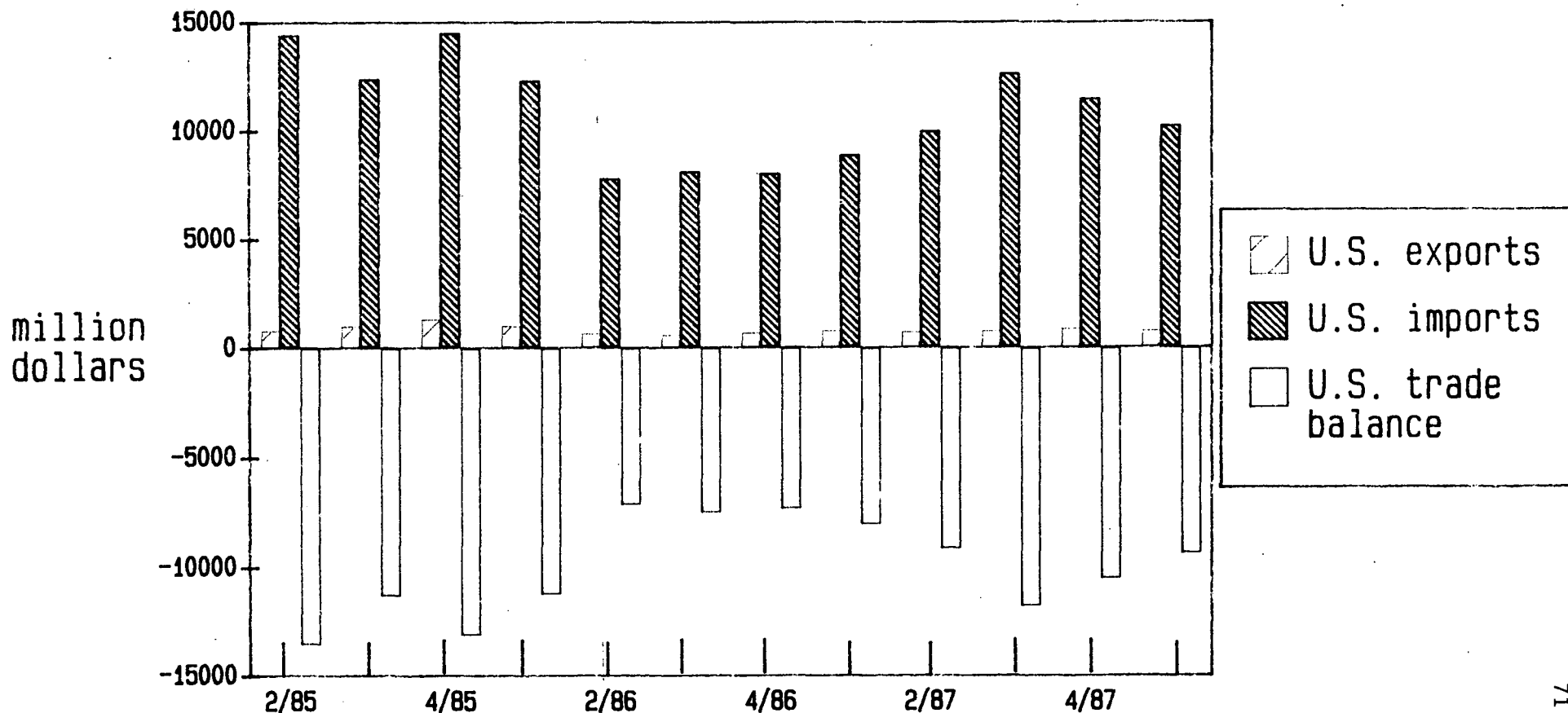
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988 <sup>1/</sup>

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1987	January-March 1987	January-March 1988	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada-----	565,223	113,105	143,795	
Japan-----	658,850	145,759	233,378	
EC-----	315,987	128,433	50,058	
Brazil-----	10,480	283	3,801	
Hong Kong-----	3,224	850	622	
India-----	7,294	2,274	2,086	
Korea-----	145,415	45,661	21,210	
Mexico-----	449,041	98,888	81,356	
Taiwan-----	120,108	17,023	47,704	
OPEC-----	97,336	7,456	26,697	
NMEs-----	54,870	13,390	9,329	
China-----	5,241	4,421	169	
All other-----	949,499	247,704	205,714	
Total-----	3,377,325	820,827	825,749	
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada-----	6,517,389	1,465,783	1,799,345	
Japan-----	27,538	510	13,007	
EC-----	3,967,421	947,555	989,823	
Brazil-----	610,999	116,118	162,531	
Hong Kong-----	13	00	00	
India-----	272,331	57,903	37,919	
Korea-----	12,968	26	54	
Mexico-----	3,766,457	982,010	826,942	
Taiwan-----	12,050	3,717	2,250	
OPEC-----	19,929,491	3,741,560	4,727,255	
NMEs-----	954,796	217,469	253,915	
China-----	478,642	106,089	116,310	
All other-----	6,949,156	1,375,992	1,456,066	
Total-----	43,020,610	8,908,643	10,269,108	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada-----	-5,952,166	-1,352,678	-1,655,550	
Japan-----	631,312	145,249	220,370	
EC-----	-3,651,434	-819,122	-939,765	
Brazil-----	-600,519	-115,835	-158,730	
Hong Kong-----	3,211	850	622	
India-----	-265,037	-55,629	-35,833	
Korea-----	132,446	45,635	21,156	
Mexico-----	-3,317,416	-883,122	-745,587	
Taiwan-----	108,057	13,306	45,453	
OPEC-----	-19,832,156	-3,734,104	-4,700,558	
NMEs-----	-899,926	-204,080	-244,586	
China-----	-473,401	-101,668	-116,140	
All other-----	-5,999,658	-1,128,288	-1,250,352	
Total-----	-39,643,285	-8,087,816	-9,443,359	

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



Figure 6.--Petroleum, natural gas, and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1985 through the 1st quarter of 1988



Crude petroleum

U.S. imports of crude petroleum increased from 371 million barrels, valued at \$5.6 billion, during the first quarter of 1987 to 440 million barrels, valued at \$6.6 billion, during the first quarter of 1988. Saudi Arabia continued to be the major supplier of crude petroleum to the U.S. market, accounting for about 20 percent of total imports; Mexico accounted for 13 percent. The per barrel price of imports decreased slightly to \$14.95, or by about 1 percent. During the first quarter of 1988, U.S. imports of crude petroleum accounted for about 40 percent of apparent U.S. consumption compared with 33 percent during the first quarter of 1987.

U.S. exports of crude petroleum decreased from 2.6 million barrels, valued at \$44 million, during the first quarter of 1987 to 1.9 million barrels, valued at \$33 million, during the first quarter of 1988. Canada continued to be the primary market for U.S. exports of crude petroleum, accounting for 88 percent of total exports. Canada has historically been the only market for U.S. exports of crude petroleum under the provisions of a commercial exchange agreement and approved by the U.S. Department of Energy. However, in 1987, small shipments of North Slope Alaskan crude petroleum were approved for export to the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, and Australia.

Cynthia B. Foreso  
252-1348

Petroleum products

The value of U.S. imports of petroleum products increased from \$2.7 billion during the first quarter of 1987 to \$2.9 billion during the first quarter of 1988. Like crude petroleum prices, per barrel prices for petroleum products remained relatively stable. Most of the increase in imports was due to increased imports of fuel oils. Venezuela and Algeria, both members of OPEC, remained the principal suppliers of petroleum products to the U.S. market.

The value of U.S. exports of petroleum products remained at the same level witnessed during the first quarter of 1987, which was \$747 million. Japan, Canada, and Mexico were the major markets for U.S. exports of petroleum products.

Cynthia B. Foreso  
252-1348

Miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals

Total imports of miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals increased by 54 percent, in terms of quantity, from 1.6 billion pounds, valued at \$520 million, in the first quarter of 1987 to 2.4 billion pounds, valued at \$693 million, in the corresponding period of 1988. Far larger in quantity were exports which increased from 2.6 billion pounds, valued at

\$883 million, in the first quarter of 1987 to 2.9 billion pounds, valued at \$1.2 billion in the corresponding period of 1988, representing a rise of 10 percent, in terms of quantity.

One of the larger significant changes in trade of miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals was imports of methanol, which amounted to 1.2 billion pounds, valued at \$67.5 million, in the first quarter of 1988. This represents an increase of 133 percent (by quantity) from the level of 522 million pounds, valued at \$13 million, in the first quarter of 1987. Methanol is imported principally from Canada and Saudi Arabia as a result of lower costs of production and the resultant pricing advantage in these countries.

David G. Michels  
252-1352

#### Certain inorganic chemicals excluding uranium compounds

U.S. imports of certain inorganic chemicals excluding uranium compounds rose by 35 percent, from \$322 million in the first quarter of 1987 to \$435 million in the first quarter of 1988, whereas U.S. exports of these chemicals rose by 30 percent, from \$438 million to \$572 million. As a result, the positive trade balance for these inorganic chemicals rose from \$116 million in the first quarter of 1987 to \$137 million in the first quarter of 1988. Owing to a sharp increase in domestic primary aluminum demand, and prices in the early part of 1988, U.S. imports of aluminum oxide, which is used to make aluminum metal, rose by 23 percent in volume and by 49 percent in value, reaching 2.5 billion pounds, valued at \$188 million. Increased worldwide demand for aluminum metal is also believed to be responsible for increased U.S. exports of sodium hydroxide used in the processing of aluminum. These exports rose from 318,000 short tons, valued at \$21 million, in the first quarter of 1987 to 408,000 short tons, valued at \$68 million, in the first quarter of 1988. Because of soaring prices of sodium hydroxide in the first quarter of 1988 relative to the first quarter of the previous year, U.S. exports of sodium hydroxide rose more steeply in value than in volume.

Jack Greenblatt  
252-1353

#### Benzenoid intermediate chemicals

U.S. imports of all benzenoid intermediate organic chemicals increased by only 9 percent in quantity during the first quarter of 1988 to 408 million pounds, compared with 375 million pounds during the first quarter of 1987. However, during these periods the value of such imports increased by 40 percent, from \$286 million during the first quarter of 1987 to \$401 million during the first quarter of 1988. Increased imports of higher value-added products was the principal reason for this change. The main sources for these imports (by value) were West Germany (18 percent), Canada (14 percent), Japan (13 percent), and the Netherlands (9 percent).

U.S. exports of these products also increased during these periods by around 37 percent (by value), from \$517 million during the first quarter of 1987 to \$711 million during the first quarter of 1988. Tight supplies worldwide of certain benzenoid commodity chemicals, such as styrene, terephthalic acid and dimethylterephthalate, and toluene diisocyanates resulting from plant turnarounds were the principal cause of this increase. Styrene exports increased by 53 percent, terephthalic acid and dimethyl terephthalate, by over 200 percent, and toluene diisocyanates, by 82 percent, during the first quarter of 1988, compared with those in the corresponding period of 1987. The principal markets for these exports (by value) during the first quarter of 1988 were Taiwan (14 percent), Korea (14 percent), Japan, (12 percent), Canada (10 percent), and China (8 percent).

Ed Matusik  
252-1356

### Fertilizers

The value of U.S. imports of fertilizers increased by 38 percent, from \$308 million during the first quarter of 1987 to \$426 million during the first quarter of 1988. This rise was primarily due to increasing imports of potassic fertilizer from Canada <sup>1/</sup> and phosphatic fertilizer from Morocco.

Nitrogenous fertilizer imports rose in value by 13 percent, from \$162 million during the first quarter of 1987 to \$183 million during the first quarter of 1988. The recorded increase occurred largely as a result of increased nitrogenous fertilizer imports from Trinidad and Mexico.

Potassic fertilizer imports increased in value by 96 percent, from \$95 million during first quarter 1987 to \$187 million during the first quarter of 1988. This rise is almost entirely attributable to a virtual doubling of the value of imports of potash from Canada from \$85 million during the initial stages of the recent antidumping investigation in the first quarter of 1987 to \$159 million after the settlement agreement reached early during the first quarter of 1988.

Phosphatic fertilizer imports increased in value by 76 percent, from \$8 million during the first quarter of 1987 to \$15 million during the first quarter of 1988. The largest single increase was accounted for by U.S. imports of phosphatic fertilizers from Morocco, which accounted for \$14 million during the first quarter of 1988.

---

<sup>1/</sup> On Feb. 10, 1987, the Commission, at the request of Lundberg Industries, Ltd., and the New Mexico Potash Corp., instituted an antidumping investigation involving imports of potassium chloride from Canada allegedly being sold at less than fair value (LTFV) (Investigation No. 731-TA-374 (preliminary)).

On Jan. 7, 1988, the U.S. Department of Commerce entered into an agreement that suspends the antidumping investigation involving Canadian potash. The agreement calls for Canadian producers/exporters of potash to revise their U.S. prices to eliminate sales at less than fair value. This agreement became effective Jan. 19, 1988.

The value of U.S. exports of fertilizers exceeded imports during the first quarter of 1988. In addition, U.S. fertilizer exports increased in value by 23 percent, from \$477 million during the first quarter of 1987 to \$587 million during the first quarter of 1988. This increase is largely attributable to increased fertilizer exports to the People's Republic of China after a long period of negligible exports because of Chinese inventory buildup, physical distribution infrastructure problems, and a lack of hard currency. U.S. fertilizer exports to China rose in value by 173 percent, from \$39 million during the first quarter of 1987 to \$105 million during the first quarter of 1988. The second largest increase in U.S. fertilizer exports was due to increased finished phosphatic fertilizer exports to Canada to compensate for production capacity closures.

Cynthia Trainor  
252-1354

#### Natural gas

The value of imports of natural gas and products made from natural gas increased from \$672 million during the first quarter of 1987 to nearly \$784 million during the first quarter of 1988. Much of this 17-percent increase was accounted for by pipeline natural gas from Canada and the somewhat lesser increase in imports of liquefied natural gas (LNG) from Venezuela and Algeria. The quantity of Canadian natural gas imported increased from 293 billion cubic feet during the first quarter of 1987 to more than 356 billion cubic feet during the first quarter of 1988. The average unit value of the imported natural gas stabilized (compared with recent periods), declining from \$1.71 per thousand cubic feet during the first quarter of 1987 to \$1.60 per thousand cubic feet during the first quarter of 1988. The increased imports have been used to supply increased domestic demand, as domestic production also increased.

The total value of exports of natural gas and its products increased by 42 percent, from \$50.0 million during the first quarter of 1987 to nearly \$70.5 million during the first quarter of 1988. Most of this increase was accounted for by an increase in exports of the higher valued LNG to Japan and an increase in the export of certain natural gas products to Mexico, Canada, and Guatemala. Exports of LNG to Japan increased from a value of \$33.4 million during the first quarter of 1987 to more than \$46.8 million during the first quarter of 1988.

Eric Land  
252-1349

#### Passenger car tires

U.S. exports of passenger car tires increased from 1.7 million tires, valued at \$46 million, during the first quarter of 1987, to 3.3 million tires, valued at \$91 million, during the first quarter of 1988. This

100-percent increase in quantity and value was the result of increased exports to Japan and Canada, which are in part due to the lower dollar value.

Jim Raftery  
252-1365

Truck and bus tires

U.S. exports of truck and bus tires increased from 426,432 units, valued at \$26 million, during the first quarter of 1987, to 870,246 units, valued at \$51 million, during the first quarter of 1988. This 104-percent increase in quantity and 96-percent increase in value was mainly the result of increased exports to Canada caused by plant closures and reduced truck tire production capacity in that country.

Jim Raftery  
252-1365

Table 15.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	924,136	909,119	260,618	163,816	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	410,743	397,493	105,281	62,300	-41
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	719,502	783,455	133,994	245,287	83
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	356,808	405,517	69,193	99,000	43
Benzenoid organic chemicals					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,111,768	1,401,708	374,558	408,103	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,042,675	1,218,734	286,062	400,690	40
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,887,628	5,382,919	1,327,727	1,524,536	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,766,153	2,290,372	517,327	711,302	37
Synthetic organic pesticides, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	204,992	239,782	68,554	81,642	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	414,114	483,291	147,276	189,662	29
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	576,793	585,586	164,747	171,183	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,423,227	1,466,239	424,217	461,191	9
Botanical pesticides, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,585	1,971	195	1,310	571
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,652	13,124	3,997	3,546	-11
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	35	51	20	33	62
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	441	874	446	387	-13
Chemical elements					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	229,490	262,309	78,236	78,385	0
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	291,557	244,190	57,102	71,021	24
Inorganic acids					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,472,708	2,236,537	573,952	641,980	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	155,879	142,944	39,977	40,075	0
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	345,189	465,147	80,238	157,879	97
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	66,291	79,137	16,545	19,344	17
Certain inorganic chemical compounds					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,724,131	2,437,328	557,029	710,920	28
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,775,286	2,802,084	540,886	719,357	33

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

Table 15.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Aluminum compounds					
Aluminum oxide					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,903,301	8,927,066	2,025,263	2,496,818	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	565,198	569,695	125,568	187,723	49
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,047,660	2,443,898	529,413	568,400	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	114,209	196,364	43,132	47,741	11
Antimony compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	28,285	27,631	6,142	8,588	40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,233	20,269	3,970	6,251	57
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,097	4,827	918	1,253	36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,583	7,341	1,376	1,670	21
Calcium compounds					
Calcium chloride					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	290,853	462,490	68,720	65,539	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,768	20,168	3,628	4,007	10
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	36,337	69,435	25,013	7,292	-71
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,962	6,657	1,866	827	-56
Magnesium compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	79,452	141,591	37,659	54,153	44
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,007	20,664	4,041	5,625	39
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	26,397	27,651	6,209	9,820	58
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,840	12,273	3,174	4,599	45
Manganese compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	72,273	48,612	10,893	18,821	73
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,680	24,292	5,497	8,779	60
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	37,988	40,368	11,731	8,560	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,739	10,257	3,132	2,509	-20
Molybdenum compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,021	2,735	364	417	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,335	10,945	1,671	1,985	19
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	17,062	4,696	885	1,647	86
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,997	11,145	2,296	2,668	16



Table 15. - U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Phosphorus compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,843	6,878	1,340	1,619	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,747	6,211	1,378	1,809	31
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	16,019	19,104	5,175	5,003	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,127	13,170	3,284	3,146	-4
Silver compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	292,711	123,468	19,261	51,162	166
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,235	7,799	574	3,503	510
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	40,375	30,659	7,529	34,257	355
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,548	2,567	714	2,599	264
Sodium compounds					
Sodium bicarbonate					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	20,451	25,644	5,321	6,582	24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,965	2,244	433	602	39
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	34,632	42,008	9,424	11,450	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,771	6,623	1,405	1,942	38
Sodium carbonate					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	211,928	300,207	69,088	50,395	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,959	18,289	4,018	3,017	-25
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,985,781	4,395,910	1,050,600	1,011,938	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	231,959	247,715	56,622	58,422	3
Sodium chloride					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	6,665	7,898	1,141	1,186	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	79,709	66,935	13,072	14,075	8
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1,165	541	56	131	132
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,927	8,217	1,324	2,093	58
Sodium hydrosulfite					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,258	8,201	2,338	1,485	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,673	2,560	759	521	-31
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	34,050	42,635	10,170	12,109	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,819	17,759	4,150	4,102	-1

Table 15.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Sodium sulfate					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	188,346	138,380	34,025	36,583	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,803	10,319	2,477	2,924	18
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	111,800	122,038	41,293	28,227	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,182	10,553	3,627	2,445	-33
Tungsten compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,800	6,866	2,158	1,289	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,777	22,626	6,407	6,202	-3
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,214	1,800	336	427	27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,628	13,378	2,346	4,475	91
Uranium compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	45,334,903	35,774,658	8,627,535	11,892,675	38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,332,789	964,499	234,961	275,931	17
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	9,318,266	7,873,910	1,109,286	1,287,885	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,189,985	893,495	102,402	147,388	44
Vanadium compounds					
Vanadium pentoxide					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,472	562		154	17,640
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,566	1,423	6	417	6,610
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,088	2,890	702	284	-60
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,021	5,601	1,284	723	-44
Zinc compounds					
Zinc sulfate					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,300	7,360	2,022	2,249	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,970	1,964	596	519	-13
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	9,179	564	160	83	-48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,356	296	53	94	77
Zirconium compounds					
Zirconium oxide					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,021	2,808	1,028	470	-54
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,437	4,855	1,473	1,098	-25
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,633	2,658	676	1,004	48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,009	3,948	936	1,277	36

Table 15.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Sulfur dioxide					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	57	49	15	14	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,788	4,163	1,374	1,219	-11
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1	7		1	221
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	625	2,149	118	270	129
Hydrogen peroxide					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	21,847	43,862	9,235	14,175	53
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,786	13,834	2,751	4,616	68
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	64,515	51,467	15,459	18,080	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,565	18,015	6,271	5,630	-10
Miscellaneous non benzenoid organic compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,609,035	6,870,187	1,573,877	2,424,955	54
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,905,201	2,059,531	520,391	692,752	33
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	9,582,139	11,161,390	2,599,881	2,858,288	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,258,760	3,942,165	883,036	1,204,305	36
Acid anhydrides and acyl halides					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	12,938	19,338	4,345	15,922	266
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,416	22,788	4,608	8,309	80
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	41,505	82,581	14,154	22,011	56
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,336	26,694	4,960	8,831	78
Salts of organic acids (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	71,429	75,175	23,125	20,786	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	69,733	84,186	23,771	25,831	9
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	26,389	23,948	8,158	5,165	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,744	23,898	6,889	5,934	-14
Aldehydes (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	97,417	93,555	22,482	25,186	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,281	33,162	7,401	9,962	35
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	134,039	168,981	40,475	55,507	37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,924	40,117	8,375	13,331	59

Table 15.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Ketones (non benzenoid)</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	128,004	160,880	73,293	43,986	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	39,946	48,462	15,996	22,722	42
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	222,428	400,119	112,046	77,450	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	69,638	98,790	25,774	20,774	-19
<b>Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and halohydrins (non benzenoid)</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,721,635	3,904,913	785,639	1,552,848	98
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	275,067	260,189	49,194	115,748	135
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,044,086	1,281,499	340,341	317,259	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	210,740	269,727	72,589	75,278	4
<b>Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	604,627	511,292	116,718	117,111	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	179,112	167,338	38,237	45,852	20
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,380,333	1,705,512	378,681	488,200	29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	439,502	541,319	119,495	176,175	47
<b>Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	92,146	83,881	26,799	33,794	26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	51,158	60,479	16,040	24,085	50
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,215,364	1,308,403	304,132	350,097	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	374,987	444,872	93,661	159,160	70
<b>Epoxides and halogenated expoxides (non benzenoid)</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	52,575	74,374	13,651	21,348	56
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,402	27,502	6,368	7,700	21
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	268,397	347,003	78,046	116,186	49
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	108,977	118,935	28,583	41,543	45
<b>Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzenoid)</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	13,449	4,741	862	391	-55
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,397	1,840	464	449	-3
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	69,704	356,954	39,914	50,341	26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,509	46,262	5,702	6,650	17

Table 15.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	740,228	777,486	192,761	187,465	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	156,292	166,247	40,257	43,866	9
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,680,431	2,560,297	641,693	639,100	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	468,418	524,686	119,485	145,284	22
Organo sulfur compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	14,208	10,487	3,071	3,077	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,624	8,662	2,640	2,951	12
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	23,173	37,844	10,632	11,391	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,904	25,096	7,031	8,040	14
Miscellaneous organic chemicals (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	289,584	357,743	110,187	108,898	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	232,594	289,779	83,869	79,759	-5
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	585,487	693,106	153,588	187,478	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	664,834	788,292	180,060	235,623	31
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,269,038	1,564,934	346,130	406,433	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	186,277	275,566	43,331	80,070	85
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,378,528	1,317,961	331,376	282,922	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	299,495	317,616	74,424	78,132	5
Drugs and related products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,394,402	2,863,668	661,196	942,729	43
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,101,717	3,230,426	804,939	909,741	13
Plastics and resin materials					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,620,952	1,631,494	447,622	427,606	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	881,387	1,009,579	233,665	289,285	24
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,471,563	6,422,262	1,522,479	1,811,549	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,984,602	3,874,297	862,210	1,255,401	46
Elastomers, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	2297,662,484	2492,232,441	684,435,855	712,423,143	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	968,950	1,157,297	294,244	382,654	30
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	879,013,230	1145,195,249	274,127,037	323,066,206	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	735,351	895,548	202,893	261,712	29

Table 15.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Flavoring extracts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	63,777	77,042	19,545	19,179	-2
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	122,395	140,247	30,818	31,035	1
Essential oils					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	23,275,709	28,636,346	6,253,863	7,173,956	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	109,728	116,576	29,029	35,716	23
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	19,128,675	21,326,607	4,773,296	6,969,944	46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	111,358	118,904	29,891	33,200	11
Glue, gelatin and related products					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	55,218	56,395	14,657	15,877	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	86,170	101,116	23,850	28,170	18
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	65,383	64,430	13,148	27,514	109
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	66,105	67,996	15,106	23,051	53
Aromatic or odoriferous substances					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	696,676	751,795	159,423	191,569	20
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	436,387	517,255	111,975	151,756	36
Surface-active agents					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	395,404	307,628	82,846	89,305	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	175,301	170,843	41,280	54,150	31
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	344,848	459,937	104,651	165,357	58
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	134,016	153,085	35,569	45,444	28
Soaps and synthetic detergents					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	66,542	68,897	19,320	14,088	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	53,081	54,328	12,432	12,722	2
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	183,253	208,186	50,203	38,619	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	149,475	183,778	43,718	40,204	-8
Synthetic dyes, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	72,941	76,804	18,422	18,648	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	370,878	468,369	105,444	137,585	30
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	28,516	31,904	8,293	7,998	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	82,098	91,223	22,180	25,898	17

Table 15.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	20,450	25,148	5,861	5,634	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	106,192	139,391	29,124	36,675	26
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	19,873	26,345	6,300	8,023	27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	87,538	120,382	26,448	39,834	51
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	55,813	52,530	12,882	19,835	54
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,034	39,457	10,434	14,280	37
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,781	2,592	702	850	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,565	3,851	1,035	976	-6
Synthetic tanning materials					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,678	2,241	488	453	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	693	1,055	226	225	0
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,960	3,280	662	1,109	67
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,320	2,246	438	791	81
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	2353,684,038	2588,605,248	449,292,772	676,347,549	51
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	461,306	502,961	119,061	151,843	28
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	464,512,165	479,191,167	126,079,787	128,563,014	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	306,676	380,923	91,409	110,855	21
Inks and ink powders, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	27,749,726	22,597,807	5,306,746	6,404,651	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	53,816	63,438	15,123	16,528	9
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	24,332,023	28,653,431	6,447,788	6,815,964	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,781	66,522	13,555	17,774	31
Paints and related items, total					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	78,769	101,615	22,469	24,045	7
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	221,129	276,010	68,895	68,256	-1

Table 15.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Crude petroleum					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 barrels)-----	1,625,863	1,734,937	370,751	439,521	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,608,354	29,130,109	5,581,348	6,569,015	18
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 barrels)-----	6,040	7,100	2,583	1,870	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	117,166	125,909	44,020	33,001	-25
Petroleum products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,819,838	11,385,765	2,655,668	2,916,404	10
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,795,283	3,131,781	747,436	747,001	0
Natural gas and products derived therefrom					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,993,677	2,504,735	671,625	783,687	17
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	279,759	210,448	49,551	70,489	42
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	17,005	16,116	4,664	5,232	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,248,084	1,122,678	308,356	426,162	38
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----					38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,935,373	2,259,053	476,746	587,191	23
Explosives, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	84,351,232	71,488,074	28,141,768	5,319,525	-81
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	35,675	31,031	8,713	11,475	32
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	25,906,168	24,264,273	4,934,901	8,404,138	70
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	52,459	55,706	12,807	15,727	23
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,042	19,987	4,919	4,540	-8
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,240	40,232	9,176	14,777	61
Certain products in schedule 4, part 13					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	584,037	657,106	153,542	175,479	14
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	588,229	668,270	161,747	183,789	14



