
64th

Quarterly Report

to the
Congress and
the Trade
Policy
Committee

**Trade Between
the United States and
the Nonmarket Economy
Countries During
July–September 1990**

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NOTE TO UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT RECIPIENTS OF THIS REPORT

U.S. Government officials are invited to inquire about the availability of statistics on U.S.-NME trade other than those presented herein. The Commission's East-West Trade Statistics Monitoring System contains the full detail of U.S. trade with all NMEs as issued by the Census Bureau. These data are maintained by the Commission on an annual, quarterly, and monthly basis, and are generally available within 8 weeks after the close of each reporting period. More information on this service may be obtained from the Chief, Trade Reports Division, USITC, telephone: (202) 252-1255.

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Introduction

This series of reports by the United States International Trade Commission is made pursuant to section 410 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. w 2440), which requires the Commission to monitor imports from and exports to certain nonmarket economy countries (NMEs).¹ These countries include both those listed in general note 3(b) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS)² and subject to the generally higher statutory rates of duty in column 2 of the HTS and those accorded most-favored-nation (MFN) tariff status in the general subcolumn of column 1 of the HTS, namely (as of Sept. 30, 1990), Hungary, the People's Republic of China (China), and Poland.³ Although all of the countries covered in this report remain designated NMEs, some of them have made significant progress in introducing market-oriented reforms into their economies.

Under section 410, the Commission is required to publish a summary of trade data for the Congress and the East-West Foreign Trade Board once each calendar quarter. As of January 2, 1980, the East-West Foreign Trade Board was abolished, and its functions were transferred to the Trade Policy Committee chaired by the United States Trade Representative.

The statute requires that the reports in this series present data on the effect, if any, of imports from NMEs on the production of like or directly competitive articles in the United States and on employment within industries producing those articles. To fulfill this requirement, the Commission developed an automated trade statistics monitoring system to identify imports from the NMEs that have grown rapidly and to measure the degree of penetration of such imports. Because comprehensive data on the production of the U.S. manufacturing sector are compiled and published annually rather than quarterly, the monitoring system is

run only once each year. However, every quarterly report monitors imports from NMEs and discusses trends that may be significant for U.S. commerce.

The reports focus on Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the U.S.S.R., whose current levels of trade with the United States have the potential to affect a domestic industry. Although U.S. trade with Afghanistan, Albania, Cambodia, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, North Korea, and Vietnam is negligible, exports to and imports from each of these are shown and included in the totals for "All NMEs" in these reports.

In the early 1950s, the MFN status of all NMEs was suspended in accordance with section 5 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, which provided that the benefits of trade-agreement concessions were not to be accorded to such countries. Section 401 of the Trade Act of 1974 reaffirmed the policy of denying MFN tariff treatment to imports from NMEs with the exception of Poland, whose MFN trade status had been restored in 1960.⁴ However, section 402 of the Trade Act of 1974 authorizes the President to extend MFN status to those countries that meet the freedom-of-emigration requirement provided for in this section (the Jackson-Vanik amendment) or to waive full compliance with this requirement when he has received certain assurances. Waivers resulting in MFN tariff treatment were extended to Romania in 1975, to Hungary in 1978, and to China in 1980.⁵

During the 1980s, the following developments affected the MFN status of individual NMEs. In October 1982, the President suspended the MFN status of Poland, but restored it in February 1987.⁶ In February 1988, the Government of Romania informed the U.S. Government that it had decided to renounce MFN status under the terms of section 402 of the Trade Act of 1974, and the waiver extended to Romania was

¹ Earlier reports in this series included Yugoslavia among the NMEs whose trade with the United States is monitored. At the suggestion of the United States Trade Representative and after consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, the Commission determined that Yugoslavia would no longer be included in the countries covered by this report. This decision became effective with the 27th report. (*27th Quarterly Report to the Congress and the Trade Policy Committee on Trade Between the United States and the Nonmarket Economy Countries During April-June 1981*, USITC Publication 1188, September 1981, p. 1, hereinafter *27th Quarterly Report*.)