Table 15.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	55,146	68,638	22,325	12,292	-45
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,831	29,433	9,905	4,172	-58
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,202	11,938	3,231	5,068	57
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,383	3,795	1,075	1,704	58
Coal and other carbonaceous material					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	2,561	2,856	530	1,179	122
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	106,077	115,281	16,153	57,418	255
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	101,000	92,041	18,934	19,613	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,490,074	3,818,244	820,976	793,316	-3
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	723,565	812,855	184,529	237,188	29
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	903,565	1,081,426	257,261	321,750	25
Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f. suitable for conducting gases or liquids, including gaskets and pipe fittings, or rubber or plastics					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	387,465	457,449	107,476	129,365	20
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	166,701	218,132	48,891	62,819	28
Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,656	26,469	5,853	7,272	24
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		29,604		23,883	
Pneumatic tires					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	75,888	83,830	20,817	20,953	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,910,183	2,194,450	521,609	569,550	9
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	6,173	11,440	2,426	4,582	89
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	296,031	486,456	103,608	182,906	77

Table 15.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Tires other than pneumatic tires</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	5,051,986	2,751,904	762,665	757,259	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,911	14,049	3,226	3,870	20
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	471,099	526,736	166,652	280,989	69
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,096	7,552	1,503	2,556	70
<b>Tubes for tires</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	46,018	48,852	13,578	15,678	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	63,436	60,722	17,376	19,584	13
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	808	1,518	361	398	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,377	20,045	4,932	5,179	5
<b>Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings</b>					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,954	6,703	1,400	2,016	44
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33,707	49,440	10,541	16,650	58
<b>Fabricated rubber and plastics products</b>					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,281,487	2,795,459	603,234	760,226	26
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,146,380	1,437,815	325,637	443,053	36

Table 16.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1988 1/

Commodity area	Imports					Exports			
Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary)-----	(01)	(04)	09			01	04	(07)	
Benzenoid organic chemicals-----	03								
Synthetic organic pesticides, total-----									
Botanical pesticides, total-----	06	(08)				06	(08)	09	
Chemical elements-----									
Inorganic acids-----						06	(08)		
Certain inorganic chemical compounds-----									
Aluminum compounds-----									
Aluminum oxide-----	03	08							
Antimony compounds-----	03	06	09			06			
Calcium compounds-----									
Calcium chloride-----	09					(03)	(06)	08	09
Magnesium compounds-----	06	09				03	06		
Manganese compounds-----	03	06	09						
Molybdenum compounds-----	09	10				06	(08)		
Phosphorus compounds-----						09			
Silver compounds-----	03	06	08	09		03	06	09	10
Sodium compounds-----									
Sodium bicarbonate-----	09								
Sodium carbonate-----									
Sodium chloride-----						03	06	(08)	
Sodium hydrosulfite-----	(06)	09							
Sodium sulfate-----						(06)	09		
Tungsten compounds-----	(06)	08				03	08		
Uranium compounds-----	04					01	04	07	
Vanadium compounds-----									
Vanadium pentoxide-----	03	06	(08)	09	10	(03)	(06)	08	09
Zinc compounds-----									
Zinc sulfate-----	09					03	(06)	08	09
Zirconium compounds-----									
Zirconium oxide-----	(06)	08	09			06			
Sulfur dioxide-----						03	06	09	10
Hydrogen peroxide-----	03	06	09						
Miscellaneous non benzenoid organic compounds-----	06								
Acid anhydrides and acyl halides-----	03	06	(08)	09		03	06		
Salts of organic acids (non benzenoid)-----						(06)	08		
Aldehydes (non benzenoid)-----						03	06		
Ketones (non benzenoid)-----	03	(06)	08	09		(06)			
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and halohydrins (non benzenoid)-----	03	06							
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)-----						03			
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)-----	03					03	08		
Epoxides and halogenated epoxides (non benzenoid)-----	06	09				03	06	10	
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzenoid)-----	(06)	08				09			
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)-----									
Organo sulfur compounds-----									
Miscellaneous organic chemicals (non benzenoid)-----									
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)-----	03	08				10			

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

Table 16.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1988

Commodity area	Imports				Exports		
Drugs and related products-----	03						
Plastics and resin materials-----	08				03		
Elastomers, total-----							
Flavoring extracts-----							
Essential oils-----					05	(07)	
Glue, gelatin and related products-----					03	06	
Aromatic or odoriferous substances-----					02		
Surface-active agents-----	07				05	(07)	
Soaps and synthetic detergents-----	07	10			(05)	07	
Synthetic dyes, total-----	02	07			07		
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total-----	07				01	04	
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total-----	06				04	(07)	
Synthetic tanning materials-----					03	06	
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total-----	06						
Inks and ink powders, total-----							
Paints and related items, total-----							
Crude petroleum-----	04				(01)	(04)	09
Petroleum products-----							
Natural gas and products derived therefrom-----					01		
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----					06	08	
Explosives, total-----	(06)	08			06		
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less-----					03		
Certain products in schedule 4, part 13-----							
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches-----	(03)	(06)	09		03	06	
Coal and other carbonaceous material-----	01	04	07	09			
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total-----							
Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f. suitable for conducting gases or liquids, including gaskets and pipe fittings, or rubber or plastics-----							
Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers-----					03	09	10
Pneumatic tires-----					02	05	
Tires other than pneumatic tires-----	07	10			02	05	
Tubes for tires-----					09		
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings-----	03				03	09	
Fabricated rubber and plastics products-----							

## Minerals and Metals 1/

The trade deficit in the minerals and metals sector during the first quarter of 1988 was \$5.3 billion, or 9 percent less than the deficit of \$5.8 billion registered during the corresponding period of 1987 (table 17, fig. 7). The quarterly decline in the deficit is largely attributed to growing demand for U.S. exports (especially exports of precious metals which increased 405 percent to \$1.9 billion during the period), resulting from the depreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to currencies of major trading partners and limited supplies of certain products in principal export markets. Total sector exports increased 71 percent to \$5.8 billion during the first quarter of 1988 from \$3.4 billion during the corresponding period of 1987, and imports increased 20 percent to \$11.0 billion.

The most significant increases in sector exports were recorded in precious metals (up \$1.5 billion), copper ore (up \$79 million), and unwrought aluminum (up \$74 million). Although a decline of \$219 million was recorded in imports of precious metals, increases totaling \$1.1 billion were registered in imports of iron and steel mill products, cut gemstones, aluminum, and nickel ore.

U.S. trade with the principal trading partners (Canada, Japan, and the European Community (EC)) resulted in an aggregate deficit of \$3.6 billion in the minerals and metals sector during the first quarter of 1988, in the corresponding period of 1987.

The principal composition of this trade picture for the minerals and metals sector on a product basis, and the important developments contributing to trade shifts within specific commodity groupings are identified as follows.

### Iron and steel mill products 2/

Increased activity in oil exploration and limited supplies of oil-country tubular goods (pipes and tubes) were largely responsible for a 10-percent increase in U.S. imports of iron and steel mill products. U.S.

---

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

2/ On July 6, 1988, the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, requested that the Commission conduct a study (pursuant to provisions of sec. 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930) on the Western U.S. steel market. The study is to analyze market conditions and assess the economic effects of the VRA's on steel-producing and steel-consuming industries in the Western region. The Committee has requested that the final report be submitted to the Committee on or before Mar. 31, 1989.

On July 18, 1988, in response to a petition filed on behalf of the Committee on Pipe and Tube Imports, the Commission unanimously determined that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is being injured, or threatened with injury, as a result of imports of light-walled rectangular pipes and tubes from Argentina and Taiwan that are allegedly being sold in the United States at less than fair value.

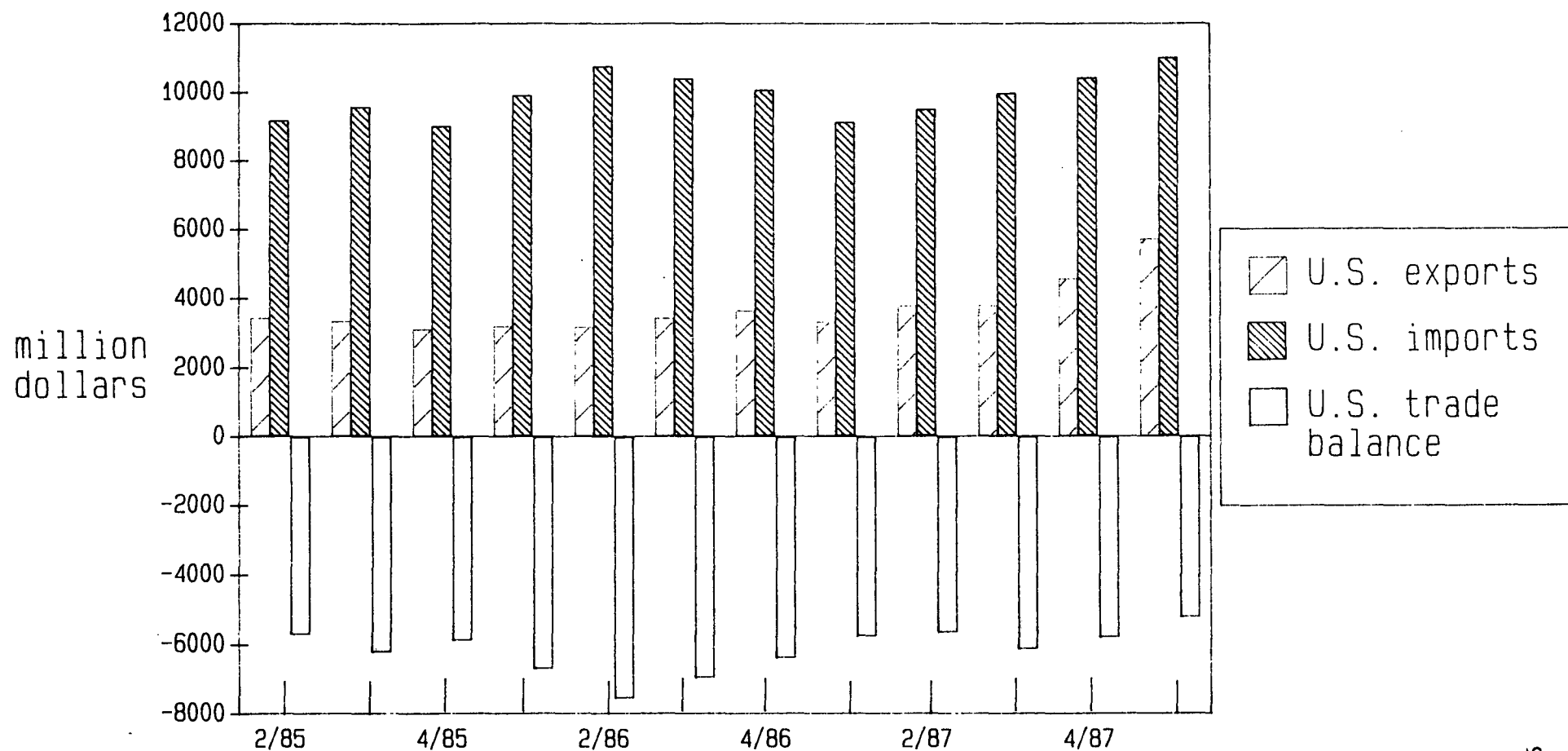
Table 17

Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988 <sup>1/</sup>

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1987	January- March 1987	January- March 1988	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada-----	4,254,899	903,892	1,196,111	
Japan-----	2,024,017	415,578	604,825	
EC-----	3,111,721	738,194	940,270	
Brazil-----	128,052	33,977	34,761	
Hong Kong-----	308,775	62,494	151,783	
India-----	141,187	35,610	35,486	
Korea-----	559,631	119,966	188,245	
Mexico-----	1,058,605	217,509	348,884	
Taiwan-----	911,897	81,107	1,180,298	
OPEC-----	481,376	118,642	120,312	
NMEs-----	127,903	37,076	110,775	
China-----	86,925	25,735	99,091	
All other-----	2,519,041	597,990	845,724	
Total-----	15,627,104	3,362,034	5,757,476	
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada-----	8,376,355	1,974,693	2,332,352	
Japan-----	4,872,797	1,156,064	1,373,761	
EC-----	9,238,281	2,192,324	2,593,350	
Brazil-----	913,408	208,864	292,516	
Hong Kong-----	413,691	84,490	114,768	
India-----	841,423	218,087	271,497	
Korea-----	1,320,896	329,331	407,969	
Mexico-----	1,633,814	337,093	453,404	
Taiwan-----	2,717,924	588,723	656,004	
OPEC-----	629,285	136,138	183,073	
NMEs-----	856,462	169,115	242,359	
China-----	499,816	103,634	155,367	
All other-----	7,312,692	1,769,905	2,103,152	
Total-----	39,127,027	9,164,826	11,024,204	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada-----	-4,121,455	-1,070,801	-1,136,241	
Japan-----	-2,848,780	-740,486	-768,936	
EC-----	-6,126,561	-1,454,130	-1,653,080	
Brazil-----	-785,355	-174,886	-257,754	
Hong Kong-----	-104,915	-21,996	37,015	
India-----	-700,236	-182,477	-236,010	
Korea-----	-761,265	-209,365	-219,724	
Mexico-----	-575,209	-119,584	-104,519	
Taiwan-----	-1,806,027	-507,616	524,294	
OPEC-----	-147,909	-17,496	-62,761	
NMEs-----	-728,560	-132,039	-131,585	
China-----	-412,891	-77,899	-56,275	
All other-----	-4,793,651	-1,171,915	-1,257,428	
Total-----	-23,499,922	-5,802,793	-5,266,728	

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

Figure 7.--Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1985 through the 1st quarter of 1988



imports of these products totaled 5.8 million short tons (\$2.6 billion) representing a 9-percent increase from the deficit of \$3.3 billion recorded during the first quarter of 1988, compared with 5.3 million short tons (\$2.2 billion) during the corresponding period of 1987. Imports of pipe and tube (which contributed significantly to the shift in total imports) increased 45 percent to 910,504 short tons (\$477 million), from 626,016 short tons (\$294 million) during these periods. Total U.S. imports of iron and steel mill products from Voluntary Restraint Agreements (VRA) countries increased 12 percent, and imports from non-VRA countries increased 6 percent. Japan and Canada continued to be the principal foreign suppliers, together, representing almost 40 percent of total imports.

Increased demand in Canada (the largest market for U.S. exports), stemming from a limited supply of steel products used in construction, resulted in U.S. exports of iron and steel mill products increasing 31 percent to 320,000 short tons (\$274 million) during the first quarter of 1988, from 244,000 short tons (\$222 million) during the corresponding period of 1987. During the periods, Canada increased its share of total exports by 50 percent (from 79,000 short tons to 119,000 short tons). The most significant increases occurred in the product categories of plates, bars, and structural shapes.

James Brandon  
252-1433

#### Ferrochromium

Increased demand in the iron and steel industry, which uses ferrochromium in steelmaking, was the primary factor behind an increase in U.S. imports of ferrochromium, which rose by 115 percent to 143,463 short tons (\$87 million) in the first quarter of 1988, compared with 66,712 short tons (\$31 million) during the corresponding period of 1987. Imports increased from principal supplying countries, including the Republic of South Africa, up by 93 percent to 72,661 short tons (\$34 million), Zimbabwe, up by 164 percent to 33,191 short tons (\$25 million), and West Germany, up by 828 percent to 7,471 short tons (\$10 million). These three countries, together accounted for 79 percent of the ferrochromium imports during the first quarter of 1988.

Laszlo Boszormenyi  
252-1437

#### Ferromanganese

Increased U.S. production of steel, which uses ferromanganese as a raw material input, was the principal reason for an increase in U.S. imports of ferromanganese that rose by 89 percent to 190,868 short tons (\$66 million) in the first quarter of 1988, compared with those in the corresponding period of 1987. Imports increased from all principal supplying countries, including the Republic of South Africa (up by 98 percent to 84,390 short tons), France (up by 74 percent to 44,295 short tons), and Brazil (up by



451 percent to 15,174 short tons). These three countries, together, accounted for 75 percent of the ferromanganese imports during the first quarter of 1988.

Laszlo Boszormenyi  
252-1437

### Iron Ore

Increased demand in the iron and steel industry, which uses iron ore in blast furnaces to manufacture pig iron, was largely responsible for a 44- percent increase in iron ore imports to 3.4 million long tons (\$91 million) in the first quarter of 1988. Imports increased from principal supplying countries, including Canada (up 351 percent to 1.7 million long tons) and Venezuela (up 148 percent to 0.5 million long tons). These two countries accounted for 65 percent of U.S. iron ore imports during the first quarter of 1988.

Laszlo Boszormenyi  
252-1437

### Unwrought aluminum and waste and scrap

Because of tight worldwide supplies of primary aluminum and high aluminum prices, imports of unwrought aluminum and waste and scrap decreased by 8 percent during January-March 1988 to 383,479 short tons, whereas the value of these imports increased by 32 percent to \$603.0 million. Imports from Canada, the traditional source of U.S. imports, fell by 10 percent during the period to 287,988 short tons (\$445.8 million) and accounted for 75 percent of total imports. For the same reasons, U.S. exports of unwrought aluminum and waste and scrap fell by 10 percent during January-March 1988 to 144,719 short tons, whereas the value of these exports increased by 28 percent to \$207.1 million. Japanese purchases of U.S. unwrought aluminum and waste and scrap fell by 25 percent to 86,853 short tons (\$121.8 million).

Deborah A. McNay  
252-1425

### Aluminum, wrought, other than foil

Primarily because of tight aluminum supplies, high aluminum prices, and the dollar depreciation, U.S. imports of wrought aluminum other than foil increased by only 3 percent during January-March 1988 to 125,784 short tons, whereas the value of these imports rose by 22 percent to \$261.7 million. Imports from Canada rose by 30 percent during the period to 31,320 short tons (\$61.7 million), most of this is believed to represent related-party and item 806.30 transactions. Canada replaced Japan as the primary import source, as U.S. imports from Japan declined by 48 percent to 16,705 short tons (\$35.7 million). U.S. exports of wrought aluminum products rose by 25 percent to 88,548 short tons, and the value of these

exports increased by 46 percent to \$237.0 million. Exports to Canada, the primary export market, rose by 26 percent to 54,923 short tons (\$128.3 million).

Deborah A. McNay  
252-1425

#### Zinc metal and waste and scrap

As a result of rising zinc prices from January-March 1987 to the corresponding period of 1988, the total value of zinc metal and waste and scrap imports rose 15 percent to \$157 million and the quantity increased only 8 percent to 196,494 short tons. Canada provided most of the increase in imports, primarily in the form of slab zinc, which is used in the production of galvanized steel products for the automotive and construction industries.

Lorie Wagner  
252-1439

#### Nickel

Increased demand from stainless steel producers and a 65-percent increase in the price of nickel resulted in U.S. imports of nickel ore increasing 24 percent to 83.4 million pounds (\$269.1 million) in the first quarter of 1987 compared with those in the corresponding period of 1988. Imports from Canada, which made up 65 percent of total nickel imports, increased 43 percent to 54.6 million pounds (\$179.1 million) during the first quarter of 1988.

Susan Kollins  
252-1441

#### Precious metals

A decline in speculative activity in the U.S. market resulted in imports of precious metals falling 19 percent to 23.8 million troy ounces (\$723.2 million) in the first quarter of 1988 compared with such imports in 1987. Imports from Mexico, which composed 48 percent of all U.S. imports, declined 31 percent to 11.5 million troy ounces during the period.

The depreciation of the dollar relative to currencies in major export markets during January-March 1988 contributed to the 405-percent rise in the value of precious metal exports compared with those in the corresponding period of 1987. U.S. exports rose 66 percent to 13.3 million troy ounces (\$1.9 billion) in the first quarter of 1988. The majority of exports (58 percent) went to Taiwan, the United Kingdom, and France. The increase in the value of precious metal exports can be largely attributed to exports to Taiwan, which rose from \$0.6 million to \$1.1 billion between

January-March 1987 and January-March 1988. This increase is thought to be part of Taiwan's strategy to diversify their foreign-exchange holdings and reduce their trade surplus with the United States.

Susan Kollins  
252-1441

### Copper

The value of copper imports and exports nearly doubled in the first quarter of 1988 because of increased copper prices. The average copper price for January-March 1988 was \$1.15 per pound; whereas it was only 64 cents per pound in the corresponding period of 1987. This increase in price resulted in the value of copper imports increasing 60 percent to \$557 million and the quantity increasing only 9 percent to 243,091 short tons. Similarly, the value of exports increased 89 percent, from \$178 million in January-March 1987 to \$337 million in January-March 1988, while the quantity increased 28 percent to 182,465 short tons. The increase in the quantity of exports was absorbed principally by Canada and Korea.

Lorie Wagner  
252-1439

### Nonpowered handtools

Increased activity in the industrial and construction industries during the first quarter of 1988 was largely responsible for a 22-percent increase in U.S. imports of nonpowered handtools, from \$235 million in 1987 to \$287 million during the corresponding period of 1988. Most of this increase occurred in the interchangeable tool category (up 57 percent to \$106 million), which represented 37 percent of total nonpowered handtool imports the first quarter of 1988. The principal supplying countries for nonpowered handtools continued to be Japan and Taiwan, which accounted for 27 percent and 23 percent, respectively, of total hand tool imports.

The weakening U.S. dollar was largely responsible for a 27-percent increase in U.S. exports of nonpowered handtools, which rose by \$37 million to \$135 million during these periods. Interchangeable tools, which increased by \$12 million to \$75 million, registered the largest increase of all product categories. The principal export market was Canada, which accounted for 28 percent of total nonpowered handtool exports.

James Brandon  
252-1433

### Industrial fasteners

Sustained demand in building construction and increased consumer spending for appliances and other durable goods using industrial fasteners (bolts, nuts, and screws) resulted in imports increasing 7 percent to 352 million pounds, (\$245 million) during the first quarter of 1988, from 331

million pounds (\$195 million) during the corresponding quarter of 1987. The largest increase occurred in imported screws, which rose about 5 percent to 182 million pounds (\$128 million), from 175 million pounds (\$98 million) during these periods. On the basis of quantity, Taiwan was the principal supplying country (accounting for 34 percent of total industrial-fastener imports during the first quarter of 1988). Japan and Canada were the other major suppliers, representing 25 percent and 17 percent, respectively, of total imports.

James Brandon  
252-1433

#### Kaolin

A general increase in demand for kaolin by foreign paper producers, the primary market for U.S. exports, is believed responsible for a 41-percent (\$23 million) increase in U.S. exports in the first quarter of 1988. The average unit value of exports remained virtually unchanged during the quarter, while the quantity of exports increased by 41 percent to 580,000 short tons (\$80 million), compared with those in the corresponding period of 1987. The expansion of foreign sales was widespread, with larger quantities shipped to 9 of the 10 leading U.S. markets. Japan accounted for \$9 million of the \$23 million increase, as exports to Japan increased in volume by 54 percent to 176 short tons.

James J. Lukes  
252-1426

#### Ceramic floor and wall tiles

The value of imports increased by 25 percent (\$22 million) during the first quarter of 1988 because of higher import unit values and an increased volume of imports. The average unit value of imports increased by 14 percent during the first quarter, compared with that in the corresponding period of 1987. Higher unit values were recorded for 9 of the 10 leading U.S. suppliers during the period. A 10-percent increase in the quantity of imports to 137 million square feet (\$109 million) in the first quarter also contributed to the growth in value; greater utilization of tiles in new residential construction rather than greater construction activity is believed responsible for this growth. Quantity increases were not widespread, with Argentina, Italy, Korea, Mexico, and Thailand accounting for the bulk of the growth.

James J. Lukes  
252-1426

### Dimension stone and related articles 1/

Continued demand from developers and architects for dimension stone to enhance building projects and a 68-percent price increase per square foot of marble slab, resulted in U.S. imports of these products increasing by 26 percent, from \$97.8 million in the first quarter of 1987 to \$122.8 million in the corresponding quarter of 1988. Marble accounted for 52 percent of the value of dimension stone imports during 1988. Italy supplied 63 percent (\$40.5 million) of these imports and Spain provided 11 percent (7.1 million). Granite imports increased 22 percent to \$39.7 million in the first quarter of 1988, and accounted for 32 percent of the total value of dimension stone imports. The major supplier of granite was Italy, providing 64 percent (\$25.6 million), followed by Canada (10 percent) and Spain (8 percent).

Linda White  
252-1427

### Cut gemstones

Increased demand because of rising discretionary income and a 7-percent per carat price increase, resulted in imports of cut gemstones increasing 25 percent to \$1 billion in the first quarter of 1988 from \$830 million during the corresponding period of 1987. A 32-percent price increase of other cut gemstones also contributed to the higher import value. Diamonds accounted for 89 percent (\$924 million) of the value of cut gemstone imports with the bulk of demand for diamond imports in the smaller (not over one-half carat) cut sizes. The smaller cut diamonds represented 68 percent (\$626 million) of the total value of diamond imports. The diamond trading and cutting centers of Israel, Belgium, and India supplied the United States with 86 percent (\$797 million) of the total cut gemstone imports.

The export value of cut gemstones increased 40 percent to \$211 million because of a growing demand abroad for diamonds over one-half carat and a 35-percent price increase per carat. Cut diamonds accounted for 94 percent (\$198 million) of the total value of cut gemstones. Hong Kong, Japan, Belgium, Israel, and Switzerland accounted for 92 percent (\$194 million) of the total value of U.S. exports.

Linda White  
252-1427

---

1/ On July 28, 1987, antidumping and countervailing duty petitions were filed with the Commission and the U.S. Department of Commerce on behalf of the Ad Hoc Granite Trade Group, alleging that imports of certain finished granite from Italy and Spain were subsidized by the Governments of Italy and Spain and are being sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV) and that an industry in the United States is materially injured and threatened with material injury by reason of such imports. During its preliminary investigation, the Commission determined that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of alleged subsidized and LTFV imports from those countries. This is an ongoing investigation currently in the final phase at the International Trade Commission and the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 18.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products					
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	16,319	17,806	3,318	3,190	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	468,743	492,827	90,074	93,638	4
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	58	51	9	16	72
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,023	9,562	1,917	1,942	1
Concrete mixes and articles thereof					
Imports:					
Quantity (number)-----	1,970	8,614	850	2,994	252
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	49,998	49,690	9,940	13,985	41
Exports:					
Quantity (number)-----	168,570	233,043	21,401	59,292	177
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,354	27,006	3,875	5,696	47
Lime					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	200,709	177,903	39,609	44,976	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,237	10,579	2,491	2,503	0
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	16,413	12,607	2,740	3,869	41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,499	2,970	638	851	33
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	431,828	75,281	15,293	18,352	20
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,505	20,616	4,968	5,334	7
Sand					
Imports:					
Quantity (long tons)-----	262,533	534,645	30,332	197,562	551
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,686	3,590	453	1,713	278
Exports:					
Quantity (long tons)-----	1,799,634	1,692,071	308,595	237,005	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,200	31,786	6,105	7,740	27
Crushed stone					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,676	12,296	2,247	3,613	61
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,452	19,725	3,399	3,130	-8

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

Table 18.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Dimension stone and articles thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	386,528	450,532	97,820	122,829	26
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,147	28,281	6,619	8,415	27
Mica and mica products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,062	10,311	2,587	3,285	27
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,939	6,439	1,520	1,736	14
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	214,148	203,698	49,868	55,848	12
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	529,332	553,790	131,923	142,212	8
Asbestos and asbestos products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,206	34,132	9,448	8,426	-11
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,549	41,055	9,845	8,702	-12
Abrasives					
Imports:					
Quantity (long tons)-----	30,397	40,469	8,921	11,359	27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	120,755	133,111	28,901	39,866	38
Exports:					
Quantity (long tons)-----	21,932	28,343	6,290	7,514	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,277	40,894	8,798	10,905	24
Abrasive articles					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	173,233	192,896	47,129	51,030	8
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	73,086	89,885	20,535	24,774	21
Industrial diamonds					
Imports:					
Quantity (carats)-----	46,075,230	48,912,283	10,415,450	18,385,926	77
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	113,301	96,462	19,295	30,726	59
Exports:					
Quantity (carats)-----	48,508,111	56,004,289	11,490,597	21,937,304	91
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	94,297	100,873	22,006	35,892	63
Natural gemstones					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	464,942	454,083	124,033	132,853	7
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,411	21,982	6,515	5,277	-19

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cut gemstones and articles thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,430,502	3,370,757	830,344	1,039,924	25
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	556,760	705,797	150,635	211,008	40
Synthetic gemstones					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,659	34,315	7,839	7,341	-6
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,426	12,790	3,302	2,607	-21
Clays					
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	13	12	1	1	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,492	1,635	279	315	13
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1,744	2,205	448	633	41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	219,509	346,748	58,056	82,040	41
Clays, fuller's earth					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22	40	11	12	6
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	120	106	27	32	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,588	8,669	2,333	2,493	7
Clays, bentonite					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	2	4	1		-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	506	944	225	293	30
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	581	539	84	136	61
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,606	40,595	7,577	11,889	57
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	22	21	3	5	30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,432	6,770	1,010	2,039	102
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	493	475	128	141	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	109,300	116,953	28,464	34,462	21
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	467,467	483,485	88,805	116,114	31
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	215,278	232,891	52,389	68,962	32



Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Fluorspar					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	552:	585:	108:	168:	56
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,636:	43,911:	8,010:	12,641:	58
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	16:	2:			
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,801:	340:	78:	51:	-34
Ceramic products					
Refractory and heat-insulating products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	153,033:	180,470:	40,709:	50,442:	24
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	172,451:	214,566:	47,870:	57,567:	20
Ceramic construction articles					
Ceramic floor and wall tiles					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	505,757:	518,735:	123,957:	136,513:	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	315,499:	378,017:	86,810:	108,687:	25
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	5,939:	6,860:	1,403:	1,360:	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,471:	7,959:	1,904:	1,923:	1
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,903:	8,010:	1,734:	1,579:	-9
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,868:	7,261:	1,753:	1,698:	-3
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,393:	12,510:	2,936:	3,309:	13
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,214:	4,300:	1,041:	1,029:	-1
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery					
Pottery products, n.e.c.					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	540,220:	685,907:	132,937:	159,687:	20
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,100:	9,179:	1,507:	2,320:	54
Fine earthenware food utensils					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	50,333:	55,508:	15,639:	10,063:	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	323,434:	368,105:	74,985:	83,341:	11
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	520:	521:	113:	141:	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,443:	9,420:	2,243:	1,700:	-24

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Vitreous china food utensils					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	22,075	22,728	4,500	4,799	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	225,174	233,688	53,874	59,342	10
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,503	1,521	277	821	196
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,488	14,516	2,928	4,674	60
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.					
Ceramic electrical ware					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	83,804	106,228	24,947	28,819	16
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	98,431	133,199	28,925	39,267	36
Ceramic sanitary ware					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	71,798	67,041	14,751	16,751	14
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,612	19,357	4,561	7,114	56
Certain industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,062	31,092	6,453	9,431	46
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	55,180	53,419	12,122	14,488	20
Glass and glass products					
Flat glass and products thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	522,458	609,735	144,643	149,296	3
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	287,972	388,452	93,474	112,815	21
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	446,715	174,637	47,466	35,659	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	68,425	72,712	18,215	16,982	-7
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	205,002	301,690	61,081	80,434	32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	108,285	166,536	37,023	45,681	23
Tempered glass					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	66,633	57,664	15,267	14,965	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	132,101	143,779	37,399	36,932	-1
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	30,656	34,281	8,147	9,543	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	76,482	92,434	25,211	26,233	4

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Laminated glass					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	176,928	221,484	48,779	55,175	13
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	61,788	63,218	16,793	20,645	23
Mirrors of glass					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	90,245	112,704	27,230	25,072	-8
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,531	23,317	5,006	7,916	58
Glassware and other glass products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	921,889	1,001,215	227,254	255,709	13
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	407,039	434,381	102,697	123,783	21
Fiber glass					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,947	46,341	8,379	13,472	61
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	91,995	86,664	22,150	23,314	5
Glass containers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	135,943	133,629	31,887	35,693	12
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,497	27,596	6,028	7,257	20
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	652,188	704,294	161,758	171,595	6
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	146,474	159,744	38,871	44,966	16
Precious metals					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	169,656	101,765	29,217	23,773	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,844,201	3,449,082	942,418	723,190	-23
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	32,398	33,849	7,984	13,259	66
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,112,045	2,192,468	379,787	1,919,069	405
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	22,567	23,421	10,989	4,784	-56
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	883,392	781,941	220,869	176,702	-20
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	16,474	17,416	4,535	4,606	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	601,753	788,661	147,122	232,303	58

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Platinum group metals					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	3,738	3,184	848	799	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,250,879	1,147,357	306,949	259,361	-16
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	694	677	117	270	131
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	193,670	218,570	38,626	84,020	118
Gold bullion					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	13,800	2,423	826	383	-54
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,016,558	1,052,940	331,134	175,388	-47
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	3,172	2,288	400	3,449	761
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,207,782	1,034,186	163,073	1,550,721	851
Silver bullion					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	125,365	67,959	15,208	16,918	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	688,295	460,235	81,391	108,307	33
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	10,109	11,240	2,310	4,271	85
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	56,785	79,122	12,797	28,424	122
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys					
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	295	355	64	200	212
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	42,595	52,739	7,528	20,616	174
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	47	50	24	18	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,270	4,897	2,049	1,779	-13
Ferroalloys					
Ferrochromium					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	788,252	667,106	133,423	286,925	115
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	178,290	155,079	31,072	86,854	180
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	12,069	9,136	2,199	3,368	53
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,693	5,730	1,296	2,122	64
Ferromanganese					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,168,065	1,118,059	202,135	381,735	89
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	176,654	172,183	32,875	66,094	101
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	12,576	7,096	1,296	2,748	112
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,403	2,636	463	1,085	134

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986 (1)	1987 (2)	Jan-Mar 1987 (3)	Jan-Mar 1988 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4) (5)
<b>Ferrosilicon</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	451,481	458,327	105,739	124,450	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	101,284	108,847	24,345	36,266	49
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	22,673	30,131	7,395	7,457	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,354	11,781	2,978	2,967	0
<b>Iron and steel mill products, all grades</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	20,754	22,014	5,832	5,710	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,056,871	8,447,336	2,079,114	2,521,092	21
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	955	1,166	244	320	31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	745,170	929,824	222,327	274,304	23
<b>Copper ore and metal</b>					
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper:					
Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)----	128,638	104,685	19,180	35,766	86
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	75,063	108,179	18,364	46,977	156
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)----	513,646	467,751	113,406	130,361	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	477,204	472,003	99,943	179,302	79
<b>Copper, unwrought</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)----	604,587	554,936	144,669	144,981	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	758,273	798,171	188,920	317,530	68
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)----	34,670	34,272	11,660	26,942	131
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,032	55,467	12,944	48,306	273
<b>Copper, wrought</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)----	260,628	250,321	59,601	62,344	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	576,715	624,445	141,316	192,547	36
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)----	50,972	72,281	16,994	25,162	48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	209,711	296,093	65,567	109,898	68
<b>Bauxite and aluminum metals</b>					
<b>Bauxite</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	7,555	10,823	2,626	3,030	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	188,756	233,582	58,228	67,794	16
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	44	161	41	13	-69
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,451	8,246	1,677	1,880	12

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	1,668,658	1,583,197	415,023	383,479	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,825,274	2,055,112	456,044	603,040	32
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	613,243	715,718	161,493	144,719	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	610,559	824,689	162,438	207,124	28
Aluminum, wrought other than foil					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	509,552	465,594	121,937	125,784	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	930,408	856,787	214,438	261,664	22
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	207,456	290,641	70,958	88,548	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	490,602	710,893	162,501	237,007	46
Aluminum foil					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	30,150	32,126	9,490	8,835	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	96,240	113,629	27,384	30,315	11
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	30,076	61,249	10,908	12,443	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,717	59,916	10,423	17,503	68
Nickel ore and metal					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	259,661	288,352	67,522	83,416	24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	549,805	614,358	126,922	269,073	112
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	41,142	47,542	9,480	12,101	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	104,263	124,188	26,397	38,268	45
Tin ore and metal					
Imports:					
Quantity (long tons)-----	41	46	11	9	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	256,226	283,298	59,466	62,701	5
Exports:					
Quantity (long tons)-----	50	31	6	4	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	35,805	26,109	6,179	5,586	-10
Lead					
Lead ore and concentrate					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	6,810	1,891	440	212	-52
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,509	632	59	48	-18
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	12,713	13,451	2,422	10,370	328
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,363	5,921	1,254	5,098	306

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Lead metal and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	162,628	229,723	41,877	42,477	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	68,048	145,689	21,840	29,473	35
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	84,206	69,732	8,504	35,830	321
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33,518	32,342	5,287	15,068	185
Zinc					
Zinc ore and concentrate					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	91,930	61,140	6,931	5,693	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,000	15,806	1,671	1,755	5
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	9,594	25,265	8,909	9,629	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,328	12,387	3,148	4,680	49
Zinc metal and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	757,665	798,296	181,448	196,494	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	514,706	608,688	136,743	157,050	15
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	77,539	103,502	21,125	31,808	51
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	40,570	62,382	13,670	19,520	43
Miscellaneous base metals and ores					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,089,647	1,149,992	240,497	306,292	27
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,078,131	1,250,763	257,167	286,561	11
Ores of cerium and thorium					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)----	1				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,105	627	172	105	-39
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)----	1,282	1,285	466	4	-99
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	326	427	130	59	-54
Chrome ore and metal					
Chrome ore					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained)-----	437	482	137	186	36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,809	23,775	6,582	11,650	77
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained)-----	82	1			
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,127	706	124	138	11

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4	3	1	1	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,647	24,096	6,517	7,760	19
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,971	4,669	832	1,500	80
Cobalt ore and metal					
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	11,663	18,612	10,470	3,076	-71
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	83,250	122,791	68,748	22,069	-68
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,191	806	162	242	49
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,930	7,006	2,341	1,716	-27
Columbium ore and metal					
Columbium ore					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,331	4,809	1,269	745	-41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,473	7,894	2,226	1,739	-22
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	12	48		4	972
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	174	689	7	86	1,121
Iron ore					
Imports:					
Quantity (long tons)-----	16,748	16,601	2,327	3,352	44
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	469,027	410,632	50,316	91,168	81
Exports:					
Quantity (long tons)-----	4,481	5,013	92	334	261
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	204,795	198,277	3,252	12,693	290
Magnesium metal					
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	7,002	9,754	2,591	3,898	50
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,015	24,848	6,644	9,408	42
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	41,756	45,619	11,903	13,072	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	108,885	114,506	30,308	32,500	7



Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Magnesium, wrought					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)----	1,818:	1,554:	379:	438:	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,640:	4,074:	995:	1,142:	15
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)----	2,036:	2,838:	488:	854:	75
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,492:	16,151:	3,628:	4,235:	17
Manganese ore and metal					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)--	916,866:	665,199:	33,290:	162,414:	388
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,654:	15,210:	679:	4,655:	585
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)--	40,308:	62,154:	15,764:	13,341:	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,366:	4,256:	1,028:	1,048:	2
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	19,705:	18,098:	4,081:	4,999:	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,962:	9,713:	2,187:	2,908:	33
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,562:	12,083:	2,645:	4,628:	75
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,913:	9,795:	2,253:	3,582:	59
Mercury ore and metal					
Imports:					
Quantity (flasks of 76 pounds each)-----	20,185:	18,449:	7,035:	511:	-93
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,176:	3,860:	1,061:	145:	-86
Molybdenum ore and metal					
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)--	3,526:	10,858:	2,827:	891:	-68
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,340:	18,606:	5,427:	1,397:	-74
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)--	49,152:	40,514:	11,511:	11,914:	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	136,006:	98,380:	28,925:	27,508:	-5
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)--	719:	819:	330:	247:	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,380:	4,853:	1,302:	1,876:	44
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)--	1,854:	2,657:	232:	1,012:	336
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,931:	12,370:	2,157:	3,568:	65

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Molybdenum wrought					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	102	158	18	26	40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,701	2,801	406	776	91
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	979	855	214	285	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,790	17,209	4,632	4,936	7
Rhenium metal					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5	7		3	471
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,616	2,044	155	1,554	901
Silicon metal					
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	80,194	71,967	14,693	25,296	72
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	39,887	35,441	7,175	13,110	83
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,767	18,325	2,646	4,859	84
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	65,167	106,219	20,262	30,118	49
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,508	1,880	645	397	-38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,306	38,859	7,958	9,043	14
Tantalum ore and metal					
Tantalum ore					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,260	871	203	405	100
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,915	6,774	1,365	3,260	139
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		15			139
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		217			0
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	522	245	51	171	233
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,843	8,198	1,572	5,825	271
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	519	557	65	121	87
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,318	21,564	5,037	5,488	9
Tantalum, wrought					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		2			
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6	213	11	9	-14
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	73	89	22	30	40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,391	12,610	2,994	4,280	43

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Titanium ore and metal					
Titanium ore and slag					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1,003	1,020	193	269	39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	133,800	167,834	29,275	39,203	34
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	5	4		1	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,414	1,395	310	371	20
Titanium sponge					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	3,252	2,036	385	886	130
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,583	6,321	920	3,022	228
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	461	745	50	20	-60
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	4,962	5,039	1,081	2,139	98
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,674	7,690	1,413	3,720	163
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	16	9	2	2	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	59,791	57,210	14,002	10,551	-25
Titanium, wrought					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,840	15,741	2,684	3,696	38
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1	1			106
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,412	40,518	9,111	17,426	91
Tungsten ore and metal					
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)---	12,258	17,782	2,822	7,801	176
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,258	23,977	2,315	9,434	307
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)---	76	3			
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	241	30			
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)---	161	119	16	24	54
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,823	1,328	157	279	78
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)---	3,814	3,107	638	677	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,432	15,834	3,030	4,286	41

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tungsten, wrought					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	143	131	18	26	44
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,719	4,556	868	1,104	27
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	440	458	90	147	63
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,952	25,370	6,104	7,182	18
Metallic containers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	190,215	216,510	50,830	64,881	28
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	215,403	229,672	55,477	73,151	32
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	838,712,839	840,920,198	212,194,057	212,341,866	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	523,250	578,804	143,473	164,189	14
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	97,900,330	110,755,676	26,288,186	38,691,986	47
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	85,920	89,982	22,531	24,586	9
Wire strand and rope					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	667,840,732	661,810,277	170,333,540	168,033,405	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	417,799	475,033	119,449	135,156	13
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	30,840,268	31,529,350	7,108,893	8,697,898	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	40,937	49,557	11,090	13,847	25
Fencing					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	29,462,151	34,033,276	9,070,546	8,195,020	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,283	11,524	2,869	2,990	4
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	1,391,562	1,605,856	351,170	220,413	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,669	2,843	701	458	-35
Wire cloth					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	23,523,115	15,217,181	4,601,486	3,965,765	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	53,451	48,972	11,008	15,045	37
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	45,170,070	63,397,313	13,363,573	27,458,802	105
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,394	18,018	4,836	6,881	42
Welded wire mesh					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	92,274,594	104,637,868	22,153,913	23,956,207	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,067	30,827	7,037	7,103	1
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	5,253,492	6,712,824	2,311,386	1,356,773	-41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,441	6,584	1,538	1,453	-6

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,603,215	1,894,161	443,848	540,619	22
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	545,879	647,547	153,520	191,082	24
Fasteners					
Bolts, nuts, and screws					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	1253,987,813	1363,591,515	330,564,554	352,185,226	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	719,191	837,414	194,546	244,767	26
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	103,257,536	131,872,809	33,050,694	49,751,799	51
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	147,171	162,118	38,668	49,983	29
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,431,173	1,648,459	368,556	442,452	20
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	668,436	760,186	173,874	211,844	22
Handtools					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	867,776	1,051,440	234,662	286,791	22
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	533,363	607,002	134,970	171,779	27
Table flatware					
Table flatware, precious metals					
Imports:					
Quantity (pieces)-----	8,483,902	8,158,796	1,879,011	1,793,228	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,042	13,181	2,658	3,381	27
Exports:					
Quantity (pieces)-----	36,581	89,516	5,912	4,245	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	653	1,039	185	165	-11
Table flatware, stainless steel					
Imports:					
Quantity (pieces)-----	658,594,845	592,239,282	161,618,134	155,736,954	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	107,242	105,105	27,183	30,648	13
Exports:					
Quantity (pieces)-----	1,335,212	2,764,791	875,550	610,013	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,652	2,735	560	764	37
Scissors and shears					
Imports:					
Quantity (number)-----	75,838,198	75,411,594	20,036,692	15,217,779	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,288	45,439	10,708	10,276	-4
Exports:					
Quantity (number)-----	234,103	226,623	54,429	43,105	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	664	704	129	154	20

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Miscellaneous metal products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,007,442	4,516,677	1,010,493	1,177,311	17
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,472,229	1,757,848	413,045	492,957	19
Chain of base metals					
Power transmission chain of iron and steel					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	71,041,807	70,063,993	15,154,805	19,464,698	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	97,424	102,869	21,884	31,078	42
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	6,875,555	7,529,641	1,759,295	2,128,223	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,956	22,623	5,285	6,680	26
Anchor chain of iron or steel					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	11,836,770	9,564,346	3,524,240	2,680,373	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,799	5,052	1,869	1,148	-39
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	1,344,503	1,498,063	328,284	241,987	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,070	2,360	653	481	-26
Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron or steel; chain of base metals other than iron or steel					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	60,277,633	56,472,684	14,409,570	15,537,002	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	48,972	51,742	12,026	15,524	29
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	13,302,326	18,336,912	3,628,631	6,406,369	77
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,655	16,994	3,581	6,084	70
Structures of base metal					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	443,141	319,258	81,819	84,524	3
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	241,185	278,176	56,211	64,370	15

Table 19.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1/ 1988

Commodity area	Imports					Exports			
Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products									
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker-----						06	(08)		
Concrete mixes and articles thereof-----	03	06	(08)			03	06	(08)	
Lime-----						06			
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof-----									
Sand-----	03	06	(08)	09	10	08			
Crushed stone-----	03	09							
Dimension stone and articles thereof-----	08								
Mica and mica products-----									
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel-----									
Asbestos and asbestos products-----									
Abrasives-----									
Abrasive articles-----									
Industrial diamonds-----	03	06				03	06		
Natural gemstones-----	09					10			
Cut gemstones and articles thereof-----						03			
Synthetic gemstones-----									
Clays									
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay----						03	06		
Clays, fuller's earth-----	06	(08)	09						
Clays, bentonite-----	08					03	06		
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays-----	03	06	08	09		10			
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.-----	03	06				(06)			
Fluorspar-----									
Ceramic products									
Refractory and heat-insulating products-----									
Ceramic construction articles									
Ceramic floor and wall tiles-----									
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles-----									
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.-----									
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery									
Pottery products, n.e.c.-----						03			
Fine earthenware food utensils-----	(06)	08				(08)	09	10	
Vitreous china food utensils-----						03	06	(08)	10
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.									
Ceramic electrical ware-----						03			
Ceramic sanitary ware-----									
Certain industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.-----	03								
Glass and glass products									
Flat glass and products thereof-----									
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass)-----						06			
Tempered glass-----									
Laminated glass-----									

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

Table 19.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1988

Commodity area	Imports		Exports				
Mirrors of glass-----			03	09			
Glassware and other glass products-----							
Fiber glass-----	03						
Glass containers-----			09				
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.-----							
Precious metals-----			03	06	08	09	10
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap-----	(06)	08	03	08	09		
Platinum group metals-----			03	06			
Gold bullion-----	(03)	(06)	09				
Silver bullion-----			03	06	09	10	
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys-----							
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen-----	03	06	09				
Ferroalloys-----							
Ferrochromium-----	03	06	08				
Ferromanganese-----	03	06					
Ferrosilicon-----	03		09				
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----			06				
Copper ore and metal-----							
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper-----							
Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste and scrap-----	03	06	08				
Copper, unwrought-----	03	08					
Copper, wrought-----	08		03	06	08	09	
Bauxite and aluminum metals-----							
Bauxite-----			(06)	08	09		
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap-----	08		08				
Aluminum, wrought other than foil-----			03				
Aluminum foil-----			03	08			
Nickel ore and metal-----	03	08	03				
Tin ore and metal-----			(06)	08			
Lead-----							
Lead ore and concentrate-----	(06)	08	03	06	09		
Lead metal and waste and scrap-----	08		03	06	(08)		
Zinc-----							
Zinc ore and concentrate-----	09		03	08	09		
Zinc metal and waste and scrap-----			03	06			
Miscellaneous base metals and ores-----							
Ores of cerium and thorium-----	(06)	09	(03)	(06)	08		
Chrome ore and metal-----							
Chrome ore-----	03	06	08				
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap-----			06	(08)	09		
Cobalt ore and metal-----			03	06	(08)	09	
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap-----	(03)	(06)	09				
Columbium ore and metal-----			06	(08)	09		
Columbium ore-----	(06)	08					
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste-----							



Table 19.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1988

Commodity area	Imports				Exports			
and scrap-----	03	06	09	10				
Iron ore-----	03	06	09		03	06		
Magnesium metal								
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap----	03	06	09					
Magnesium, wrought-----					06	(08)	10	
Manganese ore and metal								
Manganese ore-----	03	06	08	09	09			
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap----					03	06	09	10
Mercury ore and metal								
Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap-----	(03)	(06)	08	09				
Molybdenum ore and metal								
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials-----	(03)	(06)	09					
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap----	03	08			03	06	(08)	09 10
Molybdenum wrought-----	03	06	08		06			
Rhenium metal-----	03	06	08	09				
Silicon metal								
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	03	06	09		03	06		
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon----	(06)	08						
Tantalum ore and metal								
Tantalum ore-----	03	06	09	10				
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap----	03	06	09	10	06	(08)		
Tantalum, wrought-----	(06)	08	09	10	03	06		
Titanium ore and metal								
Titanium ore and slag-----	06				09			
Titanium sponge-----	03	06	08		(03)	(06)	08	09
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap-----	03	06	08	09				
Titanium, wrought-----					03	06	09	
Tungsten ore and metal								
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials----	03	06	08	09				
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	03	06			03	08		
Tungsten, unwrought-----	06				06			
Tungsten, wrought-----								
Metallic containers					06			
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing--								
Wire strand and rope-----					(06)			
Fencing-----					03	06	(08)	
Wire cloth-----	08				(06)	08		
Welded wire mesh-----								
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware--								
Fasteners-----					06			
Bolts, nuts, and screws-----								
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons-----								
Handtools-----								
Table flatware-----								
Table flatware, precious metals-----	08				(06)	08	09	
Table flatware, stainless steel-----					08	09		
Scissors and shears-----								

Table 19.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1988

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Miscellaneous metal products-----		
Chain of base metals		
Power transmission chain of iron and steel---	03	
Anchor chain of iron or steel-----	09	
Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron		
or steel; chain of base metals other than		
iron or steel-----		03 06
Structures of base metal-----		

Machinery and Equipment 1/

In the first quarter of 1988, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit in machinery and equipment decreased to \$14.0 billion from a deficit of \$15.6 billion in the first quarter of 1987 (table 20, fig. 8). U.S. imports of these products were valued at \$46.0 billion, increasing by 14 percent over those in the corresponding period of 1987. Principal sources of imports were Japan, Canada, and the EC, which combined, accounted for 74 percent of total imports. Japan was the leading supplier with shipments valued at \$16.2 billion, representing 35 percent of imports from all sources. U.S. exports of machinery and equipment rose sharply, increasing by 30 percent to \$32.0 billion. Principal export markets were Canada, the EC, Japan, and Mexico; OPEC countries were also important markets for these products. Significant increases in imports and exports occurred in semiconductors; motors and generators and motor-vehicle parts; passenger automobiles; office machines; and telephone and telegraph apparatus.

The major U.S. trading partners in machinery and equipment in the first quarter of 1987 were Japan, the EC, and Canada. The trade deficit with Japan rose modestly increasing by 7 percent to \$13.7 billion and accounting for 98 percent of the deficit. The deficit with Canada fell by 54 percent to \$417 million and the deficit of \$2.0 billion with the EC decreased by 65 percent to \$0.7 billion. Deficits with Korea and Taiwan continued to increase; with Korea, it rose by 67 percent to \$1.4 billion and with Taiwan it rose by 7 percent to slightly less than \$1.4 billion.

Internal combustion engines, piston-type

U.S. imports of internal combustion engines, piston-type and parts increased by 14 percent in the first quarter of 1988, rising to \$1.5 billion. This was largely the result of an increase in the value of shipments of compression-ignition engines from Japan, Brazil, and West Germany. Imports from these countries were valued at \$692 million, accounting for 57 percent of total imports. Imports of internal combustion engines, piston-type, other than compression-ignition engines, increased by 5 percent, reaching \$770 million. Imports of parts of internal combustion engines, other than compression-ignition type, rose by 11 percent, increasing to \$439 million.

U.S. exports of internal combustion engines, piston-type, rose significantly during the first quarter of 1988, increasing by 20 percent to \$1.3 billion. The increase was related to strong demand by Canada, Mexico, and Belgium for these products. Together these countries accounted for 62 percent of total U.S. export shipments of these engines during the period.

Peder Andersen  
252-1388

---

1/ Included here are products classified in pts. 4, 5, and 6 of schedule 6 (metals and metal products) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated.

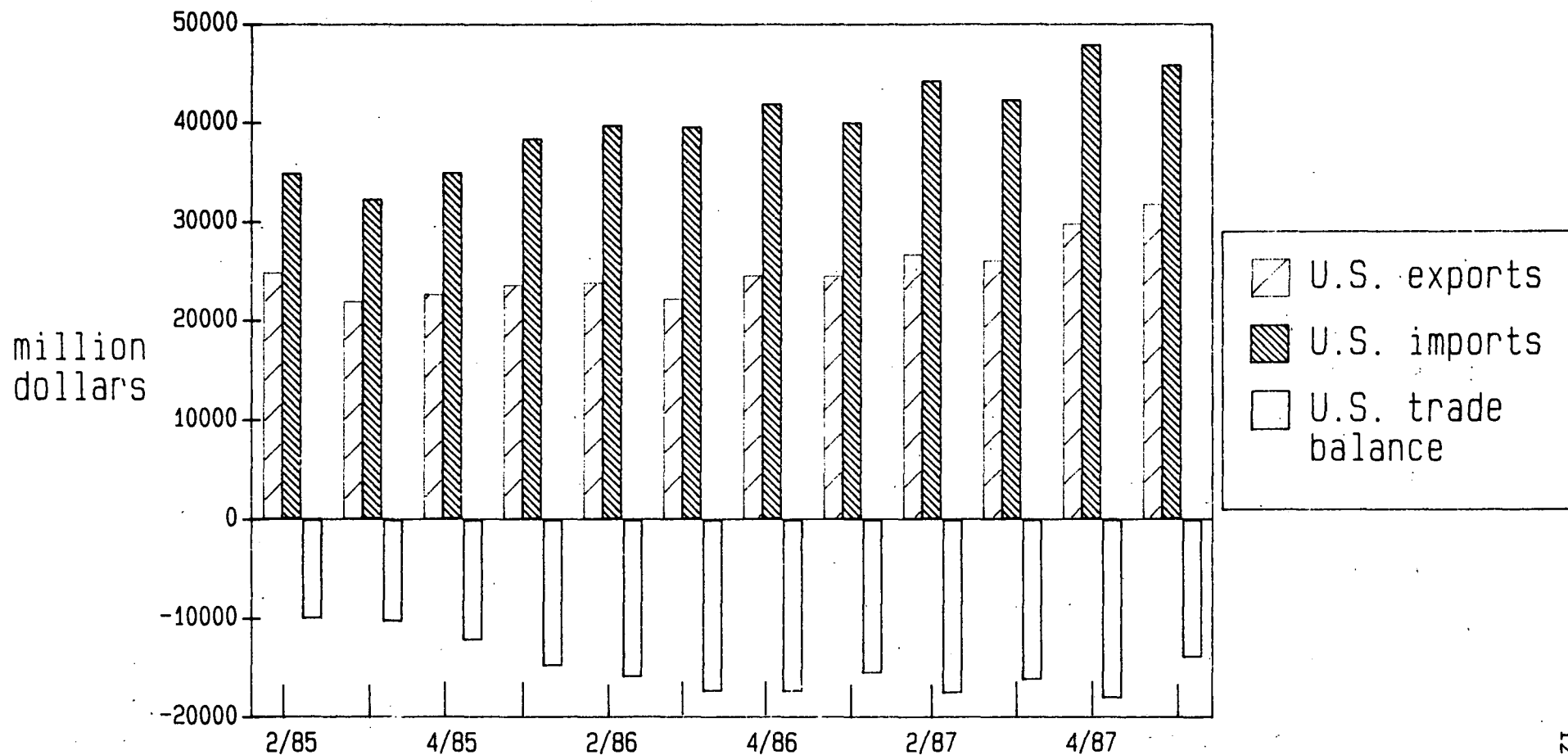
Table 20

Machinery and equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988 1/

(In thousands of dollars)			
Item	1987	January-March 1987	January-March 1988
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	29,059,158	6,915,472	8,538,719
Japan	6,786,507	1,310,180	2,425,697
EC	25,634,576	6,250,673	8,300,413
Brazil	2,105,504	300,185	603,886
Hong Kong	1,415,735	341,634	347,675
India	714,043	179,542	164,672
Korea	2,474,343	516,603	678,675
Mexico	6,792,676	1,581,129	2,076,856
Taiwan	2,310,870	433,314	747,068
OPEC	4,585,906	1,043,515	1,513,214
NMEs	1,675,796	485,183	335,240
China	1,452,266	437,932	280,846
All other	23,998,997	5,230,498	6,231,392
Total	107,554,112	24,587,928	31,963,507
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	30,528,469	7,816,262	8,956,183
Japan	66,153,116	15,045,326	16,169,627
EC	35,494,269	8,261,197	9,002,563
Brazil	1,913,136	359,542	565,218
Hong Kong	2,501,883	541,184	602,372
India	41,833	9,781	12,951
Korea	6,995,472	1,341,233	2,059,565
Mexico	8,319,532	1,742,699	2,380,373
Taiwan	8,122,382	1,754,699	2,159,735
OPEC	46,688	8,807	13,057
NMEs	613,208	97,700	207,815
China	468,371	71,251	162,636
All other	14,249,137	3,171,564	3,820,679
Total	174,979,126	40,149,995	45,950,137
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-1,469,311	-900,789	-417,465
Japan	-59,366,609	-13,735,146	-13,743,930
EC	-9,859,693	-2,010,524	-702,149
Brazil	192,368	-59,357	38,668
Hong Kong	-1,086,148	-199,550	-254,698
India	672,210	169,760	151,721
Korea	-4,521,129	-824,630	-1,380,890
Mexico	-1,526,856	-161,570	-303,517
Taiwan	-5,811,512	-1,321,385	-1,412,667
OPEC	4,539,218	1,034,708	1,500,158
NMEs	1,062,588	387,483	127,425
China	983,894	366,681	118,210
All other	9,749,861	2,058,934	2,410,714
Total	-67,425,013	-15,562,066	-13,986,631

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

Figure 8.--Machinery and equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1985 through the 1st quarter of 1988



### Internal combustion engines, non-piston types

U.S. imports of internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts increased by 2 percent in the first quarter of 1988, rising to \$790 million. These types of engines are used in aircraft and accounted for 96 percent of total imports, up from 95 percent during the corresponding period of 1987. During the first quarter of 1988, imports of non-piston type aircraft engines fell by 17 percent to \$320 million. The bulk of the decline was attributed to imports from the United Kingdom, which decreased 50 percent, from \$188 million to \$94 million. In contrast, imports from France rose, increasing by 30 percent to \$167 million. Imports of parts of aircraft engines, which accounted for 55 percent of the value of imports of all internal combustion engines, non-piston type (and parts), rose by 24 percent to \$437. Canada was the major supplier of these parts, with Canadian shipments increasing by 86 percent, from \$57 million to \$107 million.