² As of Sept. 30, 1990, the following countries or areas were enumerated in general note 3(b) of the HTS: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Cambodia (Kampuchea), Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), Laos, Latvia, Lithuania, Mongolia, North Korea, Romania, the U.S.S.R., and Vietnam. In this report, imports from and exports to Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are included in the data on U.S. U.S.S.R. trade. These countries were previously listed in headnote 3(d) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). The HTS replaced the TSUS effective Jan. 1, 1989.

³ On Nov. 17, 1990, Czechoslovakia was added to the list of those NMEs accorded MFN tariff status. In addition, the unification of Germany on Oct. 3, 1990, automatically made products imported from the former East Germany subject to MFN tariff treatment.

⁴ This provision was not applicable to countries that had MFN status when the Trade Act of 1974 was enacted.

⁵ As noted in footnote 3, the United States extended MFN tariff treatment to the products of Czechoslovakia on Nov. 17, 1990. Culminating a process initiated when President Bush issued a waiver of the Jackson Vanik amendment for Czechoslovakia in February 1990, a trade agreement between the two countries entered into force on that date. On Dec. 12, 1990, the President issued a Jackson-Vanik waiver for the Soviet Union to make it immediately eligible for export credit guarantees provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for the purchase of U.S. agricultural products. However, the Soviet Union cannot receive MFN tariff status until the United States-Soviet trade agreement is approved by the Congress and takes effect.

⁶ The reason cited for the suspension was the failure of Poland since 1978 to meet certain import commitments under its Protocol of Accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), but a more immediate reason was the Polish Government's banning of the Solidarity trade union in October 1982. The restoration of Poland's MFN status in 1987 completed the gradual removal, over more than a 3-year period, of a number of economic sanctions that the United States had enacted against the Polish Government in response to its imposition of martial law in 1981 and its subsequent repression of the Polish people. Since Poland's MFN status was initially restored prior to the enactment of the Trade Act of 1974, its reinstated MFN status is not subject to either the review or renewal provisions of section 402.

accordingly suspended on July 2, 1988.⁷ Finally, on October 26, 1989, in response to a new emigration law passed by the Hungarian Parliament, the President reported to the Congress that Hungary was in full compliance with the freedom-of-emigration requirement of section 402. This determination released Hungary from the waiver procedure that had made its MFN status subject to annual renewal.

Imports from Communist countries can be subject to market-disruption investigations by the Commission under section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. w 2436). Section 406 was included in the Trade Act of 1974 because, in the view of the Senate Committee on Finance, a Communist country, "through control of the distribution process and the price at which articles are sold," could direct exports "so as to flood domestic markets within a shorter time period than could occur under free market condition[s]."⁸

In the HTS, as noted above, the MFN rates of duty are set forth in the general subcolumn of column 1, and the rates applicable to products of designated Communist countries are set forth in column 2. The latter are, in general, the rates that were established by the Tariff Act of 1930, and they are equal to or higher than the MFN rates. Since many column 2 rates are substantially higher than the corresponding column 1-general rates, actual or potential U.S. imports from countries subject to column 2 rates are affected in some measure by the rates of duty on the specific items involved.

Except as otherwise noted, the trade data in this series of reports are compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Imports are imports for consumption (the sum of directly entered imports plus withdrawals from customs warehouses) at customs value (generally equivalent to f.o.b. value at the foreign port of export). Exports are domestic exports (U.S.-produced goods) at f.a.s. value.

Beginning with the *58th Quarterly Report*,⁹ the trade data in this series have been presented in terms of the Harmonized System (HS). The detailed analysis of imports is now based on the six-digit subheadings of the HTS, and that of exports is based on the six-digit subheadings of the HS-based Schedule B (1990 Edition). The analysis of aggregate trade levels and trends is presented in terms of HTS and HS-based Schedule B sections, and the discussion of this trade also includes references to chapters (two-digit numbers) and headings (four-digit numbers).¹⁰ These

⁷ Any waiver of the Jackson-Vanik amendment remains in effect only through July 2 of each year if not renewed by the President at least 30 days before this scheduled expiration date.