In contrast to the small increase in imports, U.S. exports of internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts rose significantly during the period, increasing by 36 percent to \$1.5 billion. Principal export markets during the first quarter of 1988 included France, the United Kingdom, Japan, and Canada, which together accounted for 48 percent of total U.S. export shipments. With the significant rise in exports, the U.S. trade surplus in these products increased from \$343 million in the first quarter of 1987 to \$704 million in the first quarter of 1988, or by 105 percent.

Peder Andersen  
252-1388

### Pumps for liquids

U.S. imports of pumps (and parts) for liquids increased by 32 percent to \$262 million in the first quarter of 1988, up from \$199 million during the first quarter of 1987. Principal foreign suppliers during the period were West Germany, Japan, and the United Kingdom, together accounting for 55 percent of total imports of these products. Stock pumps imported from West Germany during the first quarter of 1988 consisted primarily of those for use in measuring and dispensing machines, motor-vehicle engines, and those for the paper and pulp industries. Imports from Japan consisted largely of fuel-injection pumps for compression-ignition engines, and hydraulic, reciprocating, and centrifugal pumps and parts for industrial applications. U.S. industry sources indicate that continued economic growth, coupled with increased automobile production by Japanese manufacturers in the United States, were the major factors leading to the surge of these imports during the first quarter of 1988.

U.S. exports of pumps (and parts) for liquids were valued at \$260 million during the first quarter of 1988, representing a 27-percent increase over those in the corresponding period of 1987. The largest share of the increase occurred in exports to Canada, which is the principal foreign market for these products. Such exports to Canada were valued at \$84 million, representing an increase of 22 percent. Industry sources

indicate that an estimated 85 percent of U.S. exports of pumps for liquids to Canada consisted of intercompany transfers by U.S. corporations. Other less significant foreign markets included the United Kingdom, Mexico, and Saudi Arabia, which together accounted for 17 percent of total exports of pumps for liquids (and parts) during the period.

Ruben E. Mata  
252-1403

#### Air-conditioning machines and parts

U.S. imports of air-conditioning machines and parts increased from \$163 million during the first quarter of 1987, to \$232 million during the corresponding period of 1988. The continued increase in U.S. residential, commercial, and industrial building construction, coupled with a robust replacement equipment market, resulted in a 42-percent rise. Imports of window air-conditioners and unitary air-conditioning equipment were valued at \$212 million, representing 92 percent of the total imports during the period. Japan continued to be the largest supplier, accounting for \$65 million, or 28 percent of the total imports of these products. Other less significant foreign suppliers included Mexico, Korea, and Singapore, which together accounted for 40 percent of total U.S. imports.

U.S. exports of air-conditioning machines and parts increased by 22 percent during the first quarter of 1988, rising to \$259 million. The principal markets for these products were Canada and Saudi Arabia, together accounting for 52 percent of the total. Unitary air-conditioning equipment and parts were the leading export products, accounting for 81 percent of the total. A more competitive U.S. dollar was largely responsible for the surge in exports of air-conditioning machines and parts.

Ruben E. Mata  
252-1403

#### Earth-moving and mining machinery

U.S. imports of earth-moving and mining machinery were valued at \$637 million in the first quarter of 1988, representing an increase of 30 percent over those in the first quarter of 1987. These articles include mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and leveling and boring machinery for use in the construction and mining industries. Japan continued to be the largest supplier of these products, accounting for \$222 million, or 35 percent of the total imports, during the first quarter of 1988, and representing an increase of 28 percent over those during the first quarter of 1987. Other principal suppliers included West Germany, the United Kingdom, and Canada.

U.S. exports of earth-moving and mining machinery increased by 33 percent, from \$733 million during the first quarter of 1987, to \$976 million during the corresponding period of 1988. The largest U.S. export market was Canada, whose share of total exports amounted to 17 percent (\$169 million) in the first quarter of 1988, compared with 15

percent (\$113 million) in the first quarter of 1987; other principal export markets included Venezuela, Singapore, and the United Kingdom. Because exports of these products expanded more rapidly than imports, the U.S. trade surplus increased significantly during the period, rising by 40 percent to \$339 million.

Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines.--U.S. imports of backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines increased by 29 percent, from \$125 million in the first quarter of 1987 to \$161 million in the first quarter of 1988. Japan remained the principal supplier of these products, accounting for 63 percent of the total imports, or \$101 million. U.S. exports of backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines increased during the period from \$35 million to \$43 million, or by 24 percent. Canada continued to be the largest export market and received 74 percent of U.S. shipments in the first quarter of 1988, amounting to \$32 million. The U.S. trade deficit in these products increased from \$90 million during the first quarter of 1987 to \$118 million during the corresponding period of 1988.

Lena V. Shapiro  
252-1408

#### Metalworking machine tools

U.S. imports of metalworking machine tools and parts rose by 9 percent in the first quarter of 1988, increasing to \$615 million, compared with imports of \$564 million in the corresponding period of 1987. Imports from Japan rose from \$266 million to \$314 million, accounting for 51 percent of total imports and reflecting increased shipments of machining centers, presses, and forging machines. Imports from other leading suppliers including West Germany, Taiwan, the United Kingdom, and Switzerland remained at the same levels as those in the corresponding period of 1987. The increase in imports of these types of machine tools coincided with increasing domestic shipments, as U.S. manufacturers of end products made large investments in new production machinery, especially U.S. automobile producers which are retooling for the production of a new generation of engines and transmissions. During the past two years, the demand for machine tools has also been strong in the aerospace and defense industries.

U.S. exports of metalworking machine tools rose by 16 percent in the first quarter of 1988, reaching \$265 million, compared with exports valued at \$229 million in the corresponding period of 1987. Increases in exports of miscellaneous metal-cutting machine tools and parts were partially offset by declines in exports of miscellaneous metal-forming and gear-making machine tools. Export gains were made in shipments to Canada (19 percent of total exports in the first quarter of 1988), the United Kingdom (9 percent), Japan (9 percent), and Venezuela (4 percent). U.S. exports to Mexico, the second largest market for U.S. equipment, rose marginally in the first quarter of 1988, reaching \$27 million. Overall, the increase in



U.S exports is attributable to U.S. manufacturers being able to offer competitive prices as a result of a lower U.S. dollar relative to the currencies of major U.S. trading partners.

Dennis Fravel  
252-1404

### Office machines

The U.S. trade surplus in office machines increased marginally in the first quarter of 1988, rising by 11 percent to \$240 million compared with that in the corresponding period of 1987. Imports rose significantly from \$4.1 billion to \$5.6 billion, or by 37 percent. The principal sources of these imports were Japan (47 percent), Singapore (12 percent), Taiwan (11 percent), and Canada (7 percent). These import market shares were largely unchanged from those of the first quarter of 1987. U.S. exports of office machines also showed a significant increase, rising by 36 percent to \$5.6 billion. The principal foreign markets for U.S. exports during the first quarter of 1988 were Canada (15 percent), the United Kingdom (14 percent), West Germany (10 percent), and Japan (10 percent). Except for Japan, these export market shares were also not changed from those of the first quarter of 1987. The United States continued to have a large trade deficit with Japan in office machines, amounting to almost \$2.0 billion. Japan's exports of office machines to the United States were more than 4 1/2 times as large as those of the United States to Japan.

Miscellaneous office machines, including parts and automated data processing (ADP) machines were the major items of trade in the first quarter of 1988. Miscellaneous office machines accounted for 57 percent of imports of all office machines and 77 percent of all exports. ADP machines accounted for 38 percent of imports and 22 percent of exports. The United States enjoyed a trade surplus of \$1.6 billion in miscellaneous office machines, but suffered a trade deficit of \$823 million in ADP machines.

Automated data processing machines.--U.S. imports of ADP machines increased by 39 percent, from \$1.5 billion in the first quarter of 1987 to \$2.0 billion in the first quarter of 1988. The principal sources of these imports were Japan (48 percent) and Taiwan (15 percent). U.S. exports of ADP machines increased by 32 percent, from \$951 million in the first quarter of 1987 to \$1.2 billion in the first quarter of 1988. The principal foreign markets for U.S. exports of ADP machines were the United Kingdom (15 percent), Japan (14 percent), and Canada (12 percent). The U.S. trade deficit in ADP machines grew by 53 percent, from \$534 million in the first quarter of 1987, to \$823 million in the first quarter of 1988. During the quarter, Japan's exports to the United States were almost six times as large as those from the United States to Japan.

William Fletcher  
252-1407

Copying machines.--U.S. imports of copying machines increased to \$343 million in the first quarter of 1988, from \$289 million in the corresponding period of 1987, representing an increase of 19 percent. Japan was the principal source of copying machines, accounting for 85 percent of total imports.

U.S. exports of copying machines rose from \$45 million in the first quarter of 1987 to \$48 million in the corresponding period of 1988, or by 6 percent. This rise in exports was a result of increased shipments to a number of different markets; exports to the two leading markets, the Netherlands and Canada, declined slightly during the period. The U.S. trade deficit in copying machines increased by 21 percent to \$295 million in the first quarter of 1988.

William Fletcher and Scott Baker  
252-1234 and 252-1386

Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber

U.S. imports of molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber (and parts) increased by 32 percent, from \$160 million in the first quarter of 1987 to \$212 million in the first quarter of 1988. Much of this increase was attributed to a 31-percent rise in imports of injection-molding machines. Japan, the principal source of these injection-molding machines, increased its shipments to the United States by 48 percent and accounted for 35 percent of total U.S. imports. The society representing the U.S. plastics industry filed a section 232 petition with the U.S. Department of Commerce in January of 1988, alleging that despite the rise in the value of the Japanese yen against the U.S. dollar, Japanese producers of these machines have not raised their prices accordingly, and in some cases, have lowered their prices.

U.S. exports of molding and forming machines increased by 25 percent, from \$78 million in the first quarter of 1987 to \$98 million in the corresponding period of 1988. Canada was the major foreign market for U.S. exports of these machines. The U.S. trade deficit in these products increased from \$79 million in the first quarter of 1987 to \$98 million in the first quarter of 1988.

William Greene  
252-1405

Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices

U.S. imports of taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices totaled \$347 million during the first quarter of 1988 compared with \$263 million during the corresponding period of 1987. Japan, West Germany, Taiwan, and Canada were the principal suppliers of these products, accounting for 63 percent of the total imports. The rapid growth in imports can be attributed to an improving U.S. economy and to a large number of U.S. producers that are assembling valves from imported parts, rather than manufacturing the entire product in the United States. Miscellaneous valves and parts including control, self-regulating, and plumbing valves

valves and parts including control, self-regulating, and plumbing valves were valued at \$253 million, representing 73 percent of the total imports during the period.

U.S. exports of taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices increased to \$211 million in the first quarter of 1988, rising by 28 percent over those in the corresponding period of 1987. Canada, Mexico, and Japan were the principal foreign markets, accounting for 58 percent of the total. Miscellaneous valves and parts including control, self-regulating, and plumbing valves were valued at \$175 million, representing 83 percent of total exports during this period. Favorable exchange rates, coupled with increased demand for water and sewage construction systems in Japan and Mexico, aided exports of taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices during the first quarter of 1988.

Ruben E. Mata  
252-1403

#### Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment

U.S. imports of motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment increased by 40 percent during the first quarter of 1988 to \$831 million, rising from the \$592 million entered during the corresponding quarter of 1987. Miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers accounted for 56 percent of total imports during the period. This equipment consists principally of power supplies for various electrical and electronic equipment and rectifiers and rectifying apparatus, coils and inductors, and other miscellaneous unenumerated electrical apparatus. Motors, principally those rated at less than 1 horsepower (fractional horsepower), accounted for an additional 25 percent of imports. Fractional horsepower motors are commonly used in such consumer and commercial products as lawn-care equipment, fans, blenders, and toys. Japan accounted for 23 percent of total imports and Mexico supplied an additional 18 percent. The largest single country increases during the period were recorded by the United Kingdom and Taiwan; imports from these countries rose by 98 percent to \$33 million and by 50 percent to \$78 million, respectively.

John Cutchin  
252-1396

#### Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts

U.S. imports of these articles declined by 16 percent in the first quarter of 1988, decreasing to \$166 million compared with the first quarter of 1987. A large share of the decline was attributed to the reduction in shipments of microwave ovens from Pacific Basin countries including Japan, Korea, and Singapore. Microwave ovens accounted for nearly 70 percent of imports of all electric cooking stoves and ranges during the period.

Despite the decline in shipments from Japan and Korea, these countries remained the principal suppliers of electric cooking stoves and ranges,

together accounting for 83 percent of total imports. Japan with imports valued at \$65 million during the period was replaced as the largest supplier by Korea with imports valued at \$74 million.

According to industry sources, the decline in imports of these products is likely related to two factors. First, Japanese producers are shifting production away from Japan to manufacturing plants in the United States and to developing nations outside of the Pacific Basin. By moving manufacturing operations of microwave ovens to other countries, Japanese producers can take advantage of the Generalized System of Preferences extended to developing countries by the United States. Second, currency demand for microwave ovens in the United States has moderated to meet primarily replacement needs because many households are currently equipped with microwave ovens.

Georgia Jackson  
252-0891

#### Telephone and telegraph apparatus

U.S. imports of telephone and telegraph apparatus increased by 25 percent in the first quarter of 1988, rising to \$739 million. Imports from Japan increased by 20 percent to \$366 million, accounting for 49 percent of total imports. Little of the increase in imports was related to a rise in imports of telephone apparatus. Such imports were valued at \$452 million in the first quarter of 1988, representing an increase of only 10 percent over those in the first quarter of 1987. An increase in imports of telephone apparatus from Korea and Canada were more than offset by a significant decrease in imports from Japan.

About 90 percent of the increase in imports of telephone and telegraph apparatus in the first quarter of 1988 was accounted for by rising imports of telegraph apparatus. Imports of this equipment, principally from Japan, increased by 100 percent during the period to \$288 million. Imports from Japan were valued at \$214 million during the quarter and consisted largely of facsimile equipment. U.S. demand for Japanese-produced facsimile equipment has been strong over the past year as more U.S. firms turn to the use of facsimile equipment over the use of express mail.

Nelson Hogge  
252-1395

#### Radio telegraphic and radio telephonic apparatus and related equipment

U.S. imports of these products were valued at \$3.7 billion in the first quarter of 1988 compared with \$3.6 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1987. Japan was the largest supplier during the period, accounting for 48 percent of total imports, although imports from Japan declined by 7 percent to \$1.8 billion. The principal products covered in this group include audio and video recorders (40 percent), radio receivers and miscellaneous radio apparatus (14 percent), and television apparatus (12 percent).

Television apparatus.--U.S. imports of television apparatus declined sharply during the first quarter of 1988, decreasing by 14 percent to \$915 million. Other than those from Mexico, imports from all major suppliers declined during the period, including those from Japan which declined by 27 percent to \$248 million. Imports from Mexico rose during the period by 24 percent to \$247 million, as U.S. and Japanese suppliers increasingly use Mexico as a source of labor for the assembly of printed circuit boards and other television receiver parts. <sup>1/</sup> Imports of television receivers accounted for about 51 percent of total imports of television apparatus during the first quarter of 1988, and imports of other television apparatus and parts accounted for 49 percent.

Radio receivers, miscellaneous radio apparatus and parts.--U.S. exports of these articles increased by 41 percent to \$485 million during the first quarter of 1988, reducing the U.S. trade deficit to \$32 million, or by 72 percent. U.S. shipments increased to all major markets, including those to Brazil, Mexico, Canada, and Japan. Shipments to these markets were valued at \$253 million, representing more than 52 percent of total exports during the first quarter of 1988. During the first quarter of 1987, U.S. exports to these countries were valued at \$164 million, representing 48 percent of total exports.

A large share of U.S. exports during the period was represented by miscellaneous radio apparatus and parts shipped to Brazil, Mexico, and other developing countries for assembly. U.S. shipment of these articles were valued at \$429 million in the first quarter of 1988, accounting for 88 percent of total exports. U.S. exports of miscellaneous radio apparatus and parts were valued at \$304 million in the first quarter of 1987.

Nelson Hogge  
252-1395

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

U.S. imports of tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines were virtually unchanged in the first quarter of 1988 compared with those in first quarter of 1987. Imports during the period were valued at

---

<sup>1/</sup> On Aug. 19, 1987, the Commission instituted investigation No. 751-TA-14 to determine whether or not an industry in the United States would be materially injured, or would be threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States would be materially retarded, by reason of imports of liquid crystal display (LCD) television receivers from Japan, if the antidumping order regarding such merchandise were to be modified. On Dec. 9, 1987, the Commission determined not to modify the existing antidumping order to exclude LCD television receivers. The Commission's supporting majority opinion stated that it had not been demonstrated that LCD television receivers were sufficiently different from other types of television receivers to warrant exclusion from the outstanding antidumping order.

\$1.5 billion, down marginally from the first quarter of 1987. Japan remains the dominant supplier of these products, accounting for 55 percent, or \$824 million in total U.S. imports of tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines. In the first quarter of 1987, Japan accounted for 64 percent of such imports with shipments totaling \$964 million.

To mitigate the effects of the higher value of the yen, Japanese firms are shifting production to neighboring countries in the Far East and to North America. Increased shipments from competing countries such as Korea, Taiwan, Mexico, and Singapore to the U.S. market have also reduced Japan's import market share. U.S. imports of Korean tape recorders reached \$186 million in the first quarter of 1988, representing an 8-percent increase over those in the corresponding period in 1987. Shipments from Taiwan increased by 8 percent during the period to \$138 million, and imports from Mexico increased by 54 percent to \$125 million. Imports from Singapore more than doubled during the period, rising from \$26 million to \$55 million. Audio tape players for automobiles and video cassette recorders are the largest product groups in this category.

Thomas A. Sherman  
252-1389

#### Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits

Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits include switches, relays, connectors, printed circuits boards, and switchgear that provide for the safe and efficient use of electric power and the construction of electrical and electronic end products. U.S. imports of these articles were valued at \$869 million during the first quarter of 1988, representing an increase of 37 percent over imports during the first quarter of 1987. Japan continued to be the largest source of imports during the period, followed by Mexico, Canada, Taiwan, and West Germany. Imports from Japan rose by 48 percent over those in the corresponding period in 1987, increasing to \$233 million, and accounting for 27 percent of total imports. Imports from Mexico, Canada, Taiwan, and West Germany together accounted for 44 percent of total imports during the period. Products from Japan and West Germany were primarily components for the production of consumer electronic products and automobiles. Products from other sources were largely related to the rationalization of production by U.S. firms.

In the first quarter of 1988, U.S. exports of articles for making and breaking electrical circuits increased by 43 percent over those in the corresponding quarter of 1987 to \$794 million. The trade deficit in these articles decreased by 3 percent to \$75 million.

Chip Hayes  
252-1391

#### Semiconductors

U.S. imports of semiconductors are composed primarily of monolithic integrated circuits followed by transistors and diodes. Monolithic

integrated circuits accounted for 81 percent of total imports during the first quarter of 1988. Imports of semiconductors during this period increased by 45 percent over those in the corresponding period of 1987 to \$2.4 billion. The increase in imports mirrored the continuing strong demand for components by producers of computers and other electronic end products. Japan remained the largest supplier of semiconductors, providing 28 percent of all imported semiconductors during the first quarter of 1988, and 27 percent of all integrated circuits. Malaysia, Korea, and Singapore ranked next as semiconductor sources, together accounting for 35 percent of total imports. During the first quarter of 1988, semiconductor imports from Japan were valued at \$663 million, representing an increase of 50 percent over the first quarter of 1987.

U.S. exports of semiconductors increased by 38 percent to \$1.8 billion in the first quarter of 1988 over those in the corresponding period of 1987. The trade deficit in semiconductors rose by 75 percent to \$547 million. The trade deficit with Japan amounted to \$484 million, representing 88 percent of the total trade deficit in these products.

Chip Hayes  
252-1391

#### Automobile trucks and truck tractors

U.S. imports of automobile trucks and truck tractors decreased, in terms of units, by 24 percent to 246,683 units (\$1.9 billion) in the first quarter of 1988 compared with 325,003 units (\$2.2 billion) in the corresponding period of 1987. Virtually all of the decrease in U.S. imports of these trucks was accounted for by a decline in demand for lightweight gasoline-powered pickup trucks from Japan. Imports of these trucks amounted to 157,026 (\$849 million) in the first quarter of 1988 compared with 231,711 (\$1.2 billion) in the corresponding period of 1987. This reduced demand led to sluggish sales and inventory buildup resulting in the decline in imports from Japan. The decline was related to increased demand for small trucks made by U.S. producers and to increased production of small trucks in the United States by a Japanese firm.

Juanita S. Kavalas  
252-1402

#### Passenger automobiles 1/

U.S. imports of automobiles increased by 33 percent to 2,387,178 units (\$12.6 billion) in the first quarter of 1988, compared with 1,946,757 units (\$12.2 billion) during the corresponding period of 1987. U.S. exports of automobiles also increased during the period, rising from 154,951 units (\$1.6 billion) to 207,469 (\$2.2 billion). As a result, the trade deficit in automobiles decreased by 2 percent, from \$10.6 billion to \$10.4 billion in the corresponding period of 1988.

---

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

The growth in imports (in terms of units) was due primarily to increased demand for Japanese autos, which expanded from 820,595 units in the first quarter of 1987 to 1,006,457 units in the corresponding quarter of 1988. U.S. imports of autos from the top four sources (Japan, Mexico, Canada, and Brazil) all increased. Shipments of engines and transmissions from Mexico and Brazil by U.S. producers operating assembly plants in foreign-trade zones contributed to the increase in imports (in terms of value). Although the actual unit value of automobiles produced in these foreign-trade zones cannot be determined, the foreign value of these automobiles is thought to range from 20 to 50 percent of the total value per unit.

Juanita S. Kavalauskas  
252-1402

#### Motor-vehicle parts and accessories 1/

U.S. imports of motor-vehicle parts and accessories, including duty-free parts imported from Canada under the United States-Canada Automotive Products Trade Act (APTA), were valued at \$6.7 billion in the first quarter of 1988 compared with \$5.8 billion during the corresponding period of 1987, representing an increase of 14 percent. U.S. exports increased by 17 percent, rising from \$3.7 billion in the first quarter of 1987 to \$4.4 billion during the corresponding period of 1988. Imports of motor-vehicle parts and accessories from Canada decreased slightly, from more than \$2.6 billion to just under \$2.6 billion, whereas imports from Japan increased from \$1.2 billion to \$1.5 billion. Imports from Mexico rose from \$603 million to \$738 million. The United States experienced a trade deficit in parts and accessories of \$2.3 billion during the first quarter of 1988, compared with a trade deficit of \$2.1 billion during the corresponding period of 1987.

Certain motor-vehicle parts.--The primary parts contained in this group are body stampings, bumpers, wheels, radiators, exhaust systems, brakes, shock absorbers, transmissions, and miscellaneous motor-vehicle parts, such as clutches, tire valves, differentials, unwired joints, and steering wheels. 2/ U.S. imports of products in this group increased by 15 percent, from \$2.5 billion in the first quarter of 1987, to \$2.8 billion during the corresponding period of 1988. Canada, Japan, West Germany, and Mexico were the primary sources of imports during the period, accounting for \$2.3 billion, or 83 percent of the total. Imports from Canada

---

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

2/ On Sept. 3, 1987, the Commission made a final determination that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports from the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom (investigation No. 371-TA-351 (Final), USITC Publication 2014) of certain forged steel crankshafts provided for in item 660.67 and 660.71 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States. The crankshafts subject to these investigations are forged carbon or alloy steel crankshafts with a shipping weight of between 40 and 750 pounds, whether machined or unmachined.



decreased by 4 percent, whereas imports from Japan, West Germany, and Mexico rose by 44 percent, 39 percent, and 34 percent, respectively, compared with imports during the first quarter of 1987. The increase in U.S. imports reflects an increase in demand for foreign-produced parts by U.S. automakers and an increase in imports by foreign automakers located in the United States.

U.S. exports of motor-vehicle parts increased by 18 percent, from \$2.3 billion in the first quarter of 1987 to \$2.8 billion during the corresponding period of 1988. The principal export markets for these parts during both periods were Canada, Mexico, and Venezuela. Exports to Canada during the first quarter of 1988 accounted for about two-thirds of the total. The United States experienced a trade deficit of \$71 million in these products in the first quarter of 1988, compared with a trade deficit of \$116 million during the corresponding period of 1987.

Gary M. Cohen  
252-1392

Motor-vehicle engines and parts.--U.S. imports of motor-vehicle engines and parts increased by 8 percent, rising from \$971 million in the first quarter of 1987 to \$1.1 billion during the corresponding period of 1988. U.S. exports of motor-vehicle engines and parts also increased, rising from \$614 million to \$690 million, or by 2 percent. In the first quarter of 1987, the United States experienced a trade deficit in engines and parts of \$351 million, and during the corresponding period of 1988, a trade deficit of \$362 million.

Peder Andersen  
252-1388

#### Tractors, including parts

U.S. imports of tractors and parts rose by 37 percent in the first quarter of 1988, increasing to \$469 million, compared with imports of \$343 million in the corresponding period of 1987. The rise in imports was related to increased demand for tractors made in the United Kingdom and Canada and a significant increase in demand for those made in West Germany, Italy, and France. In the first quarter of 1988, imports of these products from Japan declined by 9 percent to \$133 million from \$147 million in the first quarter of 1987. The largest gain during the period was in imports of agricultural, wheel-type tractors. U.S. demand for tractors rose in the first quarter of 1988 as a result of a large increase in farm income in 1987. Demand for European-built tractors (many under U.S.-based company names) was strong during the period as European currencies failed to appreciate in value against the U.S. dollar to the extent of that of the Japanese yen. According to industry sources, shipments by Japanese producers of tractors have declined because of price increases resulting from the appreciation of the Japanese currency.

U.S. exports of tractors and parts rose by 56 percent to \$531 million in the first quarter of 1988, compared with exports of \$340 million in

1987. The increase in exports during the period was attributable to a rise in shipments of tractor parts (61 percent of the increase), nonagricultural tractors (32 percent), and agricultural wheeled-type tractors (7 percent). The principal markets for tractor parts were Canada, Belgium, France, and the United Kingdom where U.S.-based tractor production plants are located. Exports of nonagricultural tractors to Canada and Japan and agricultural tractors to France, the United Kingdom, Spain, and Australia increased during the period, but exports to Canada, a strong, traditional U.S. market, decreased. Tractors and parts produced by U.S. firms in the first quarter of 1988 were more price competitive because of the depreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to the currencies of major U.S. trading partners.

Dennis Fravel  
252-1404

#### Articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement

U.S. imports of articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement declined from \$1.4 billion in the first quarter of 1987 to \$1.2 billion in the first quarter of 1988, representing a decrease of 14 percent. The majority of the decrease can be attributed to a decline in demand for foreign-produced aircraft parts. In contrast, U.S. exports of these articles rose during January-March 1988, increasing to \$4.2 billion from \$3.5 billion in the corresponding period of 1987. As a result, the U.S. trade surplus in these articles grew to \$3 billion during the period. Large transport airplanes, civil balloons, and airships showed the most significant changes in trade activity.

There were no U.S. imports of large civil aircraft during January-March 1988, whereas one plane was imported from the United Kingdom during the first quarter of 1987. U.S. exports of large transport planes rose, however, with shipments valued at \$2.1 billion in the first quarter of 1988, compared with \$1.6 billion in the first quarter of 1987. The United Kingdom, Japan, and West Germany provided major export markets for U.S. large transport planes during the first quarter of 1988.

Peder Andersen  
252-1388

Table 2b.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1988

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose machinery					
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	64,459	96,234	36,178	19,091	-47
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	326,440	380,209	69,844	102,341	47
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,039	4,487	954	754	-21
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,434	30,294	8,097	3,197	-61
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	133,855	127,786	46,960	18,779	-60
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	172,868	160,978	31,851	49,832	56
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,745,641	5,369,300	1,357,250	1,543,215	14
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,955,380	4,234,342	1,049,889	1,263,438	20
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,949,143	2,896,721	773,262	790,671	2
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,974,661	4,606,117	1,115,945	1,494,423	34
Non-piston type aircraft engines					
Imports:					
Quantity (number)-----	2,274	2,136	553	749	35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,397,810	1,306,067	384,235	320,522	-17
Exports:					
Quantity (number)-----	1,477	1,826	439	544	24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,052,298	1,307,074	355,079	359,473	1
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors therefor					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,256	51,936	7,981	14,660	84
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,370	15,435	1,611	3,947	145

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

Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1988

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	93,059	99,109	20,874	33,689	61
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	47,554	59,059	13,591	19,259	42
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	766,826	885,463	199,444	261,854	31
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	848,557	928,009	205,222	260,086	27
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof					
Fans and blowers and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	757,631	855,089	234,327	253,853	8
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	78,058	115,489	22,203	29,131	31
Compressors and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	725,811	847,976	202,454	239,849	18
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	511,093	623,746	139,304	195,992	41
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	132,580	153,244	35,280	41,975	19
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	61,379	65,554	16,116	18,475	15
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	451,401	637,806	162,810	231,556	42
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	768,843	880,524	212,426	258,850	22
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	72,235	90,207	24,145	31,349	30
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	129,184	114,721	20,704	30,289	46
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	404,727	447,526	102,273	113,028	11
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	435,109	596,823	117,051	201,586	72

Table 21.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	36,536	40,136	9,941	14,722	48
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,855	15,794	4,955	6,724	36
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,438	32,099	6,171	10,993	78
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,973	22,418	5,331	7,662	44
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	332,544	386,392	84,153	117,483	40
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	241,391	286,641	69,674	88,064	26
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	280,426	361,655	73,195	97,314	33
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	514,937	638,882	141,681	205,033	45
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	539,736	586,149	156,322	131,954	-16
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	295,995	329,403	75,350	100,774	34
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	114,366	120,438	24,023	32,299	34
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	55,701	58,786	12,483	16,933	36
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	217,480	277,008	61,692	69,557	13
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	362,818	439,311	97,826	129,649	33

Table 21.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery					
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,060,075	2,252,611	491,317	637,455	30
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,849,357	3,213,483	733,207	976,202	33
Drilling and boring machinery					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	6,009	1,184	237	645	172
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,231	30,578	6,493	8,115	25
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	887	978	145	357	146
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	118,456	88,783	13,689	21,087	54
Front-end loaders					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	614,477	638,467	148,390	164,293	11
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	313,470	324,448	60,580	113,238	87
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	10,789	12,109	2,884	3,489	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	450,970	545,115	125,285	160,954	28
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	1,995	2,865	594	810	36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	130,381	169,757	34,931	43,227	24
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,040,035	1,128,623	221,104	279,024	26
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	449,043	484,387	111,037	145,078	31
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery for preparing food and drink					
Agricultural and horticultural machinery					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	312,427	366,626	90,935	112,407	24
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	438,675	468,471	100,403	128,052	28

Table 21.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery:					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	185,846	256,386	61,364	89,969	47
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	201,574	202,520	46,428	53,108	14
Lawnmowers and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	77,744	94,603	38,997	24,564	-37
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	113,749	173,521	57,976	94,403	63
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof					
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,019	7,994	2,715	1,033	-62
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,505	22,871	3,771	4,068	8
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,435	33,859	10,689	7,325	-31
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	65,576	81,576	17,949	22,637	26
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,996	11,356	3,712	2,718	-27
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,085	21,137	3,079	8,577	179
Bakery machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	56,381	64,636	16,613	13,705	-17
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,948	33,853	7,219	7,452	3
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,141	15,499	2,701	4,088	51
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	45,116	50,129	11,506	18,515	61

Table 21.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	158,336	162,031	45,348	50,562	11
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	124,736	154,186	34,882	40,062	15
Pulp and paper machinery; bookbinding machinery; printing machinery					
Machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper, or paperboard; machines for processing or finishing pulp, paper, or paperboard, or making them into articles; and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	476,788	463,223	104,551	122,863	18
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	262,306	302,945	58,623	82,195	40
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,037,599	1,078,239	254,886	285,766	12
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	486,728	628,192	130,901	176,335	35
Duplicating machines and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	45,939	63,835	13,383	24,543	83
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	48,619	72,023	16,444	20,779	26
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,162	18,565	5,487	4,836	-12
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,766	14,295	2,311	4,206	82
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines					
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	1,797	185	25	49	96
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,524	13,299	2,976	7,180	141
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	53	69	17	9	-47
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,540	2,691	1,322	499	-62



Table 21.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Textile yarn-producing machinery					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	7,835	19,931	1,486	2,961	99
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	179,189	297,943	60,289	102,033	69
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	2,197	2,456	503	894	78
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,105	27,463	4,633	5,524	19
Textile yarn-preparing machines					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	5,044	4,558	1,652	1,776	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	47,524	59,833	15,736	19,524	24
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	1,415	2,237	444	1,007	127
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,710	23,404	4,707	8,944	90
Weaving machines					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	24,266	31,810	7,252	7,631	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	139,345	169,344	33,820	54,361	61
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	1,600	1,643	353	789	124
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,470	12,210	4,511	3,895	-14
Knitting machines					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	55,284	55,649	14,482	12,345	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	137,046	163,162	34,998	45,562	30
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	3,140	3,294	1,206	578	-52
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,191	20,920	5,376	6,547	22
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	1,399	2,443	379	642	69
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,410	22,162	3,447	7,139	107
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	2,187	1,543	364	374	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,846	10,279	1,777	2,971	67
Machines for making felt and nonwoven fabrics including bonded fabrics, in the piece or in shapes, including felt-hat making machines and hat-making blocks; and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----					0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,598	17,788	5,188	6,069	17
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----					0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,467	4,838	1,122	1,115	-1

Table 21.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	138,416	157,409	37,792	40,559	7
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	160,280	219,676	49,407	69,561	41
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	68,008	96,629	19,556	29,737	52
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,685	29,696	6,350	6,811	7
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	3,872	3,518	728	1,374	89
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,853	14,421	3,561	5,118	44
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	13,340	16,563	3,717	4,980	34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,639	43,982	7,537	9,403	25
Parts of textile machinery					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	288,247	336,011	79,268	103,959	31
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	159,190	160,822	35,311	48,770	38
Cordage machines and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----					0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,756	5,795	1,072	6,183	476
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----					0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,245	3,870	681	707	4
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	375,224	466,660	98,816	127,307	29
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	115,769	144,026	32,550	40,831	25
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials					

Table 21.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	114,343	100,354	19,974	44,835	124
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	106,121	130,094	33,003	31,115	-6
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	111,680	141,779	35,443	52,240	47
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	138,960	95,151	23,607	21,377	-9
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,671,386	2,375,862	563,637	614,986	9
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	896,612	989,946	228,932	264,478	16
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	393,110	469,417	101,502	144,973	43
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	276,737	337,446	67,430	111,121	65
Tool holders and accessories					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	95,229	97,722	23,885	27,856	17
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	154,819	179,542	45,843	51,375	12
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	433,101	486,845	121,591	138,134	14
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	236,449	284,857	61,688	93,201	51
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,223	12,635	3,028	3,957	31
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	54,256	61,718	15,045	17,658	17
Office machines					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,606,317	18,354,137	3,900,422	5,359,151	37
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,396,310	18,588,341	4,116,777	5,599,377	36

Table 21.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	3,791	3,404	602	865	44
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	505,088	324,072	64,951	101,909	57
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	91	57	13	31	134
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	59,903	50,700	13,473	14,800	10
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	2,985	2,386	443	490	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	288,017	147,838	34,613	39,180	13
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	74	42	9	27	195
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,291	7,072	1,987	6,469	226
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	806	1,018	158	374	136
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	217,071	176,234	30,337	62,728	107
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	17	15	4	3	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,611	43,627	11,485	8,330	-27
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism					
Automatic data processing machines					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	17,288	22,961	4,384	6,584	50
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,527,053	7,024,034	1,469,811	2,049,673	39
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	659	789	187	235	26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,488,714	4,119,829	930,689	1,227,384	32
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	315,072	375,346	83,905	99,048	18
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,347	8,022	1,951	2,276	17
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	34,874	38,798	6,939	8,341	20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	121,253	144,800	25,647	31,348	22
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	105	130	22	42	91
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,704	3,183	531	1,011	90

Table 21.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	11,561	12,383	3,024	3,070	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	193,818	230,546	58,258	67,699	16
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	48	21	8	6	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,642	4,839	1,420	1,264	-11
Office machines and parts					
Copying machines					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,144	983	224	238	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,294,003	1,305,556	289,176	343,448	19
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	56	68	15	18	24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	120,932	181,130	45,219	47,845	6
Miscellaneous machines					
Shoe machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,420	16,607	3,191	7,442	133
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,153	20,485	4,618	6,903	50
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	185,825	218,389	52,612	49,825	-5
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	196,330	237,251	47,763	68,709	44
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	77,548	89,036	9,415	37,718	301
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	98,647	118,433	31,703	53,535	69
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	574,944	754,112	160,534	212,190	32
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	304,206	366,634	78,601	98,390	25

Table 21.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33,808	45,445	14,499	13,895	-4
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	39,603	59,422	14,110	23,940	70
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	105,258	86,551	23,944	19,015	-21
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,326	34,927	7,328	10,595	45
Miscellaneous machines and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,575,594	1,953,563	437,757	479,843	10
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,012,501	2,101,132	460,976	573,488	24
Parts of machines					
Industrial molds					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	321,554	383,846	86,357	118,137	37
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	158,214	169,708	42,887	47,971	12
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	13,591	9,214	2,298	10,657	364
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,129	1,798	370	657	78
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	4,663	1,229	525	317	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,774	2,068	608	1,308	115
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,024,077	1,165,536	262,841	347,247	32
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	609,102	711,074	165,041	211,285	28
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	651,510	691,727	169,448	210,338	24
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	257,920	311,826	67,974	87,232	28

Table 21.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Forged steel grinding balls					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,500	3,358	468	683	46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	607	1,394	299	339	13
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	71,106	136,967	29,357	24,842	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,930	31,798	6,635	6,710	1
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	362,572	456,705	107,066	139,481	30
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	227,518	242,766	59,473	70,368	18
Miscellaneous machinery parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	101,513	102,009	24,765	31,437	27
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	176,398	205,727	46,160	57,131	24
Electrical machinery and equipment					
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,383,943	2,842,055	592,008	830,886	40
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,119,353	1,230,782	291,692	405,274	39
Transformers					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	146,758	160,244	35,976	41,779	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	258,897	281,280	56,329	89,509	59
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	3,881	4,771	841	1,322	57
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	119,051	115,640	29,653	34,507	16
Motors and generators					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	896,870	942,683	206,708	278,884	35
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	482,682	524,956	111,040	203,367	83
Generator sets					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	589	435	129	140	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	221,426	154,214	38,517	48,477	26
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	50	59	11	13	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	152,716	170,343	27,692	55,940	102

Table 21.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Magnets and electromagnetic devices					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	160,576	177,016	41,352	53,524	29
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,847	29,782	6,349	10,013	58
Primary cells and batteries					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	474,789	610,587	126,127	165,941	32
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	238,682	310,110	73,254	99,778	36
Storage batteries					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	293,061	379,728	76,733	110,657	44
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	126,588	185,024	42,782	52,197	22
Portable electric hand tools					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	327,612	381,235	86,560	99,482	15
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	73,975	93,923	21,885	35,620	63
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	127,283	152,276	33,566	39,319	17
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	85,872	131,119	27,466	53,974	97
Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	314,327	323,393	57,758	69,404	20
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	58,808	68,474	13,492	18,904	40
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	98,022	95,237	15,966	26,014	63
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,684	16,491	2,711	3,977	47
Ignition equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	542,687	664,585	155,798	171,488	10
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	323,576	389,818	103,323	93,866	-9



Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	234,768	332,693	81,114	89,029	10
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	57,886	104,293	23,077	37,864	64
Portable electric lamps					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	45,558	61,909	12,726	12,950	2
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,853	20,773	5,239	5,293	1
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	321,665	375,624	74,247	145,196	96
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	363,287	389,748	80,601	115,105	43
Electrothermic household appliances, other than cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	489,616	587,420	119,259	152,079	28
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	102,641	115,779	25,205	29,982	19
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	991,750	937,983	198,845	166,292	-16
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	120,264	152,794	33,722	42,689	27
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	105,757	116,338	24,024	24,590	2
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,025	26,998	6,459	7,196	11
Telephone and telegraph apparatus					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,286,308	2,699,574	591,141	739,373	25
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	870,181	964,484	205,912	314,118	53
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	401,355	416,230	99,803	107,460	8
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	394,342	411,676	95,146	135,110	42

Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Telephone instruments					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	41,010	42,597	11,142	8,957	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	932,438	949,926	220,257	205,718	-7
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	628	886	97	550	464
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,542	65,872	8,933	28,688	221
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	921,319	1,044,057	234,186	256,674	10
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	191,229	246,293	51,610	71,527	39
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,667,656	16,273,563	3,643,754	3,713,482	2
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,497,142	2,899,645	630,832	876,922	39
Television cameras					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	404,191	280,149	65,256	70,136	7
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	48,578	54,516	12,746	16,052	26
Television apparatus					
Television receivers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,442,903	2,332,551	623,021	462,174	-26
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	212,955	247,987	50,834	85,232	68
Radio receivers, miscellaneous radio apparatus and parts.					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,845,628	2,082,803	456,563	517,394	13
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,325,491	1,614,124	344,380	485,420	41
Automobile radio receivers					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	3,717	3,071	774	879	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	209,659	173,663	43,379	45,080	4
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	802	1,038	261	313	20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	78,413	100,480	25,953	27,724	7

Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	40,455	39,238	8,561	7,472	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	532,986	583,576	120,452	114,216	-5
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	765	1,100	341	264	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,170	25,880	6,668	6,660	0
Transceivers					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	6,933	9,187	1,793	1,979	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	463,326	651,200	126,499	203,605	61
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	165	180	33	54	62
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	246,653	214,186	49,781	64,773	30
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	596,312	618,724	93,597	149,384	60
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,684	20,822	4,356	6,211	43
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,067,332	6,743,611	1,496,905	1,490,070	0
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	217,742	258,433	60,829	72,562	19
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	336,279	421,026	85,155	96,770	14
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	762,509	931,805	215,881	249,573	16
Radar					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	189,381	198,551	43,178	55,891	29
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	588,888	771,716	176,824	213,087	21
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	673,869	800,027	176,824	226,479	28
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	227,131	240,710	56,741	80,091	41

Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Electrical capacitors					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	385,288	477,454	106,302	135,001	27
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	228,392	272,046	57,013	81,390	43
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,213,005	1,541,780	362,521	354,710	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	70,962	92,453	19,751	26,199	33
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	20,065	29,230	5,414	6,421	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,747	26,963	4,534	6,512	44
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	256,776	395,240	88,040	119,450	36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,420	57,018	12,621	17,074	35
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	97,665	119,012	22,870	57,587	152
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,536	53,199	10,689	18,822	76
Ceramic fixed capacitors					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	4,425,563	5,563,279	1,252,929	1,659,132	32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	163,840	166,825	38,287	48,598	27
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,117,210	2,088,405	316,727	997,311	215
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	89,382	103,421	22,003	30,284	38
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,333,742	2,991,965	633,301	868,805	37
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,158,637	2,522,452	556,042	793,845	43
Electrical switches and relays					
Circuit breakers					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	35,464	52,777	10,734	7,953	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	81,001	126,594	24,546	38,721	58
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	20,615	31,588	4,914	16,127	228
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	120,562	137,718	31,420	41,266	31
Switches other than circuit breakers					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	480,449	640,592	142,975	172,572	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	435,885	538,794	111,258	163,197	47
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	192,089	229,413	54,852	80,974	48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	280,764	278,634	63,508	83,819	32

Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Fuses</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	81,861	126,443	26,476	37,387	41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,782	31,477	6,504	9,657	48
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----					48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,101	38,413	8,330	13,233	59
<b>Connectors</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,269,392	1,932,314	430,322	521,996	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	284,688	375,325	79,778	118,108	48
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	984,737	1,295,850	241,848	529,447	119
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	395,766	489,004	98,751	145,856	48
<b>Switchboards and switchgear assemblies</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	247	287	74	56	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,806	17,372	3,746	3,749	0
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	29	103	12	41	239
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,780	26,202	6,192	6,475	5
<b>Ac motor starters and contactors</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,804	3,741	827	1,110	34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,455	24,795	5,282	6,307	19
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	4,045	5,453	1,501	2,750	83
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,361	21,525	5,691	6,982	23
<b>Electrical resistors</b>					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	462,474	533,060	121,419	150,251	24
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	181,930	212,364	46,323	59,714	29
<b>Fixed resistors</b>					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	338,753	384,419	89,643	111,147	24
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	120,599	151,681	32,854	42,717	30
<b>Automatic voltage regulators</b>					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,120	45,900	11,595	14,520	25
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	35,643	43,511	12,366	9,991	-19

Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Electric lamps					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	397,582	436,524	90,594	132,681	46
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	156,656	174,764	41,420	52,115	26
Electronic tubes (except x-ray)					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	376,723	344,317	85,639	83,050	-3
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	360,931	324,415	84,511	104,604	24
Television picture tubes					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	106,579	63,209	17,927	9,929	-45
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	45,990	51,452	12,521	21,243	70
Semiconductors					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,070,934	7,754,537	1,623,691	2,352,149	45
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,906,454	6,273,124	1,309,919	1,805,204	38
Transistors					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,749,492	2,344,608	527,464	717,088	36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	298,488	336,819	75,649	100,938	33
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	500,122	498,159	117,881	137,272	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	138,760	131,357	31,076	36,894	19
Integrated circuits					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,596,194	6,197,230	1,275,608	1,906,494	49
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,148,135	1,622,762	341,045	545,249	60
Electrical conductors					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,571,086	1,908,861	380,789	544,288	43
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	858,293	1,124,547	259,774	338,741	30
Miscellaneous electrical articles					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,031,764	1,165,708	232,010	282,046	22
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,140,347	1,370,626	308,185	437,367	42

Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Rail locomotives and rolling stock</b>					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	471,704	586,170	137,560	88,897	-35
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	537,873	346,291	93,851	76,261	-19
<b>Motor vehicles</b>					
<b>Automobile trucks and truck tractors</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	1,330,420	1,150,222	325,003	246,683	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,124,544	8,261,855	2,205,890	1,939,131	-12
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	187,861	202,016	44,713	59,453	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,216,250	2,651,695	585,334	786,079	34
<b>Motor buses</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	20,069	24,517	5,696	3,321	-42
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	309,009	386,800	86,219	57,557	-33
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	2,082	3,269	597	922	54
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	54,088	72,796	10,057	14,695	46
<b>Passenger automobiles</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	8,166,250	8,663,875	1,946,757	2,387,178	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	49,112,302	51,576,511	12,173,119	12,621,805	4
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	681,603	656,093	154,951	207,459	34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,342,684	6,882,358	1,555,300	2,191,977	41
<b>Snowmobiles</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	41,506	48,653	793	2,511	217
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	86,154	102,828	1,629	5,017	208
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	12,333	14,584	361	558	55
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,048	36,258	968	1,162	20
<b>Special purpose motor vehicles</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----					0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	785,275	649,452	174,175	111,920	-36
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----					-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	275,438	245,986	47,398	84,493	78

Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	231,649	223,328	47,426	64,540	36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,236,621	1,485,738	350,151	461,250	32
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	84,490	88,329	23,349	23,062	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	560,931	602,151	139,351	150,660	8
<b>Motor vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis</b>					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,034,837	6,519,104	1,644,266	1,737,248	6
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,112,911	9,261,070	2,337,844	2,757,381	18
<b>Tractors, including parts</b>					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,339,517	1,473,382	342,834	468,478	37
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,515,105	1,584,792	339,750	530,967	56
<b>Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts</b>					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	673,707	732,836	165,686	199,248	20
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	262,633	300,540	75,458	92,900	23
<b>Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts</b>					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	68,970	77,084	18,994	42,087	122
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	667,063	595,899	105,655	155,234	47
<b>Motorcycles, including parts</b>					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	887,367	609,903	216,443	188,631	-13
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	75,390	123,616	32,686	65,961	102
<b>Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts</b>					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	70,021	90,483	21,211	28,729	35
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	64,514	92,795	19,909	33,047	66
<b>Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts</b>					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,328,566	4,427,494	758,091	1,059,969	40
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,987,537	16,796,812	3,976,677	4,574,285	15



Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary)					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	608	636	138	123	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,069,563	2,057,987	233,864	360,306	54
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	1,732	2,303	477	795	67
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,777,732	9,944,220	2,447,587	2,771,349	13
Pleasure boats; floating structures					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	519,732	618,839	139,105	171,013	23
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	401,053	595,751	119,145	210,069	76
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	483,387	562,013	130,672	157,644	21
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	355,638	581,235	117,632	171,535	46

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1988 <sup>1/</sup>

Commodity area	Imports			Exports		
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose machinery						
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof-----	(01)			01	09	10
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof-----	(01)	09		(01)		
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof-----	(01)	09		01	09	
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof-----				01		
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof-----				01		
Non-piston type aircraft engines-----	04	(07)		04		
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors therefor-----	01	09	10	01	09	10
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof-----	01			01		
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof-----	01			01		
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof						
Fans and blowers and parts thereof-----				01		
Compressors and parts thereof-----				01		
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof-----						
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof-----	01			01		
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens, and parts thereof-----	01			01		
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof-----				01		
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof-----	01	09		01	09	
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof-----	01	09		01		
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof-----	01			01		
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof-----	01			01		
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof-----						
Weighting machinery and scales and parts thereof-----	01			01		
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof-----				01		
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery						
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and						

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

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1988

Commodity area	Imports				Exports			
related machinery and parts thereof-----	01				01			
Drilling and boring machinery-----	01	04	(07)		01	04	(07)	09 10
Front-end loaders-----					01			
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines-----	01	04			01	04		
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	01				01			
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery for preparing food and drink								
Agricultural and horticultural machinery-----	01				01			
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery-----	01							
Lawnmowers and parts thereof-----	(01)	09			01			
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof								
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof-----	(01)	09			09	10		
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof-----	(01)	09			01			
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof-----	(01)	09	10		01	10		
Bakery machinery and parts thereof-----								
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof-----	01	09	10		01			
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof-----								
Pulp and paper machinery; bookbinding machinery; printing machinery								
Machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper, or paperboard; machines for processing or finishing pulp, paper, or paperboard, or making them into articles; and parts thereof-----					01			
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof-----					01			
Duplicating machines and parts thereof-----	01	09			01			
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof---	09				01			
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines								
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments-----	01	04	07	09	(01)	(04)	(07)	09
Textile yarn-producing machinery-----	01	04			04	(07)	10	
Textile yarn-preparing machines-----	01	09			01	04	10	
Weaving machines-----	01	07			04	(07)	09	10
Knitting machines-----	01	(04)	07		01	(04)	07	
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles-----	01	04	07		01	07	10	
Machines for making felt and nonwoven fabrics including bonded fabrics, in the piece or in shapes, including felt-hat making								

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1988

Commodity area	Imports					Exports		
machines and hat-making blocks; and parts thereof-----	04	07	09			(04)	(07)	
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof-----						01		
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof-----	01							
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines-----	01	04	(07)			01	04	10
Parts of textile machinery-----	01					01		
Cordage machines and parts thereof-----	01	04	07	09	10	04	07	09
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines-----	01					01		
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials-----								
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof-----	01	09						
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof-----	01	09						
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof-----								
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof-----	01					01		
Tool holders and accessories-----								
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof-----						01		
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof-----	01							
Office machines-----	01					01		
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism-----	01	04				04	(07)	
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard-----	04	09				01	04	09
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters-----	01	04				(01)	(07)	
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism-----	01	04				01	04	
Automatic data processing machines-----								
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing-----	09							
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type-----	01	04				01	04	
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism-----	09					(04)	09	
Office machines and parts-----								
Copying machines-----								
Miscellaneous machines-----								
Shoe machinery and parts thereof-----	01	09				01	10	
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts-----								

Table 22.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1988

Commodity area	Imports				Exports			
thereof-----					01			
Glass-working and related machinery and parts								
thereof-----	01				01	09		
Molding and forming machines for plastics or								
rubber and parts thereof-----	01				01			
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof----	09				01	09		
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines;								
Industrial cigar- or cigarette-making								
machines and parts thereof-----	(01)	09			01			
Miscellaneous machines and parts thereof-----					01			
Parts of machines-----								
Industrial molds-----	01							
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings----	01	04	(07)	09	01	(04)	07	09 10
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and								
parts thereof used to control the flow of								
liquids, gases or solids-----	01				01			
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and								
roller bearings and parts-----	01				01			
Forged steel grinding balls-----	04	(07)	09	10	(04)	09		
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed,								
multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and								
sheaves; shaft couplings; torque								
converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and								
universal joints; and parts thereof-----	01							
Miscellaneous machinery parts-----	01				01			
Electrical machinery and equipment-----								
Motors, generators, transformers, and related								
equipment-----	01				01			
Transformers-----	01	04	07		04	(07)		
Motors and generators-----	01				01			
Generator sets-----	01				01	04	07	
Magnets and electromagnetic devices-----	01				01			
Primary cells and batteries-----	01				01			
Storage batteries-----	01				01			
Portable electric hand tools-----					01			
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts								
thereof-----					01			
Electromechanical household appliances and								
parts thereof-----	01				01			
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors								
and parts thereof-----	01				01			
Ignition equipment-----								
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles----					01			
Portable electric lamps-----								
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing,								
induction and dielectric heating equipment----	01	09			01			
Electrothermic household appliances, other than								
cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces,								
heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof-----	01							
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts								
thereof-----					01			

Table 22.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1988

Commodity area	Imports			Exports		
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof						
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	01			01		
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment				01		
Telephone instruments	(04)			01	04 (07)	10
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment				01		
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment				01		
Television cameras				01		
Television apparatus						
Television receivers	(01)			01		
Radio receivers, miscellaneous radio apparatus and parts				01		
Automobile radio receivers	04			04		
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type	(04)			(04)	07 09	10
Transceivers	01	04	07	01	04 (07)	
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	01			01		
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines						
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof						
Radar	01			01		
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus	01			01		
Electrical capacitors	01			01		
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors	01	08		01	10	
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors	01	05		01	05 (08)	
Ceramic fixed capacitors	01	05		01	05 (08)	
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	01			01		
Electrical switches and relays						
Circuit breakers	01	(04)	07	01	04 (07)	
Switches other than circuit breakers	01	04	07	01	04	
Fuses	01	04		01	04 07	
Connectors	01	04	07	01	04 (07)	
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies	(04)	07	09	04	(07)	
Ac motor starters and contactors	04			01	04 (07)	
Electrical resistors	01			01		
Fixed resistors	01			01	09	
Carbon composition resistors						
Film resistors						
Wirewound resistors						
Automatic voltage regulators	01					
Electric lamps	01			01		
Electronic tubes (except x-ray)				01		
Television picture tubes	(01)	09		01		
Semiconductors	01			01		
Transistors	01	04		04		

Table 22.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1988

Commodity area	Imports		Exports		
Integrated circuits-----	01		01		
Electrical conductors-----	01		01		
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	01		01		
Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	(01)		09		
Motor vehicles					
Automobile trucks and truck tractors-----	(04)		01	04	
Motor buses-----	(01)	(04)	01	04	09
Passenger automobiles-----	04		01	04	
Snowmobiles-----	01	04	01	04	(07)
Special purpose motor vehicles-----	(01)		01	(04)	07
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles-----	01	04			
Motor vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis--					
Tractors, including parts-----	01		01		
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial					
vehicles, including parts-----	01		01		
Tanks and other self-propelled armored					
vehicles, including parts-----	01		01		
Motorcycles, including parts-----			01		
Vehicles (including trailers), not					
self-propelled, including parts-----	01		01		
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts-----	01				
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary)-----	02	07	05	(07)	10
Pleasure boats; floating structures-----	01		01	10	
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts-----	01		01		





### Miscellaneous Manufactures 1/

The U.S. trade deficit in miscellaneous manufactures decreased by 9 percent to \$3.0 billion in the first quarter of 1988, down from \$3.3 billion in the first quarter of 1987 (table 23, fig. 9). The decrease was due primarily to a 27-percent increase in U.S. exports to \$5.2 billion, in conjunction with an 11-percent rise in U.S. imports to \$8.2 billion. Major trading partners in the first quarter were the EC, Japan, Taiwan, Canada, and Korea, and these nations were also the principal trading partners during the corresponding periods of 1987 and 1986.

The largest U.S. trade deficits continued to be with Taiwan and Japan, although both deficits declined. The deficit with Taiwan decreased by 2 percent, to \$1.1 billion, and that with Japan declined by 11 percent, to \$962 million. The most significant bilateral trade shifts in miscellaneous manufactures occurred with Canada and Mexico, both of which continued trends begun in the first quarter of 1987. The traditional trade surplus with Canada was strengthened, whereas the trade deficit with Mexico increased at a significant rate, growing by 153 percent. The first quarter deficit in trade with the EC of \$250 million in 1988 was down almost one-half from that in 1987.

The largest U.S. trade surpluses occurred with OPEC, Canada, and India. The surplus with OPEC increased from \$99 million to \$128 million, or by 30 percent. The surplus with Canada increased more than fivefold (up 435 percent), to \$97 million, whereas the surplus with India was unchanged at \$22 million.

U.S. imports from the EC (the leading supplier) increased by 9 percent, from \$1.8 billion in the first quarter of 1987, to \$2.0 billion in the corresponding period of 1988. Japan stayed second to the EC as a source of U.S. imports of miscellaneous manufactures during the first quarter of 1988, registering an 11-percent increase to \$1.7 billion. Imports from Taiwan, the third leading supplier, remained stable at \$1.2 billion. U.S. exports of miscellaneous manufactures to all major markets registered increases during the first quarter of 1988. U.S. exports of miscellaneous manufactures to the EC, which accounted for 34 percent of total U.S. exports of these products, rose by 29 percent to \$1.7 billion compared with those in the first quarter of 1987. Japan replaced Canada as the second largest U.S. export market during the first quarter of 1988. Exports to Japan increased by 61 percent to \$779 million, whereas those to Canada rose by 20 percent to \$670 million.

Trade grew in most of the major commodity groups of miscellaneous manufactures. Imports of furniture, the largest category in this sector, rose by 7 percent, from \$1.1 billion to \$1.2 billion in the first quarter of 1988. Despite slower growth than in 1987 or 1986, increased imports of

---

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

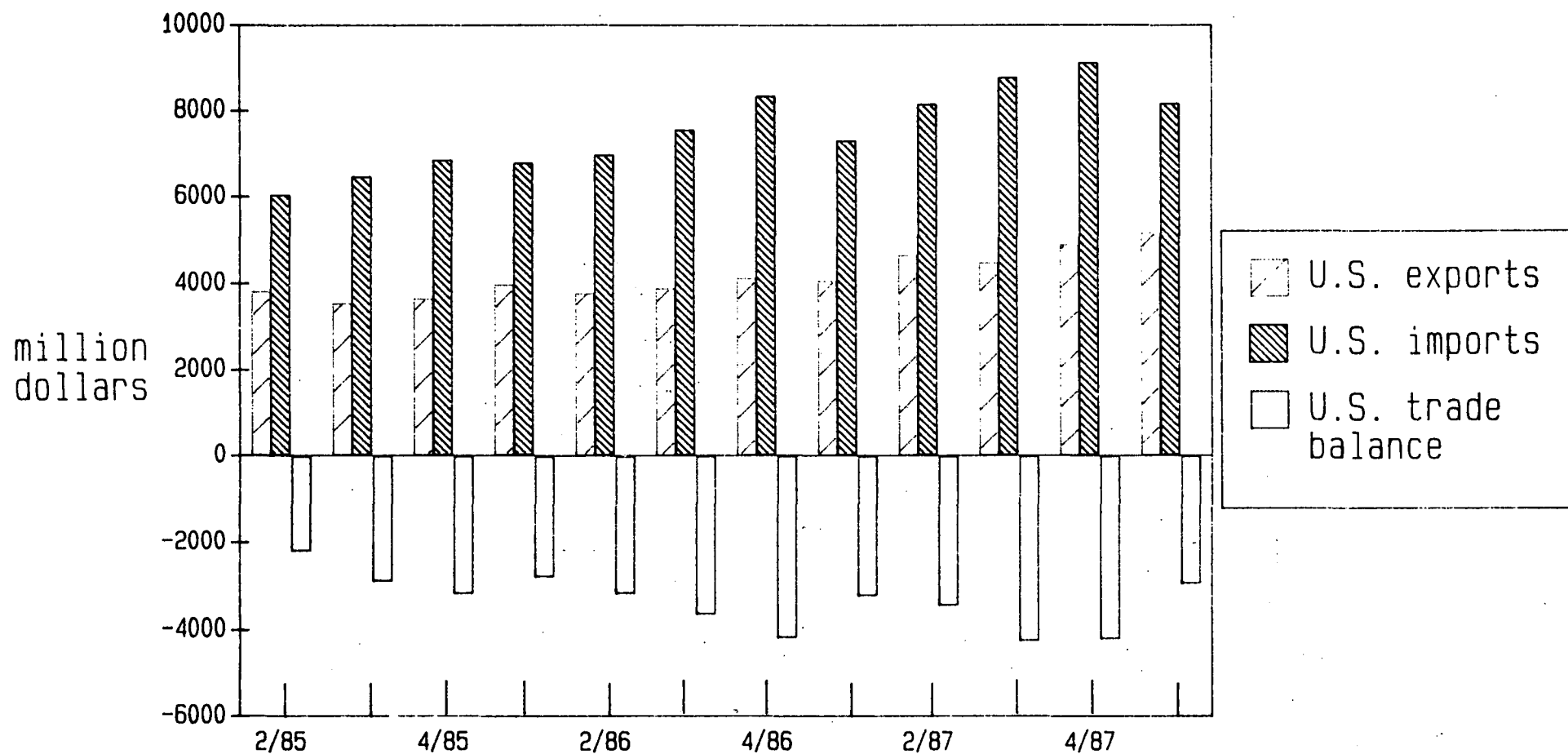
Table 23

Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1987, January-March 1987, and January-March 1988 1/

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1987	January- March 1987	January- March 1988	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada-----	2,382,044	559,162	669,707	
Japan-----	2,312,742	484,050	778,686	
EC-----	5,778,669	1,354,271	1,747,503	
Brazil-----	162,871	30,781	46,633	
Hong Kong-----	290,692	64,251	86,713	
India-----	148,323	37,468	41,333	
Korea-----	325,639	75,074	100,679	
Mexico-----	851,229	192,322	248,585	
Taiwan-----	307,009	57,485	80,269	
OPEC-----	488,120	105,237	136,160	
NMEs-----	370,192	73,071	96,208	
China-----	222,588	53,053	57,009	
All other-----	4,785,720	1,050,064	1,170,024	
Total-----	18,203,250	4,083,235	5,202,503	
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada-----	2,130,116	541,063	572,836	
Japan-----	6,943,176	1,562,556	1,740,216	
EC-----	8,300,352	1,836,916	1,997,979	
Brazil-----	175,728	31,080	41,880	
Hong Kong-----	2,039,361	409,368	410,829	
India-----	72,457	15,485	19,158	
Korea-----	2,374,038	504,110	563,916	
Mexico-----	988,175	210,831	295,419	
Taiwan-----	5,197,216	1,214,391	1,210,596	
OPEC-----	33,816	6,575	7,755	
NMEs-----	1,347,873	244,258	358,688	
China-----	1,266,570	228,798	338,921	
All other-----	3,818,909	763,966	962,205	
Total-----	33,421,216	7,340,597	8,181,478	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada-----	251,928	18,099	96,871	
Japan-----	-4,630,434	-1,078,506	-961,530	
EC-----	-2,521,682	-482,645	-250,476	
Brazil-----	-12,857	-299	4,753	
Hong Kong-----	-1,748,669	-345,117	-324,116	
India-----	75,866	21,983	22,175	
Korea-----	-2,048,400	-429,035	-463,237	
Mexico-----	-136,946	-18,509	-46,835	
Taiwan-----	-4,890,207	-1,156,906	-1,130,326	
OPEC-----	454,304	98,662	128,405	
NMEs-----	-977,681	-171,187	-262,480	
China-----	-1,043,983	-175,745	-281,912	
All other-----	966,811	286,099	207,819	
Total-----	-15,217,966	-3,257,362	-2,978,975	

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

Figure 9.--Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1985 through the 1st quarter of 1988



wood furniture from Canada and Italy contributed to the overall increase in furniture imports. Imports of games showed one of the largest percentage increases for products in this sector, increasing by 66 percent, to \$267 million, and, in part, was due to a renewed interest in home video games. Imports of watches and watch movements rose by 24 percent to \$312 million, primarily because of increased imports from Japan and Hong Kong. Conversely, a sharp decline in the popularity of certain toys led to an 18-percent decrease in imports of dolls and stuffed toys, to \$177 million.

Exports of most products rose, as the weakened dollar helped spur a 66-percent rise in exports of blank magnetic recording media. Exports of instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities also rose significantly, increasing by 30 percent to \$521 million. Improved demand for advanced technology products contributed to the rise.

### Medical goods

Growth in U.S. exports exceeded that of imports in every major category of medical apparatus and equipment in the first quarter of 1988 as the overall trade surplus in medical goods improved by 58 percent from \$177 million in the first quarter of 1987 to more than \$280 million.

Electromedical apparatus and parts were responsible for the largest portion of trade in medical goods, accounting for almost one-third of total U.S. imports and over 40 percent of U.S. exports in the first three months of 1988. Imports of electromedical equipment increased by 19 percent to \$201 million, with Japan and West Germany accounting for almost 60 percent of such imports. Those countries were also the largest customers of U.S.-made electromedical equipment, helping the United States to increase its total exports of such equipment by 31 percent, to \$379 million. Other segments of the medical goods sector contributing significantly to the improvement in the U.S. trade balance included x-ray apparatus and equipment, dental instruments and parts, and orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies.

Industry analysts attribute the turnaround in U.S. trade with West Germany and Japan over the past 1-1/2 years with the relative weakening of the U.S. dollar against the currencies of those two countries, making U.S.-made goods more price competitive in U.S. and major overseas markets. The United States, West Germany, and Japan are by far the leading manufacturers of high-technology medical equipment and any minor advantage that producers in one of these countries can gain over the others can make a significant difference in that country's trade balance.

Christopher Johnson  
252-1488

### Optical goods

The U.S. trade deficit in optical goods increased by 19 percent, to \$61 million, in the first quarter of 1988, from \$51 million in the first quarter of 1987. A 15-percent rise in imports of optical instruments and components other than lenses, to \$97 million, was chiefly responsible for the deterioration in the trade balance. Much of the increased deficit resulted from increased U.S. purchases of Japanese and West German-manufactured microscopes and telescopes. Japan and West Germany accounted for over 60 percent of total U.S. imports of optical instruments and components in the first three months of 1988.

Despite the overall poor trade performance in the optical instrument sector, U.S. exports of optical lenses and elements improved by 11 percent, to \$48 million, while imports of such articles grew by only 3 percent in the first quarter of 1988, compared with those in the corresponding quarter of 1987. Japan, Canada, West Germany, and the United Kingdom were the largest markets for U.S.-made optical elements, consisting largely of optical fiber, cable, and unmounted optical lenses. Mounted photographic lenses from Japan continued to account for almost one-half of total U.S. imports of optical lenses and elements. However, a significant decline in imports of such lenses from Korea, the second leading supplier of photographic lenses, held the overall increase in U.S. imports of optical lenses and elements to less than 3 percent.

Christopher Johnson  
252-1488

### Watches and clocks

U.S. imports of watches, clocks, clockwork operated devices, and parts were valued at \$394 million for the first quarter of 1988, a 21 percent increase over the same period in 1987. Although total exports of these commodities, valued at \$29 million, increased 54 percent from the prior period, the U.S. trade deficit in these commodities worsened by 19 percent over the year, to \$364 million.

Increases in U.S. imports of watches and watch movements were mainly responsible for the increasing deficit--such imports were up 24 percent, to \$311 million. The countries supplying significantly increased shipments of watches and watch movements to the United States in January-March 1988, compared with those in the corresponding period of 1987, included Japan, up 30 percent to \$123 million, and Hong Kong, up 32 percent to \$84 million. Imports from China continued to increase, rising 137 percent, to \$5 million.

Trade in clocks and clock movements also contributed to the growth in the trade deficit. The U.S. value of imports of these commodities increased 5 percent, to \$53 million, while U.S. exports decreased 6 percent

to \$4 million, compared with those in the corresponding period of 1987. The largest change in imports of clocks and clock movements was in those from China, with a 95 percent increase, to \$4 million.

Eric S. Langer  
252-1497

#### Toys, models and dolls

U.S. imports of toys, models, tricks and party favors increased 13 percent to \$350 million in the first quarter of 1988, compared with those in the corresponding quarter of 1987. Exports of these commodities were up 38 percent, to \$56 million, limiting the trade deficit in these commodities to \$294 million for the quarter, representing an increase in the deficit of 9 percent over those in the corresponding period of 1987.

The bulk of the merchandise imported in this category were toys, tricks and party favors, which amounted to \$293 million, representing an increase of 10 percent over those in the corresponding period of 1987. Models contributed nearly \$40 million to the deficit, despite a 40-percent rise in exports to \$18 million, as imports climbed 36 percent, to \$57 million. As a source of overall imports of toys, China jumped from third to first place, accounting for imports valued at \$74 million during the first quarter of 1988, up 79 percent over those in the corresponding period of the prior year. Imports from China showed strong growth in almost all categories except scale model kits. On the other hand, imports of toys from Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Japan showed reductions, declining by 14 percent, 15 percent, and 80 percent, respectively.

U.S. imports of dolls and stuffed figures decreased 18 percent to \$177 million in the first quarter of 1988, compared with those in the corresponding quarter of 1987. Exports were valued at nearly \$3 million, up 159 percent from those in the prior year, leaving a \$174 million trade deficit in these commodities.

The major sources of dolls and stuffed figures were Korea, which supplied imports valued at \$74 million, down 10 percent from imports during the corresponding period of 1987; China, up 31 percent to \$50 million; and Taiwan, down 33 percent to \$36 million. Imports from Hong Kong also decreased significantly, dropping nearly 80 percent over the period, to \$6 million.

U.S. imports of stuffed toy figures of animate objects showed an 18 percent decrease over the period, to \$114 million. The decreases in this area were mainly due to reduced imports from Korea, which were down 10 percent to \$71 million. Imports from China, however, offset some of these decreases, rising by 31 percent, to \$19 million.

Eric S. Langer  
252-1497

### Photographic equipment and supplies

The U.S. trade deficit in photographic equipment and supplies decreased to \$84 million in the first quarter of 1988, compared with a \$96 million deficit for the corresponding period in 1987. The improvement in the trade balance reflects increased U.S. exports of these items, rising from \$471 million in the first quarter of 1987 to \$526 million for the corresponding quarter of 1988. The increase was enough to offset a 7-percent growth in imports, which rose from \$567 million to \$610 million.

The major export categories accounting for the increase were photographic cameras and enlargers, rising from \$61 to \$67 million; photographic projectors, rising from \$14 to \$23 million; and photofinishing equipment, which rose from \$33 million to \$47 million. Film and paper exports grew from \$321 to \$343 million for the same period. Industry sources indicate that the value of the dollar relative to the yen has made U.S. exports increasingly attractive in foreign markets.

Photographic camera imports were steady, decreasing slightly from \$206 to \$205 million, and imports of photographic film and paper increased by 12 percent, from \$269 million to \$304 million. Japan was the top supplier of still cameras and film in all major categories. Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Korea were the other major hardware suppliers; Canada and Belgium ranked behind Japan as sources of photographic film and paper.

Kate Bishop  
252-1494

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

Trade in phonograph records, related sound recordings, magnetic recording media, and blank magnetic recording media registered a surplus during the first quarter of 1988, totaling \$103 million. This compares with a \$137 million deficit for the corresponding quarter of 1987. The surplus resulted primarily from increased exports, which rose from \$298 million in 1987 to \$463 million in 1988. Decreasing imports also played a major role, falling from \$435 million in 1987 to \$360 million in 1988.

From the first quarter of 1987 to that in 1988, imports declined and exports grew in virtually all categories. Blank magnetic recording media imports fell from \$333 million to \$299 million, and exports grew from \$175 million to \$288 million. Sound and magnetic recording imports declined from \$86 million to \$45 million, and exports rose from \$98 million to \$133 million. Imports of phonograph records decreased from \$8 million to \$6 million, and exports increased from \$16 million to \$25 million.

Sources close to the industry state that the shift in the trade balance is fully explained by the current value of the dollar, which makes

it relatively less profitable to ship goods into this country and more profitable to ship them into foreign countries.

Kate Bishop  
252-1494

#### Nontextile floor coverings

The U.S. trade surplus in nontextile floor coverings jumped 145 percent during the first quarter of 1988 compared with that in the corresponding period of 1987, rising from \$4.6 million to \$11.4 million. The increase in the trade surplus resulted from a 27-percent surge in U.S. exports to \$30.2 million, combined with a 2 percent decrease in U.S. imports, to \$18.8 million. The strong growth in U.S. exports of nontextile floor coverings in the first quarter of 1988 continued a rise in U.S. exports that began in 1987.

Canada, Japan, and Mexico were the top three export markets for U.S. nontextile floor coverings in the first quarter of 1988, with respective shares of 53, 13, and 11 percent. U.S. exports to Canada and Japan rose 7 and 13 percent, respectively, during the first quarter of 1988 over those in the corresponding period of 1987; U.S. exports to Mexico increased by 538 percent. The surge in U.S. exports is attributed to the continued weakness of the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies and healthy demand factors in Canada.

Laura Venecia Rodriguez  
252-1486

#### Musical instruments, parts, and accessories

The U.S. trade deficit in musical instruments, parts, and accessories increased by only 1 percent, to \$139 million, in the first quarter of 1988, compared with \$137 million during the corresponding period of 1987. The deficit increase was held down by a 38-percent rise in U.S. exports, which climbed to \$48 million. The growth in exports of musical instruments, parts, and accessories continues a trend that began in the first quarter of 1986; this increase can be attributed to more effective marketing by U.S. producers of nearly all types of musical instruments and a more favorable alignment of the U.S. dollar vis-a-vis the currencies of major U.S. trading partners. Japan, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Canada were the principal export markets, and together accounted for 51 percent of the value of musical instrument exports.

U.S. imports of these products rose by 9 percent to \$188 million in the first quarter of 1988, compared with \$172 million during the corresponding period of 1987. Imports of musical instruments alone increased to \$159 million from \$142 million, or by 12 percent. The continuing popularity of electronic keyboards was a major factor in the rise. Imports of these instruments (virtually all of the instruments classified as organs) nearly tripled in quantity (up 170 percent), from 419,000 units to over 1.1 million units. The value of these imports rose



by 45 percent, from \$39 million to \$57 million. Japan was the dominant supplier of U.S. imports of such articles in the first quarter of 1988 and accounted for 89 percent and 80 percent of the value and quantity of total imports, respectively.

Richardo Witherspoon  
252-1489

### Jewelry

The U.S. trade deficit in jewelry increased by 1 percent, from \$549 million in the first quarter of 1987 to \$556 million in the first quarter of 1988. The increase in the deficit was limited by an 18-percent rise in U.S. exports, from \$66 million to \$78 million, coupled with only a 3-percent rise in U.S. imports, from \$615 million to \$634 million. U.S. exports of costume jewelry showed the greatest relative increase, rising by 34 percent, from \$20 million to \$27 million during the period. Japan, the United Kingdom, and Canada were the principal markets for U.S. exports of costume jewelry, and together accounted for 45 percent of the total value of such exports. U.S. exports of precious metal jewelry rose by 11 percent, from \$44 million in the first quarter of 1987, to \$49 million in the corresponding period of 1988. Switzerland, Japan, and Hong Kong were the major markets, and together accounted for 43 percent of total U.S. exports of precious metal jewelry. The majority of such exports consisted of gold and gemstone rings.

There was little change in the level of U.S. imports of jewelry during the first quarter of 1988. Imports of costume jewelry exhibited the greatest increase, rising by 6 percent, to \$115 million in the first quarter of 1988, from \$109 million in the corresponding period of 1987. Precious metal jewelry rose by 3 percent, to \$460 million.

The modest increase in the U.S. trade deficit in jewelry was primarily the result of the weakening U.S. dollar vis-a-vis major European currencies, primarily the Italian lira, and increased demand for gemstone jewelry products. Imports from Italy decreased 2 percent, to \$214 million in the first quarter of 1988, whereas jewelry imports from Hong Kong, Japan, and Thailand increased by 25 percent, 10 percent, and 7 percent, respectively. Imports of jewelry from Hong Kong totaled \$86 million, whereas such imports from Japan and Thailand amounted to \$44 million each.

Richardo Witherspoon  
252-1489

### Scientific instruments

The U.S. trade surplus for scientific instruments reached \$815 million in the first quarter of 1988, up 39 percent from a surplus of \$584 million in the corresponding period of 1987. This favorable trade position resulted despite a 24-percent increase in U.S. imports from \$691 million to \$857 million as U.S. exports rose 31 percent from \$1,275 million to \$1,672 million.

All instrument groups experienced an upward trend in U.S. exports in the first quarter of 1988, compared with those in the corresponding period of 1987. This growth in U.S. exports is primarily due to improved demand for advanced technology products by our leading trading partners, and the relatively weak U.S. dollar which made U.S. products more competitive in the world market. The major instrument groups that accounted for a substantial portion of U.S. imports were instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts, which increased 30 percent, to \$521 million; apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts, which rose 29 percent, to \$366 million; instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts, which grew 33 percent, to \$337 million; and surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, and geophysical instruments, and parts, which increased 34 percent, to \$267 million. Based on value, Japan was the largest market for scientific instruments in the first quarter of 1988, accounting for 18 percent of total U.S. exports, followed by Canada, with 13 percent, the United Kingdom, with 10 percent, West Germany, with 7 percent, and Mexico with 4 percent.

U.S. imports of almost all instrument groups recorded gains in the first quarter of 1988. This growth in U.S. imports was mainly the result of increased demand for scientific instruments in the United States, and the availability of a growing number and type of state-of-the-art foreign-made products at competitive prices. Additionally, a growing number of foreign manufacturers are providing after-sale service in the United States, which is an essential element to assure a greater share of the U.S. market. The major instrument groups accounting for a substantial portion of U.S. imports were drawing, marking-out, and mathematical calculating instruments, micrometers, calipers, and gauges and other measuring and checking machines, and parts, which grew 29 percent, to \$270 million; apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts which rose 16 percent, to \$199 million; surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, and geophysical instruments, and parts, which increased 19 percent, to \$115 million; and instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts, which grew 37 percent, to \$105 million. Based on value, Japan was the largest source of scientific instruments in the first quarter of 1988, supplying 26 percent of total U.S. imports, followed by West Germany, with 14 percent, the United Kingdom, with 13 percent, Canada, with 12 percent, and Mexico with 5 percent.

Ruben Moller  
252-1495

### Furniture

The U.S. trade deficit in furniture increased 4 percent, to \$1 billion, during the first quarter of 1988, compared with that in the corresponding period of 1987. The modest increase in the trade deficit resulted from a 7-percent increase in U.S. imports (from \$1.1 billion to \$1.2 billion) that was partially offset by a 34-percent rise in U.S. exports, from \$132 million to \$177 million.

Wood furniture continued to be the largest import category, accounting for 41 percent of total imports in the first quarter of 1988. However, the growth in U.S. imports of wood furniture, 10 percent, slowed considerably compared with the 10-percent increase between the first quarters of 1986 and 1987. The 11-percent decrease in imports of wood furniture from Taiwan was the primary factor contributing to this decline. Despite the decrease, Taiwan remained the primary supplier of wood furniture to the United States with imports totaling \$143 million in the first quarter of 1988. The growth in imports of wood furniture from Canada, Italy, and Yugoslavia remained strong, with imports from Yugoslavia growing the most rapidly (increasing 21 percent to \$39 million). Imports of wood furniture from Denmark continued to decline (a 12-percent decrease, to \$35 million), and Denmark was replaced by Yugoslavia as the fourth largest supplier of wood furniture.

Following the pattern of previous years, metal furniture was the second largest import category, making up 27 percent of total imports in the first quarter of 1988. Taiwan, Canada, and Italy continued to be the top three suppliers to the U.S. market, accounting for 77 percent of imports of metal furniture. Although U.S. imports of furniture and parts designed for motor vehicle or aircraft use increased by only 2 percent, imports from Mexico grew by 52 percent, to \$56 million in the first quarter of 1988. Approximately 98 percent of this trade consisted of items entering under Tariff Schedule item No. 807.00.

The growth in U.S. exports resulted from an increase in trade with all of the top 10 markets for U.S. furniture. Canada remained the leading foreign market for U.S. exports of furniture, accounting for 29 percent of total U.S. exports in the first quarter of 1988. Mexico continued as the second largest market for U.S. furniture exports, receiving approximately 16 percent of total U.S. exports. Exports of automotive furniture parts that are assembled in Mexico and then imported into the United States under item 807.00 continued to account for around 50 percent of total U.S. exports to Mexico.

All of the major categories of furniture registered increases, compared with those in the first quarter of 1987. Exports of wood and metal furniture accounted for much of the growth, increasing 34 percent (to \$47 million) and 30 percent (to \$59 million), respectively. The increase in exports, in part, was the result of more favorable conditions for U.S. exporters and increased efforts on the part of U.S. furniture manufacturers to develop overseas markets.

Linda A. Linkins  
252-1499

### Handbags

Although the quantity of U.S. imports of handbags increased only by 1 percent to 55 million bags during the first quarter of 1988 compared with that in the first quarter of 1987, the value of such bags increased by 19 percent in comparison with those in the corresponding periods, from

\$185 million to \$219 million. Most of the increase in value is attributable to a shift in the composition of imported handbags to leather.

The share of total quantity of U.S. imports of handbags accounted for by leather handbags grew from 13 percent to 21 percent during the first quarter of 1988 compared with the first quarter of 1987, from 7 million bags to 12 million bags. At the same time, the quantities imported of handbags of plastics and handbags of materials other than leather or plastics decreased. China and Korea accounted for most of the growth in imports of leather handbags in the first quarter of 1988, amounting to 2 million bags and 1 million bags, respectively. During the period, the share of the value of imported leather handbags to total imports rose from 46 percent to 56 percent, from \$86 million to \$123 million, representing a \$37 million increase. This accounted for all of the increase. Imports of handbags of plastics decreased \$3 million and imports of handbags of materials other than leather and plastics decreased slightly.

Carl Seastrum  
252-1493

#### Flat goods

U.S imports of flat goods increased sharply during the first quarter of 1988 compared with those in the corresponding period of 1987, from \$42 million to \$54 million, or by 30 percent. U.S. imports of flat goods of leather increased during the same periods by 36 percent, to \$33 million, and imports of flat goods of materials other than leather increased by 22 percent, to \$22 million. Together Korea, China, Italy, and Taiwan, the top four suppliers, accounted for 75 percent of total imports in the first quarter of 1988, compared with 67 percent in the first quarter of 1987. China recorded the greatest absolute and percentage increases among these four, \$7 million and 195 percent, respectively. Of the \$7 million, \$5 million was flat goods of materials other than leather, principally textile materials. Korea recorded the next largest absolute and percentage increases, of the four, \$5 million and 49 percent, respectively. Because 93 percent of U.S. imports of flat goods from Korea in the first quarter of 1988 were leather, virtually all of the increase was flat goods of leather.

Carl Seastrum  
252-1493

#### Bicycles

Prior to the first quarter of 1988, U.S. imports of bicycles had increased in both quantity and value for 20 consecutive quarters when compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. However, the quantity of such imports decreased 14 percent to 1.9 million bicycles in the first quarter of 1988, compared with the first quarter of 1987. At the same time the value increased 3 percent, to \$143 million.

Taiwan retained its position as the top supplier of bicycles but had decreases in both quantity and value, from 1.8 million bicycles to

1.2 million bicycles and from \$102 million to \$90 million, respectively. Consequently its share of total quantity of imports decreased from 79 percent to 63 percent and its share of total value of imports decreased from 73 percent to 63 percent. Korea took up some of the slack as its imports increased from 305,000 bicycles to 495,000 bicycles (from \$12 million to \$22 million) between the first quarter of 1987 and the first quarter of 1988. Its share of total quantity and total value increased almost as much as Taiwan's decrease, from 14 percent to 26 percent and from 8 percent to 15 percent, respectively.

Reportedly, Taiwan is upgrading the quality of its bicycles, with many of them incorporating high-quality Japanese parts, the price of which increased significantly with the appreciation of the value of the yen against both the U.S. dollar and the Taiwan dollar. The second largest U.S. producer of bicycles is expanding its import program of bicycles from Korea, the average cost of which is considerably lower than the average cost of those from Taiwan. The industry in Korea is reportedly in the midst of a significant expansion of its potential capacity. In addition, the market in the United States has been very strong for 5 years and some industry observers believe that some saturation has occurred that brought about an expected decrease in imports. To give some perspective, the 1.9 million bicycles imported in the first quarter of 1988 was still the second highest amount ever recorded, the exception being the first quarter of 1987. The \$143 million figure was the highest value recorded in any first quarter.

Carl Seastrum  
252-1493

#### Parts of bicycles

U.S. imports of parts of bicycles increased significantly during the first quarter of 1988 compared with the first quarter of 1987, by 27 percent, to \$49 million. Imports of such parts increased by \$3 million from Japan, to \$22 million; by \$5 million from Taiwan, to \$15 million; and by \$1 million from France, to \$4 million. Some of the increase in the value of parts from Japan can be explained by the increase in the value of the yen versus the value of the U.S. dollar; Taiwan benefited from this increase. It also benefited from the fact that an increasing share of the overall inventory of bicycles owned in the United States was produced in Taiwan. Finally, U.S. producers turned to cheaper parts imported from Taiwan in an effort to cut costs and as the quality of parts from Taiwan improved. Overall, U.S. producers of bicycles, the principal market for imported parts of bicycles, also demanded more parts in the first quarter when they experienced their first slight increase in U.S. producers' shipments, compared with the same quarter of the previous year. U.S. imports from Singapore also increased from \$522,000 to \$1 million. Parts producers in Japan are investing money in production facilities in Singapore to be able to continue producing parts at prices competitive in the U.S. market.

Carl Seastrum  
252-1493

### Children's vehicles

U.S. imports of children's vehicles rose significantly from \$46 million during the first quarter of 1987 to \$61 million in the corresponding period of 1988, or by 30 percent. Imports of self-propelled children's vehicles, such as tricycles, scooters, wagons, pedal cars, and similar articles increased \$6.6 million to \$32 million. Taiwan accounted for \$5 million of the increase. It supplied 87 percent of total imports of such vehicles during the first quarter of 1988, amounting to \$28 million. The next largest supplier, Korea, only supplied vehicles valued at \$2 million. China registered a dramatic increase in such imports, increasing from no imports in 1987 to \$1.3 million in 1988. Taiwan also supplied 87 percent of the other major principal type of children's vehicles, baby carriages, baby strollers, and parts thereof during the first quarter of 1988. Its increase of \$8 million during the first quarter of 1988 compared with that in the first quarter of 1987 more than accounted for the \$7 million overall increase. Japan recorded a decrease of slightly over \$1 million during the period and slipped to the third leading supplier of carriages and strollers, behind Italy, which registered a \$443,000 increase in its shipments to the United States of carriages and strollers.

Carl Seastrum  
252-1493

### Arms and ammunition

The U.S. trade surplus in arms and ammunition declined 23 percent during the first quarter of 1988, compared with that in the corresponding period of 1987, falling from \$232 million to \$178 million, as exports dropped and imports grew. U.S. exports of arms and ammunition contracted 8 percent, from \$315 million to \$289 million; imports of arms and ammunition expanded by 35 percent, from \$82 million to \$111 million.

U.S. exports of military sales of ordnance and accessories experienced a 55-percent reduction, from \$85 million to \$38 million. On the other hand, exports of military ammunition and munitions increased 14 percent, to \$226 million. U.S. imports of ammunition and munitions rose 24 percent, to \$42 million, with Canada, the United Kingdom, and Israel continuing as the major suppliers.

U.S. imports of small arms rose 42 percent, from \$49 million to \$69 million. Brazil was the leading supplier of pistols and revolvers, accounting for 34 percent of U.S. imports; Japan, the leading supplier of rifles and small arms parts, accounted for 37 percent and 53 percent, respectively, of such imports. Italy was the leading supplier of shotguns and Canada the leading supplier of other small arms, accounting for 47 percent and 72 percent of such imports, respectively. According to industry sources, the sharp increase in imports is the result of competitive pricing, increased variety in selection, constant upgrade in product lines, and aggressive marketing tactics.

Hazel L. Robinson  
252-1496

## Games

The U.S. trade deficit in games increased 66 percent, to \$219 million, during the first quarter of 1988, compared with that in the corresponding period of 1987. Despite a 66-percent rise in exports, to \$48 million, the deficit widened as U.S. imports increased by the same margin, but from a larger base, to \$267 million. Japan and Taiwan remained the top suppliers of U.S. imports of games, accounting for 66 percent and 16 percent, respectively, of U.S. imports during the first quarter of 1988, compared with such imports in the first quarter of 1987 when Japan and Taiwan accounted for smaller percentages of 36 percent and 19 percent, respectively. Game machines accounted for 82 percent of the increase in imports (mostly from Japan), rising to \$218 million. Imports of games, except game machines, rose by 8 percent, to \$49 million.

Japan's rising share of the U.S. import market reflects the waning appeal of the Canadian-made game Trivial Pursuit and renewed interest in home video games. Imports of home video games rose by 94 percent in the first quarter of 1988 over those in the first quarter of 1987, from \$107 million to \$208 million, and accounted for 78 percent of the total increase in imports of games, and 95 percent of the growth in imports of game machines. A Japanese producer of arcade video games, with research, development, and production facilities in both Japan and the United States, has recently entered the home video game market with a line of innovative software and hardware and new marketing techniques. There is only one remaining U.S. producer of home video games. That firm assembles several components for its systems in Taiwan and accounts for substantial portion of U.S. imports of games (including parts) from Taiwan.

U.S. exports of games made a strong showing in the major markets in the first quarter of 1988, including growth in exports of 56 percent to West Germany, 89 percent to France, and 41 percent to Canada. These markets accounted for 29 percent, 13 percent, and 11 percent, respectively, of total U.S. exports. Exports of coin-operated games (arcade video games and pinball machines) rose by 59 percent and accounted for much of the increase in U.S. exports of games.

Hazel L. Robinson  
252-1496

## Sporting goods

The U.S. trade deficit in sporting goods decreased by 6 percent to \$241 million during the first quarter of 1988, compared with that in the corresponding period of 1987. The deficit decreased primarily because U.S. exports grew at a much faster rate than imports, 58 percent compared with 12 percent.

The principal markets for sporting goods were Japan, Canada, and the United Kingdom, which together accounted for 55 percent of total U.S. exports. The value of U.S. exports of sporting goods to these countries increased by 62 percent during this period. Much of the increase in

exports can be attributed to the relative devaluation of the U.S. dollar which made U.S. goods more competitive.

U.S. exports to Japan grew by 88 percent, to \$52 million, during the first quarter of 1988, compared with exports in the corresponding period of 1987. In particular, U.S. exports of golf clubs and parts to Japan nearly doubled to \$28 million. U.S.-made golf equipment has been popular in Japan for over two decades but exports shrank during the period of the high-valued dollar. Japanese golfers are now anxious to purchase top quality U.S. equipment at bargain prices.

Exports of golf equipment to all foreign markets climbed by 68 percent in the first quarter of 1988, compared with these in January-March 1987. However, exports of bowling equipment scored a 129-percent rise and exports of exercise equipment expanded by 86 percent, surpassing the pace set by traditional export leading golf equipment. Reflecting the purchasing power of the yen, Japan was also the top foreign market for bowling and exercise equipment.

U.S. imports of sporting goods increased 12 percent to \$402 million during this period. Golf equipment imports rose 43 percent, to \$75 million, and fishing tackle imports rose 17 percent, to \$88 million, accounting for most of the increase in total U.S. imports.

Taiwan, Korea, and Japan were the leading sources of imports of sporting goods, and together accounted for 75 percent of total U.S. imports during the first quarter of 1988. The value of such imports supplied by Taiwan, Korea, and Japan increased 8 percent, 12 percent, and 7 percent, respectively, to \$165 million, \$87 million, and \$48 million. U.S. imports consisted mostly of golf clubs and parts (predominantly golf club heads) from Taiwan, which rose 53 percent, to \$33 million, and fishing rods from Korea, which rose 29 percent, to \$14 million. The manufacturing processes for both golf club heads and fishing rods are labor intensive, giving low-wage-rate countries such as Taiwan and Korea a competitive advantage over U.S. producers. However, domestic assemblers of golf clubs combine Taiwan-made heads with U.S.-made shafts and grips (the latter items being manufactured in capital-intensive processes) to produce price-competitive finished golf clubs.

Hazel L. Robinson  
252-1496



Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area		1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Handbags</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)-----		196,389	208,426	54,550	54,918	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		652,140	797,585	185,013	219,395	19
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)-----		1,716	2,114	474	355	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		8,775	11,129	2,643	3,271	24
<b>Luggage</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		692,129	851,344	189,343	194,442	3
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		18,081	25,350	4,201	7,076	68
<b>Flat goods</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		182,871	229,061	41,794	54,356	30
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		6,104	9,463	1,284	1,432	12
<b>Ophthalmic goods</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		729,429	830,161	213,059	243,621	14
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		133,169	185,940	43,751	50,439	15
<b>Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic</b>						
<b>Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		452,914	412,719	85,640	87,816	3
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		157,065	179,027	43,579	48,201	11
<b>Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		385,702	385,296	84,079	97,070	15
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		425,777	366,621	75,192	75,931	1
<b>Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		530,711	658,173	147,685	181,905	23
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		712,223	847,478	194,565	243,411	25

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

Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	154,652	180,839	41,924	51,431	23
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	317,136	378,337	93,670	125,876	34
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,738	69,331	16,923	18,260	8
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	127,384	151,178	35,738	44,272	24
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts					
Electro-medical apparatus and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	684,016	721,183	168,777	200,707	19
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,044,887	1,228,080	288,455	378,604	31
Apparatus based on the use of x-rays or of radiations, whether for medical, industrial, or other, uses and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	602,650	669,358	151,137	168,955	12
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	343,718	365,279	90,933	109,158	20
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	402,963	431,860	96,217	114,690	19
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	963,168	930,575	199,678	267,479	34
Drawing, marking-out, and mathematical calculating instruments; micrometers, calipers, and gauges; balancing machines; non-optical measuring and checking machines, n.s.p.f., and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	847,201	954,753	208,963	269,670	29
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	94,732	117,422	25,787	35,633	38

Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,627	37,529	8,571	7,372	-14
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,837	11,527	2,600	3,577	38
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles or materials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,043	24,024	6,061	7,469	23
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	146,968	160,832	31,287	44,633	43
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	61,752	61,291	15,439	14,456	-6
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,813	38,489	8,294	12,292	48
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	657,042	763,815	171,858	199,316	16
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,111,738	1,239,764	284,079	365,634	29
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	274,315	346,989	66,961	95,313	42
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	936,682	1,145,281	252,921	336,632	33
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	104,555	136,115	30,899	32,892	6
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	42,800	44,049	9,977	12,750	28
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, x-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,112	20,572	4,213	5,183	23
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	134,992	159,419	39,790	51,907	30

Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	257,269	354,521	76,623	104,793	37
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,657,530	1,797,623	400,348	521,060	30
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,233	22,049	5,073	5,965	18
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	78,978	83,273	20,189	20,116	0
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts					
Watches and watch movements					
Imports:					
Quantity (thousands)-----	160,309	195,366	38,297	40,948	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,129,685	1,303,908	250,554	311,742	24
Exports:					
Quantity (thousands)-----	1,288	1,112	254	319	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,175	21,213	4,159	7,303	76
Clocks and clock movements					
Imports:					
Quantity (thousands)-----	60,892	54,531	11,794	12,643	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	274,399	241,316	50,300	52,708	5
Exports:					
Quantity (thousands)-----	985	1,478	467	383	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,936	15,136	4,339	4,085	-6
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,183	19,223	5,325	3,239	-39
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	55,693	68,512	16,563	15,492	-6
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	990,482	1,017,528	206,222	204,660	-1
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	213,252	209,670	60,753	66,626	10

Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts; and projection screens					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,413	42,412	5,868	11,113	89
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	68,394	73,436	14,462	22,600	56
Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, editors, combinations thereof, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,406	5,702	1,275	1,161	-9
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,680	9,513	3,152	3,504	11
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters; film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for photographic slides					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,462	20,954	4,920	5,370	9
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,279	23,074	4,713	7,422	57
Photographic flash-lighting apparatus, including electronic stroboscopic flash apparatus, photographic light meters, and half-tone screens designed for use in engraving or photographic processes; and range-finders designed to be used with photographic cameras and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	95,274	101,384	23,774	15,983	-33
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,376	3,474	590	743	26
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	216,920	183,640	37,910	51,528	36
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	139,580	138,891	33,490	46,786	40
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,178	7,396	2,014	1,544	-23
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,066	30,137	7,164	7,478	4

Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	648,157	737,625	164,005	187,944	15
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	931,862	942,641	242,860	252,986	4
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	403,623	442,515	104,974	115,691	10
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	293,954	332,790	77,886	89,571	15
Motion-picture film in any form on which pictures, or sound and pictures, have been recorded, whether or not developed, news sound recordings relating to current events abroad; and sound recordings produced on photographic or magnetic film, tape, or wire, and suitable for use in connection with motion-picture exhibits					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	81,233	63,048	11,050	11,543	4
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	47,810	43,931	9,094	12,613	39
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 linear feet)-----	420,882	293,290	95,536	68,717	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	36,329	35,023	7,542	7,878	4
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 linear feet)-----	28,729	74,613	9,774	28,994	197
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,265	43,701	7,715	15,485	101
Phonograph records					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	42,298	27,766	7,778	5,897	-24
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,127	82,866	16,365	25,472	56
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	274,269	261,879	85,603	44,754	-48
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	341,600	418,861	98,084	132,582	35

Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,374,175	1,300,841	333,370	299,236	-10
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	578,364	771,800	174,949	288,279	65
Sound recordings on disc of soft wax (master records), or metal matrices obtained therefrom, for use in the manufacture of sound records for export; and scrap and waste photographic film fit only for the recovery of its constituent materials					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,246	5,391	785	2,107	168
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,521	8,485	1,377	1,105	-20
Musical instruments, parts and accessories					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	670,762	900,758	172,307	187,621	9
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	114,881	171,773	34,878	48,245	38
Musical instruments					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	563,311	776,340	142,041	159,401	12
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	77,150	123,849	24,845	35,361	42
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)					
Imports:					
Quantity (number)-----	77,622	88,837	21,342	20,870	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	120,557	149,398	36,274	38,276	6
Exports:					
Quantity (number)-----	3,455	5,642	841	1,439	71
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,832	6,989	1,237	1,912	55
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)					
Imports:					
Quantity (number)-----	2,007,417	4,183,956	419,431	1,134,380	170
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	172,763	270,076	39,388	57,068	45
Exports:					
Quantity (number)-----	5,433	5,130	862	1,557	81
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,945	7,011	1,344	1,860	38

Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,067,134	4,540,470	1,136,101	1,219,857	7
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	510,969	592,786	132,192	177,326	34
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and boxsprings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	35,463	58,718	12,196	14,308	17
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,860	15,912	3,343	6,915	107
Furniture other than medical, motor-vehicle or aircraft, bedsprings or mattresses, convertible sofas, sofa beds or similar dual-purpose furniture					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,175,213	3,647,639	892,358	967,973	8
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	340,964	416,289	93,487	120,032	28
Nontextile floor coverings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	80,524	78,684	19,154	18,839	-2
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	84,307	107,841	23,795	30,207	27
Small arms (bore diameter 30 mm and under)					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	200,373	207,453	48,757	69,277	42
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	95,691	117,787	31,597	24,855	-21
Ordnance and accessories					
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	328,945	289,886	85,039	38,439	-55
Ammunition and munitions					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	128,306	140,745	33,628	41,646	24
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,009,775	1,117,654	198,243	226,016	14
Games					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	449,759	932,572	161,178	267,339	66
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	107,968	140,887	28,928	48,050	66



Table 24.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Sporting goods					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,400,766	1,586,271	358,145	402,043	12
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	329,855	476,163	101,613	160,762	58
Fishing tackle					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	226,262	277,309	75,441	88,380	17
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,008	29,020	7,268	9,525	31
Golf equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	158,893	237,319	52,535	75,136	43
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	108,537	177,845	39,626	66,572	68
Lawn-tennis equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	72,346	86,162	21,968	20,900	-5
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,677	21,563	5,210	7,618	46
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing					
Snow skis					
Imports:					
Quantity (pairs)-----	1,980,297	1,733,978	103,443	98,198	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	81,436	86,209	5,989	5,480	-8
Exports:					
Quantity (pairs)-----	140,705	170,936	13,428	18,024	34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,055	15,087	1,173	1,581	35
Bicycles					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	8,612	9,513	2,232	1,924	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	458,197	557,922	139,111	142,870	3
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	18	30	5	10	71
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,825	2,445	475	835	76
Parts of bicycles					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	159,340	174,363	38,524	49,074	27
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,497	10,604	3,025	3,044	1

Table 24.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area		1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		120,831	258,763	46,492	60,638	30
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		3,441	9,744	1,218	2,583	112
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		1,128,673	1,240,996	215,897	177,274	-18
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		9,877	10,097	1,122	2,905	159
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		1,467,018	1,776,618	309,318	350,075	13
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		172,678	225,342	40,515	55,969	38
Jewelry						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		2,762,101	2,963,940	615,145	633,962	3
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		234,660	291,772	65,733	77,864	18
Precious metal jewelry						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		1,996,334	2,195,147	448,619	460,306	3
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		148,497	191,930	44,005	48,758	11
Costume jewelry						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		463,060	489,010	108,550	115,227	6
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		79,619	92,687	19,954	26,750	34
Natural or cultured pearls						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		193,903	155,732	30,786	30,515	-1
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		1,324	782	276	613	122
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		105,629	127,457	28,328	30,117	6
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		36,644	38,497	8,788	11,106	26

Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Buttons					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,092	34,741	7,473	8,222	10
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,575	11,157	2,510	3,191	27
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	78,537	92,716	20,855	21,895	5
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,068	27,339	6,277	7,914	26
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	157,631	192,929	39,496	46,600	18
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,987	24,576	5,759	7,526	31
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	208,911	231,985	48,323	64,471	33
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	74,251	90,851	20,929	25,864	24
Cased pencils, and pencils, n.s.p.f., chalk crayons, including charcoal crayons; leads for cased pencils, refill leads, other crayons and leads; and billiard and tailors' chalk					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,263	44,577	8,372	12,000	43
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,543	11,027	2,332	2,405	3
Miscellaneous products					
Casters					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	76,079	87,280	19,288	22,984	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,720	37,274	7,448	10,402	40
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----					0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,362	10,698	2,590	2,877	11
Clothespins					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 gross)-----	3,910	3,903	806	798	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,450	4,908	928	1,111	20
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 gross)-----	84	66	32	43	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	64	52	25	34	33

Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,548	12,928	2,109	2,489	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,545	64,839	11,822	13,952	18
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	11,727	12,988	3,570	3,965	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	70,506	80,472	22,060	23,867	8

Table 25.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1988 <sup>1/</sup>

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Handbags-----	01	01 (04) 07
Luggage-----		01
Flat goods-----		
Ophthalmic goods-----		
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic		
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements-----		
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses-----		09
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus-----		
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies-----		01
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)-----		
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts-----	03	
Electro-medical apparatus and parts-----		
Apparatus based on the use of x-rays or of radiations, whether for medical, industrial, or other, uses and parts-----		01
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts-----		02
Drawing, marking-out, and mathematical calculating instruments; micrometers, calipers, and gauges; balancing machines; non-optical measuring and checking machines, n.s.p.f., and parts-----		02
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights-----		
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles or materials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts-----		03
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments-----		03
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts-----		
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts-----		
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts-----	02	
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, x-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts-----		
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts-----		
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts-----		

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

Table 25.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1988

Commodity area	Imports		Exports				
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts							
Watches and watch movements-----	01		01	04	07	09	10
Clocks and clock movements-----			(04)				
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof-----	(02)	09					
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof-----							
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts; and projection screens-----	02		02				
Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, editors, combinations thereof, and parts-----			09	10			
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings; and filters; film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for photographic slides-----			02				
Photographic flash-lighting apparatus, including electronic stroboscopic flash apparatus, photographic light meters, and half-tone screens designed for use in engraving or photographic processes; and range-finders designed to be used with photographic cameras; and parts thereof-----	(02)						
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)-----	02		02				
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film-----	09						
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed-----							
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers-----							
Motion-picture film in any form on which pictures, or sound and pictures, have been recorded, whether or not developed, news sound recordings relating to current events abroad; and sound recordings produced on photographic or magnetic film, tape, or wire, and suitable for use in connection with motion-picture exhibits-----			02				
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded-----	(05)	07	02	05	(07)		
Phonograph records-----			02				
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings-----	(02)	09	02				
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon-----			02	10			
Sound recordings on disc of soft wax (master							

Table 25.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1988

Commodity area	Imports			Exports		
records), or metal matrices obtained therefrom, for use in the manufacture of sound records for export; and scrap and waste photographic film fit only for the recovery of its constituent materials-----	02			09		
Musical instruments, parts and accessories-----				01		
Musical instruments-----				01		
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)-----				01	04	
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)-----	01	04	(07)	01	04	(07)
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings-----				02		
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and boxsprings-----				02	09	
Furniture other than medical, motor-vehicle or aircraft, bedsprings or mattresses, convertible sofas, sofa beds or similar dual-purpose furniture-----						
Nontextile floor coverings-----						
Small arms (bore diameter 30 mm and under)-----	01					
Ordnance and accessories-----				(02)		
Ammunition and munitions-----	01					
Games-----	03	09		03		
Sporting goods-----				01		
Fishing tackle-----				01		
Golf equipment-----	01			01		
Lawn-tennis equipment-----				01		
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing-----						
Snow skis-----				04		
Bicycles-----	(04)			01	04	
Parts of bicycles-----	01			09	10	
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof-----	01			01		
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects-----				03		
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors-----				01		
Jewelry-----						
Precious metal jewelry-----				02		
Costume jewelry-----				03	09	
Natural or cultured pearls-----						
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers-----						
Buttons-----						
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons-----						
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles-----				02		
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts-----	02					

Table 25.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1988

Commodity area		Imports		Exports
Cased pencils, and pencils, n.s.p.f., chalk crayons, including charcoal crayons; leads for cased pencils, refill leads, other crayons and leads; and billiard and tailors' chalk-----	02			
Miscellaneous products-----				
Casters-----	03			
Clothespins-----	01	07	01	04 09
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.-----				



APPENDIX A

TRADE MONITORING GATES USED IN  
USITC MONITORING SYSTEM

## Trade Monitoring Gates

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

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

Import monitoring gates

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

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

Import monitoring gates--Continued

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

Export monitoring gates

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

Export monitoring gates--Continued

Category	Economic Criterion
Export unit value	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>7. Average unit value of the export class has changed (+) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.</li><li>8. Average unit value of the export class has changed (+) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.</li></ol>
Market countries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>9. Share of total exports, by value, to at least one country has changed (+) by at least 20 percentage points compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.</li><li>10. The leading market country, by value, in the current period was not among the top four market countries during a designated, prior, comparable period.</li></ol>

APPENDIX B

TRADE DATA FOR ARTICLES  
COVERED BY THE MTN CIVIL  
AIRCRAFT AGREEMENT

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

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Articles covered by the mtn civil aircraft agreement					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,654,345	6,934,917	1,400,780	1,230,759	-12
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,721,732	14,494,847	3,491,506	4,241,103	21
Engines and parts of engines					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,212,814	2,204,666	549,268	585,500	7
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,190,483	1,432,415	344,749	386,331	12
Non-piston type internal combustion engines					
Imports:					
Quantity (number)-----	1,829	1,656	382	626	64
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,114,385	1,110,175	286,409	282,482	-1
Exports:					
Quantity (number)-----	1,342	1,643	388	485	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	944,184	1,153,536	288,716	312,334	8
Pumps, fans and blowers, compressors, air-conditioners and refrigerating equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	260,256	335,840	78,521	86,049	10
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,531	14,726	3,363	4,526	35
Flight simulating machines and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	91,444	142,277	40,980	17,714	-57
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	62,753	54,145	13,578	8,848	-35
Electrical generators, motors and transformers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,557	16,994	3,001	4,760	59
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,585	15,844	3,845	4,858	26
Ovens and other food warming equipment					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	127	283	65	2	-97
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,957	3,670	1,658	116	-93
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	8,608	8,157	1,728	2,553	48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,130	1,456	354	425	20

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

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

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Amplifiers, receivers, and recorders					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	232,255	362,666	71,629	85,729	20
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	134,980	123,878	32,769	32,718	0
Radio navigational aid apparatus; sound or visual signalling apparatus					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,158	16,872	5,304	3,945	-26
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	496,981	622,810	160,752	179,941	12
Automatic voltage and voltage-current regulators					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,055	1,387	128	1,090	746
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,804	3,576	905	794	-12
Civil balloons, airships, and gliders					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,657	1,501	538	989	84
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	64,568	134,347	9,192	77,211	740
Civil airplanes (including helicopters)					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	561	513	77	117	52
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,035,537	2,028,181	222,672	360,240	62
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	1,327	1,811	353	613	74
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,297,552	7,375,540	1,836,214	2,304,599	26
New civil airplanes					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	420	398	58	85	47
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,875,313	1,967,439	208,406	346,724	66
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	833	899	191	247	29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,796,265	6,872,424	1,718,036	2,193,166	28
Helicopters					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	87	98	11	29	164
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	62,587	79,261	9,052	28,154	211
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	210	242	56	64	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	277,294	200,551	45,922	34,936	-24

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

Commodity area	1986 (1)	1987 (2)	Jan-Mar 1987 (3)	Jan-Mar 1988 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4) (5)
Other civil airplanes					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	333	300	47	56	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,812,726	1,888,177	199,354	318,570	60
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	623	657	135	183	36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,518,970	6,671,872	1,672,114	2,158,229	29
Multi-engine, 4,400 pounds and over, but less than 10,000 pounds empty weight					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	58	81	8	15	88
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	134,916	206,652	15,016	37,090	147
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	93	126	31	18	-42
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	132,971	219,093	39,984	47,557	19
Multi-engine airplanes, 10,000 to 33,000 pounds inclusive, empty weight					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	150	155	24	32	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	908,913	1,127,052	165,039	273,421	66
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	38	15	3	3	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	69,409	42,093	18,328	6,275	-66
Multi-engine airplanes, over 33,000 pounds empty weight					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	36	22	1		-100
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	759,243	551,135	18,216		-100
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	159	170	37	55	49
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,275,917	6,376,793	1,606,815	2,091,444	30
Optical instruments and compasses					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,288	18,168	3,860	420	-89
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	340,272	359,793	81,706	100,554	23
Meters and gauges					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	181,688	181,464	39,792	51,596	30
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	83,853	124,753	27,559	40,848	48



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

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Furniture					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,260	33,129	10,804	7,019	-35
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,718	16,585	3,674	4,932	34
Pneumatic tires, of rubber or plastics					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	21	22	5		-100
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,779	6,208	1,695		-100
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	24	30	6	9	47
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,567	4,133	979	1,035	6
All other parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,532,631	1,581,890	370,923	25,585	-93
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,999,947	4,210,840	971,858	1,093,476	13



APPENDIX C

TRADE DATA FOR MOTOR VEHICLE  
PARTS AND ACCESSORIES

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

Commodity area	1986 (1)	1987 (2)	Jan-Mar 1987 (3)	Jan-Mar 1988 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4) (5)
<b>Motor vehicle parts and accessories</b>					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,200,093	24,135,110	5,839,914	6,667,602	14
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,039,039	14,863,853	3,741,499	4,383,747	17
<b>Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	231,649	223,328	47,426	64,540	36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,236,621	1,485,738	350,151	461,250	32
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	84,490	88,329	23,349	23,062	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	560,931	602,151	139,351	150,660	8
<b>Motor vehicle parts provided for in tsus items 692.32 and 692.33</b>					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,974,234	10,176,830	2,454,380	2,828,417	15
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,112,911	9,261,070	2,337,844	2,757,381	18
<b>Motor vehicle body stampings, bumpers, and wheels</b>					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	941,585	1,051,018	258,472	297,317	15
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,415,388	1,526,125	411,292	489,451	19
<b>Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel covers, radiators, mufflers, and tailpipes</b>					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	349,947	395,654	95,209	96,710	2
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	108,609	146,668	39,547	45,240	14
<b>Motor vehicle brakes and parts thereof, transmissions, and shock absorbers</b>					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,019,842	2,376,153	584,646	658,826	13
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,549,149	1,698,502	446,757	539,153	21
<b>Other motor vehicle parts, n.s.p.f., provided for in tsus items 692.32 and 692.33</b>					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,662,859	6,354,003	1,516,052	1,775,563	17
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,039,764	5,889,773	1,440,246	1,683,536	17

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

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

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

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Motor vehicle engines and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,371,610	3,803,638	970,867	1,052,390	8
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,276,924	2,346,494	614,244	690,218	12
Radios, tape players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,480,184	1,499,652	331,726	392,904	18
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	87,271	110,027	27,941	30,225	8
Electrical starting and ignition equipment and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,160,514	1,405,133	314,191	405,950	29
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	785,486	970,024	247,435	257,183	4
Electric lighting and signaling equipment and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	185,545	233,993	60,739	62,977	4
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	121,396	177,342	41,014	58,466	43
Miscellaneous electrical articles and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	170,564	390,398	81,591	117,323	44
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,800	28,230	6,244	8,896	42
Pneumatic tires and tubes					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	50,220,953	56,295,856	13,685,845	14,200,618	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,688,837	1,953,734	461,985	496,722	8
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	5,722,835	11,360,720	2,373,736	4,495,413	89
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	203,725	380,475	77,681	149,629	93
Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	72,134	73,814	19,321	20,788	8
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,158	14,375	3,200	4,111	28

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

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Glass products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	253,162	295,845	69,064	75,978	10
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	137,709	151,076	43,445	44,176	2
Springs and leaves for springs					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	235,585	262,726	69,400	63,478	-9
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,134	42,492	8,887	14,578	64
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	186,740	193,685	47,350	61,391	30
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	73,710	97,452	21,662	30,082	39
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	234,572	304,270	69,623	72,732	4
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,818	9,344	2,406	2,251	-6
Air conditioning machines, refrigerating equipment, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	299,210	341,094	81,286	92,519	14
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	381,821	393,787	104,604	102,634	-2
Furniture designed for automotive use					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	727,369	700,255	195,472	203,625	4
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	72,450	71,872	15,922	21,372	34
Jacks and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	104,501	113,889	25,564	25,198	-1
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,101	11,716	2,888	3,610	25
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	173,649	185,968	52,360	34,527	-34
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,254	1,125	273	283	3

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

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Floor coverings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,914	20,036	5,380	5,531	3
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,085	33,213	7,648	9,908	30
Miscellaneous automotive parts and accessories, n.s.p.f.					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	629,141	694,403	179,455	193,894	8
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	129,347	161,579	38,802	48,075	24
Motor vehicle parts and accessories-apta					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,081,901	8,427,440	2,265,122	2,214,082	-2
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	23,599	31,997	7,768	12,500	61
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	692,278	776,178	190,475	244,774	29
Motor vehicle parts provided for in tsus item 692.33					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,234,084	4,385,232	1,151,626	1,083,807	-6
Motor vehicle body stampings, bumpers, and wheels					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	368,165	423,909	105,809	105,318	0
Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel covers, radiators, mufflers, and tailpipes					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	117,732	124,492	33,632	25,579	-24
Motor vehicle brakes and parts thereof, transmissions, and shock absorbers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	822,735	859,859	244,939	189,137	-23
Other motor vehicle parts, n.s.p.f., provided for in tsus item 692.33					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,925,451	2,976,970	767,244	763,771	0
Motor vehicle engines and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,346,468	1,500,729	420,073	437,486	4

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

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Radios, tape players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	84,534	74,966	13,624	15,628	15
Electrical starting and ignition equipment and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	102,949	93,856	28,795	23,446	-19
Electric lighting and signaling equipment and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	55,989	35,473	16,799	2	-100
Miscellaneous electrical articles and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	94,225	121,078	30,313	32,357	7
Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	36,859	36,315	9,080	9,724	7
Glass products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,459	52,673	14,414	15,910	10
Springs and leaves for springs					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	144,055	161,468	43,272	39,043	-10
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	40,647	29,137	8,222	9,495	15
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33,200	36,456	9,986	7,720	-23
Air conditioning machines, refrigerating equipment, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,512	7,050	1,787	1,401	-22
Furniture designed for automotive use					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	485,866	422,741	133,473	117,144	-12
Jacks and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,792	20,677	5,586	5,159	-8



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

Commodity area	1986	1987	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	117,174	111,092	36,353	14,916	-59
Floor coverings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,914	20,036	5,380	5,531	3
Miscellaneous automotive parts and accessories, n.s.p.f.					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	506,888	542,277	145,856	150,531	3



APPENDIX D

ALPHABETICAL INDEX FOR COMMODITY GROUPINGS COVERED IN THE SECTOR TABLES

Alphabetical Index for Commodity Groupings  
Covered in the Sector Tables

	<u>Page</u>
Abrasive articles-----	101
Abrasives-----	101
AC motor starters and contactors-----	155
Acid anhydrides and acyl halides-----	81
Agricultural and horticultural machinery-----	140
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery for preparing food and drink-----	140
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof-----	138
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts-----	158
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary)-----	159
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof-----	138
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof-----	138
Albums-----	40
Aldehydes (non benzenoid)-----	81
Ale, porter, stout, and beer-----	22
Almonds-----	18
Aluminum compounds-----	78
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors-----	154
Aluminum foil-----	108
Aluminum oxide-----	78
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap-----	108
Aluminum, wrought other than foil-----	108
Ammunition and munitions-----	190
Anchor chain of iron or steel-----	116
Animal and marine-animal oils-----	24
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases-----	23
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor-----	26
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts-----	148
Antimony compounds-----	78
Apparatus based on the use of X-rays or of radiations, whether for medical, industrial, or other uses and parts-----	184
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts-----	185
Aromatic or odoriferous substances-----	84
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	154
Asbestos and asbestos products-----	101
Automatic data processing machines-----	146
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof-----	148
Automatic voltage regulators-----	155
Automobile radio receivers-----	152
Automobile trucks and truck tractors-----	157

	<u>Page</u>
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines-----	140
Bakery machinery and parts thereof-----	141
Bakery products, except bread-----	25
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights-----	185
Base metals and ores, miscellaneous-----	109
Bauxite-----	107
Bauxite and aluminum metals-----	107
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and boxsprings-----	190
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	11
Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers-----	87
Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary)-----	77
Benzenoid organic chemicals-----	77
Berries, fresh-----	19
Bicycles-----	191
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles-----	158
Body-supporting garments-----	62
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general- purpose machinery-----	137
Bolts, nuts, and screws-----	115
Books, miscellaneous-----	40
Botanical pesticides, total-----	77
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)-----	40
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance-----	25
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type-----	153
Broadwoven fabrics-----	58
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton-----	58
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers-----	58
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk-----	58
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool-----	59
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles-----	193
Building papers-----	39
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers-----	15
Butter-----	14
Buttons-----	193
 Calcium chloride-----	 78
Calcium compounds-----	78
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism-----	146
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism-----	147
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing-----	146

	<u>Page</u>
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type-----	146
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof-----	139
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substance-----	20
Cased pencils, and pencils, n.s.p.f., chalk crayons, including charcoal crayons; leads for cased pencils, refill leads, other crayons and leads; and billiard and tailors' chalk-----	193
Casters-----	193
Cattle-----	11
Cattle hides-----	15
Cattle-hide upper leather-----	15
Cellulosic man-made fibers-----	56
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof-----	139
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles-----	103
Ceramic construction articles-----	103
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.-----	103
Ceramic electrical ware-----	104
Ceramic fixed capacitors-----	154
Ceramic floor and wall tiles-----	103
Ceramic products-----	103
Ceramic sanitary ware-----	104
Cereal breakfast foods-----	25
Chain of base metals-----	116
Cheeses-----	14
Chemical elements-----	77
Cherries, fresh-----	19
Chewing gum-----	25
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof-----	192
Chrome ore-----	109
Chrome ore and metal-----	109
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap-----	110
Cigarettes-----	22
Cigars-----	22
Circuit breakers-----	154
Citrus fruit-----	19
Clays-----	102
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays-----	102
Clays, bentonite-----	102
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay-----	102
Clays, fuller's earth-----	102
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less-----	86
Clocks and clock movements-----	186
Clothespins-----	193

	<u>Page</u>
Coal and other carbonaceous material-----	87
Cobalt ore and metal-----	110
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap-----	110
Cocoa and confectionery-----	21
Coffee-----	21
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate-----	21
Columbium ore-----	110
Columbium ore and metal-----	110
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap-----	110
Compressors and parts thereof-----	138
Concrete mixes and articles thereof-----	100
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream-----	13
Connectors-----	155
Containerboard (Kraft linerboard)-----	39
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof----	145
Copper ore and metal-----	107
Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste and scrap-----	107
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper-----	107
Copper, unwrought-----	107
Copper, wrought-----	107
Copying machines-----	147
Cordage-----	58
Cordage and fish netting and nets-----	57
Cordage machines and parts thereof-----	144
Corn-----	16
Corn oil-----	23
Corn sweeteners-----	21
Costume jewelry-----	192
Cotton-----	56
Cottonseed-----	23
Cottonseed oil-----	24
Crude petroleum-----	86
Crushed stone-----	100
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	17
Curtains and draperies-----	60
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flower or other fresh plant parts-----	26
Cut gemstones and articles thereof-----	102
 Decalcomanias-----	 41
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)-----	184
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches-----	87
Dimension stone and articles thereof-----	101
Distilled spirits-----	22
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects-----	192

	<u>Page</u>
Drawing, marking-out, and mathematical calculating instruments; micrometers, calipers, and gauges; balancing machines; non-optical measuring and checking machines, n.s.p.f., and parts---	184
Drilling and boring machinery-----	140
Drugs and related products-----	83
Duplicating machines and parts thereof-----	142
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total-----	85
Edible preparations-----	25
Edible preparations, not specially provided for-----	26
Eggs-----	14
Elastomers, total-----	83
Electrical articles, miscellaneous -----	156
Electrical capacitors-----	154
Electrical conductors-----	156
Electrical machinery and equipment-----	149
Electrical resistors-----	155
Electrical switches and relays-----	154
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof-----	151
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment-----	151
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof-----	151
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts-----	186
Electric lamps-----	156
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles-----	151
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof-----	150
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus-----	153
Electro-medical apparatus and parts-----	184
Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof-----	150
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	156
Electrothermic household appliances, other than cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof-----	151
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery-----	140
Epoxides and halogenated epoxides (non benzenoid)-----	82
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof-----	139
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)-----	187
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion- picture film-----	187
Essential oils-----	84
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)-----	82
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzenoid)-----	82
Explosives, total-----	86



	<u>Page</u>
Fabricated rubber and plastics products-----	88
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines-----	144
Fans and blowers and parts thereof-----	138
Fasteners-----	115
Feathers and downs-----	11
Fencing-----	114
Ferroalloys-----	106
Ferrochromium-----	106
Ferromanganese-----	106
Ferrosilicon-----	107
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	86
Fiber glass-----	105
Filament yarn of manmade fibers-----	57
Filberts-----	19
Fine earthenware food utensils-----	103
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)-----	39
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered-----	12
Fish, fresh or frozen-----	12
Fish, in airtight containers-----	12
Fishing tackle-----	191
Fish netting and nets-----	58
Fish, other in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring-----	13
Fixed resistors-----	155
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey-----	21
Flavoring extracts-----	84
Flat glass and products thereof-----	104
Flat goods-----	183
Flaxseed-----	23
Floor coverings-----	60
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof-----	141
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk-----	13
Fluorspar-----	103
Footwear-----	63
Forged steel grinding balls-----	149
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts----	158
Front-end loaders-----	140
Fruit, dried-----	20
Fruit, fresh-----	19
Fruit juices-----	21
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)-----	20
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnances and ovens, and parts thereof-----	138
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings-----	190

	<u>Page</u>
Furniture other than medical, motor-vehicle or aircraft, bedsprings or mattresses, convertible sofas, sofa beds or similar dual-purpose furniture-----	190
Furskins-----	15
Fuses-----	155
Games-----	190
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof-----	137
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof-----	145
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios, pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof-----	149
Generator sets-----	149
Glass and glass products-----	104
Glass containers-----	105
Glassware and other glass products-----	105
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof-----	147
Gloves-----	62
Glue, gelatin and related products-----	84
Gold bullion-----	106
Golf equipment-----	191
Grains-----	16
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel-----	101
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof-----	100
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)-----	83
Handbags-----	183
Handtools-----	115
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons-----	115
Hardwood logs-----	37
Hardwood veneer and plywood-----	38
Headwear-----	63
Hides and skins-----	14
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin-----	26
Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f. suitable for conducting gases or liquids, including gaskets and pipe fittings, or rubber or plastics-----	87
Hosiery-----	62
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof-----	144
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker-----	100
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)-----	83

	<u>Page</u>
Hydrogen peroxide-----	81
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments-----	185
 Ice cream-----	 14
Ignition equipment-----	150
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.-----	104
(Certain) industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.-----	104
Industrial diamonds-----	101
Industrial molds-----	148
Industrial paperboard-----	39
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers-----	40
Inks and ink powders, total-----	85
Inorganic acids-----	77
(Certain) inorganic chemical compounds-----	77
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total-----	85
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof-----	139
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts-----	185
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts-----	186
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts-----	185
Integrated circuits-----	156
Internal combustion engines, non piston type, and parts thereof-----	137
Internal combustion engines, piston-type and parts thereof-----	137
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----	107
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys-----	106
Iron ore-----	110
 Jewelry-----	 192
 Ketones (non benzenoid)-----	 82
Knit fabrics-----	59
Knitting machines-----	143
Laminated glass-----	105
Lawnmowers and parts thereof-----	141
Lawn-tennis equipment-----	191
Lead-----	108
Lead metal and waste and scrap-----	109
Lead ore and concentrate-----	108
Leather-----	15

	<u>Page</u>
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints-----	62
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	140
Lime-----	100
Live animals, except birds and poultry-----	11
Live plants-----	15
Logs-----	37
Luggage-----	183
Lumber-----	37
Lumber, hardwood-----	37
Lumber, softwood-----	37
 Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes-----	 25
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof-----	141
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, miscellaneous and parts thereof-----	142
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof-----	141
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts thereof-----	147
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof-----	141
Machinery parts, miscellaneous-----	149
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles or materials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts-----	185
Machines and parts thereof, miscellaneous-----	148
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments-----	142
Machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper, or paperboard; machines for processing or finishing pulp, paper, or paperboard, or making them into articles; and parts thereof-----	142
Machines for making felt and nonwoven fabrics including bonded fabrics, in the piece or in shapes, including felt-hat making machines and hat-making blocks; and parts thereof-----	143
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials-----	144
Machines, miscellaneous-----	147
Magnesium compounds-----	78
Magnesium metal-----	110
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	110
Magnesium, wrought-----	111
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon----	189
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded-----	188
Magnets and electromagnetic devices-----	150

	<u>Page</u>
Malts-----	17
Malts and starches-----	17
Manganese compounds-----	78
Manganese ore-----	111
Manganese ore and metal-----	111
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	111
Manmade fibers-----	56
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof-----	141
Meat, except poultry meat-----	11
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrappers, bull- dozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof-----	140
Men's and boys' shirts-----	61
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and jackets-----	61
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	61
Mercury ore and metal-----	111
Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap-----	111
Metallic containers-----	114
Metal products, miscellaneous-----	116
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof-----	145
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof-----	145
Mica and mica products-----	101
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment-----	152
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream-----	14
Milled grain products-----	16
Milled rice-----	16
Milled wheat-----	17
Millwork-----	38
Mink furskins-----	15
Mirrors of glass-----	105
Molasses-----	20
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings-----	148
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof-----	147
Molybdenum compounds-----	78
Molybdenum ore and metal-----	111
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials-----	111
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap-----	111
Molybdenum wrought-----	112
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and halohydrins (non benzenoid)---	82
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof-----	186
Motion picture film in any form on which pictures, or sound and pictures, have been recorded, whether or not developed, news sound recordings relating to current events abroad; and sound recordings produced on photographic or magnetic film, tape, or wire, and suitable for use in connection with motion-picture exhibits-----	188

Page

Motor buses-----	157
Motorcycles, including parts-----	158
Motors and generators-----	149
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment-----	149
Motor-vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis-----	158
Motor vehicles-----	157
Mushrooms and truffles-----	18
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried-----	18
Musical instruments-----	189
Musical instruments, parts and accessories-----	189
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders'	
hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware-----	115
Narrow fabrics-----	59
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of	
textile materials-----	59
Natural gas and products derived therefrom-----	86
Natural gemstones-----	101
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum-----	24
Natural or cultured pearls-----	192
Naval stores-----	26
Neckwear-----	63
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers-----	192
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons---	193
Newspapers-----	40
Newsprint-----	39
Nickel ore and metal-----	108
Non benzenoid organic compounds, miscellaneous-----	81
Noncellulosic man-made fibers-----	56
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof-----	145
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof-----	138
Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and	
glass and glass products-----	100
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.-----	102
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof-----	145
Non-piston type aircraft engines-----	137
Nonrubber footwear-----	63
Nontextile floor coverings-----	190
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or	
preserved-----	18
Office machines-----	145
Office machines and parts-----	147
Oilseeds-----	23
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes-----	14

	<u>Page</u>
Olives-----	20
Ophthalmic goods-----	183
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses-----	183
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic-----	183
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements-----	183
Ordinance and accessories-----	190
Ores of cerium and thorium-----	109
Organic chemicals (non benzenoid) miscellaneous-----	83
Organo sulfur compounds-----	83
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)-----	189
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies-----	184
Paints and related items, total-----	85
Particle board-----	38
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery-----	141
Parts of bicycles-----	191
Parts of machines-----	148
Parts of textile machinery-----	144
Passenger automobiles-----	157
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts-----	193
Periodicals-----	41
Petroleum products-----	86
Phonograph records-----	188
Phosphorus compounds-----	79
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof----	186
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed-----	188
Photographic film viewers titlers, splicers, editors, combinations, thereof, and parts-----	187
Photographic flash-lighting apparatus, including electronic stroboscopic flash apparatus, photographic light meters, and half-tone screens designed for use in engraving or photographic processes; and range-finders designed to be used with photo- graphic cameras and parts thereof-----	187
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters; film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for photographic slides-----	187
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers-----	188
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)-----	189
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen-----	106
Pistachio nuts-----	19
Plastics and resin materials-----	83

	<u>Page</u>
Platinum group metals-----	106
Pleasure boats; floating structures-----	159
Plywood and building boards-----	38
Pneumatic tires-----	87
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)-----	82
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	12
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams-----	12
Portable electric hand tools-----	150
Portable electric lamps-----	151
Pottery products, n.e.c.-----	103
Poultry and poultry meat-----	11
Power transmission chain of iron and steel-----	116
Precious metal jewelry-----	192
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap-----	105
Precious metals-----	105
Prefabricated buildings-----	38
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c-----	105
Primary cells and batteries-----	150
Printed matter-----	40
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof-----	142
Products, miscellaneous-----	193
(Certain) products in schedule 4, part 13-----	86
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts and projection screens-----	187
Pulp and paper machinery; bookbinding machinery; printing machinery-----	142
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof-----	138
 Radar-----	 153
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof-----	153
Radio receivers, miscellaneous radio apparatus and parts-----	152
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment-----	152
Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	157
Raw fibers-----	56
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof-----	153
Refractory and heat-insulation products-----	103
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof-----	138
Rhenium metal-----	112
Rice (paddy and brown)-----	16
Robes and dressing gowns-----	62



	<u>Page</u>
Rough wood products-----	37
Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron or steel; chain of base metals other than iron or steel-----	116
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings-----	88
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total-----	87
Rubber footwear-----	63
 Salts of organic acids (nonbenzenoid)-----	 81
Sand-----	100
Sardines-----	13
Sauces-----	25
Sausage-----	12
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f-----	194
Scissors and shears-----	115
Seeds-----	16
Semiconductors-----	156
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines-----	144
Sewing thread-----	57
Shellfish-----	13
Shoe machinery and parts thereof-----	147
Shortening and cooking oils-----	24
Silicon metal-----	112
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon-----	112
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	112
Silver bullion-----	106
Silver compounds-----	79
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing-----	191
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)-----	190
Snowmobiles-----	157
Snow skis-----	191
Soaps and synthetic detergents-----	84
Sodium bicarbonate-----	79
Sodium carbonate-----	79
Sodium chloride-----	79
Sodium compounds-----	79
Sodium hydrosulfite-----	79
Sodium sulfate-----	80
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages-----	21
Softwood logs-----	37
Softwood veneer and plywood-----	38
Sound recordings on disc of soft wax (master records), or metal matrices obtained therefrom, for use in the manufacture of sound records for export; and scrap and waste photographic film fit only for the recovery of its constituent materials-----	189

	<u>Page</u>
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings-----	188
Soups-----	26
Soybean oil-----	24
Soybeans-----	23
Special purpose motor vehicles-----	157
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts-----	185
Spices-----	21
Sporting goods-----	191
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof-----	139
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns-----	57
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk-----	57
Spun yarn, of wool or hair-----	57
Starches-----	17
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof-----	137
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof---	137
Storage batteries-----	150
Structures of base metal-----	116
Sugar, sirups, and molasses-----	20
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane-----	20
Sulfur dioxide-----	81
Sunflower seed-----	23
Surface-active agents-----	84
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus-----	183
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts-----	184
Sweaters-----	60
Swine-----	11
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies-----	155
Switches other than circuit breakers-----	154
Synthetic dyes, total-----	84
Synthetic gemstones-----	102
Synthetic organic pesticides, total-----	77
Synthetic tanning materials-----	85
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total-----	85
Table flatware-----	115
Table flatware, precious metals-----	115
Table flatware, stainless steel-----	115
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery-----	103
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts----	158
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors-----	154
Tantalum ore-----	112
Tantalum ore and metal-----	112

	<u>Page</u>
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	112
Tantalum, wrought-----	112
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines-----	153
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases, or solids-----	148
Telephone and telegraph apparatus-----	151
Telephone instruments-----	152
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment-----	151
Television apparatus-----	152
Television cameras-----	152
Television picture tubes-----	156
Television receivers-----	152
Tempered glass-----	104
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof-----	144
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires-----	59
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage)-----	56
Textile furnishings-----	60
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies-----	60
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles-----	143
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines-----	142
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof-----	142
Textile yarn-preparing machines-----	143
Textile yarn-producing machinery-----	143
Tin ore and metal-----	108
Tires other than pneumatic tires-----	88
Titanium ore and metal-----	113
Titanium ore and slag-----	113
Titanium sponge-----	113
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap-----	113
Titanium, wrought-----	113
Tobacco and tobacco products-----	22
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof-----	148
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled or frozen-----	17
Tonka and vanilla beans-----	26
Tool holders and accessories-----	145
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors-----	192
Tractors, including parts-----	158
Transceivers-----	153
Transformers-----	149
Transistors-----	156
Tubes for tires-----	88
Tuna-----	13

	<u>Page</u>
Tungsten compounds-----	80
Tungsten ore and metal-----	113
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials-----	113
Tungsten, unwrought-----	113
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	113
Tungsten, wrought-----	114
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard-----	146
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism-----	146
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters-----	146
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass)-----	104
Uranium compounds-----	80
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof-----	150
Vanadium compounds-----	80
Vanadium pentoxide-----	80
Vegetable oils, other-----	24
Vegetable products, miscellaneous-----	27
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated-----	18
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	17
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)-----	18
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts---	158
Vitreous china food utensils-----	104
Wallpaper-----	40
Waste paper-----	39
Watches and watch movements-----	186
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts-----	186
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors therefor-----	137
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics-----	60
Wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped, other-----	63
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin-----	62
Weaving machines-----	143
Webs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f.-----	59
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof-----	139
Welded wire mesh-----	114
Wheat-----	16
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages-----	22
Wire cloth-----	114
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing-----	114

	<u>Page</u>
Wire strand and rope-----	114
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses-----	61
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses-----	60
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats, and jackets-----	61
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks and shorts-----	61
Wood manufactures, miscellaneous-----	38
Wood pulp-----	38
Wool and fine animal hair-----	56
Woven or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and other laminated fabrics, and fabrics, n.s.p.f.-----	59
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof-----	139
 X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts-----	 184
 Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts-----	 159
 Zinc-----	 109
Zinc compounds-----	80
Zinc metal and waste and scrap-----	109
Zinc ore and concentrate-----	109
Zinc sulfate-----	80
Zirconium compounds-----	80
Zirconium oxide-----	80