⁸ U.S. Congress, Senate, *Trade Reform Act of 1974: Report of the Committee on Finance...*, 93d Cong., 2d sess., 1974, Rep. No. 1298, p. 210.

⁹ Throughout the report, citations in this abbreviated form refer to earlier reports in this series.

¹⁰ The Harmonized System is a hierarchical coding system, with the first two digits of a six-digit subheading representing one of the chapters into which the sections are divided, the second two digits representing a heading in a chapter, and the third two digits representing the subdivision of a heading.

new classifications for reporting trade between the United States and the NMEs have replaced the seven-digit items of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA), seven-digit Schedule B Nos., and Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 2 categories used in all earlier reports in this series. Consequently, since the trade data for 1988 and earlier periods were compiled using the old classifications and then converted to the HS-based system, the values and quantities shown for all commodities exported and imported prior to 1989 must be treated as estimates.

The U.S. International Trade Commission is an independent, factfinding agency. Thus, any statements made in the quarterly reports on U.S. trade with the NMEs do not necessarily reflect the views of executive branch agencies and should not be taken as an official statement of U.S. trade policy. These reports are also done independently of any other work conducted by the Commission, and nothing in these reports should be construed to indicate the Commission's determinations on investigations conducted under other statutory authorities.

This quarterly report contains a summary of U.S. trade with the NMEs during July-September 1990 and, where appropriate, January-September 1990. The report also contains a section on imports from China selected from among the product groups identified by the 1990 run of the automated East-West trade statistics monitoring system: men's and boys' shirts; men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts; both rubber and nonrubber footwear; luggage; and dolls, toys, games, and sporting and athletic goods. The examination of each product group includes a description of the U.S. industry, U.S. imports from China and other sources, and the U.S. market. Such information as could be obtained on these industries in China is also included.

Additional copies of this report (USITC Publication 2350) can be obtained by calling (202) 252-1809 or by writing to the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436. Requests to receive the report on a quarterly basis should be directed to (202) 252-1255 or to the Trade Reports Division, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436.

Third-Quarter Developments in Trade Between the United States and the Nonmarket Economy Countries

Two-way merchandise trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries (NMEs) increased by 2.6 percent, from \$6.5 billion during July-September 1989 to \$6.7 billion during July-September 1990. U.S. exports to the NMEs dropped by 29.6 percent to \$1.7 billion, and imports grew by 21.7 percent to \$5.0 billion. (Worldwide U.S. exports over the same period increased by 4.3 percent and imports by 4.9 percent.) The NME share of

worldwide U.S. exports declined from 2.8 percent during the third quarter of 1989 to 1.9 percent during the quarter under review, whereas the NME share of total U.S. imports rose from 3.5 percent to 4.1 percent (table 1).

The U.S. deficit of \$1.7 billion in trade with the NMEs during July-September 1989 nearly doubled to a record \$3.3 billion during the third quarter of 1990. The increase was mainly attributable to a similar rise in the U.S. deficit with China, from \$1.8 billion during the third quarter of 1989 to \$3.3 billion during the quarter under review. The U.S. surplus in trade with the Soviet Union declined, from \$287.6 million during the third quarter of 1989 to \$82.4 million during the third quarter of 1990, and the deficit with Eastern Europe¹¹ shrank from \$170.2 million to \$48.4 million.

Two-way merchandise trade between the United States and the NMEs amounted to \$19.7 billion during January-September 1990, up 6.4 percent from the corresponding period of 1989. Although U.S. exports to the NMEs declined by 15.4 percent over this period, U.S. imports from these countries increased by 24.9 percent. The U.S. deficit in trade with the NMEs increased from \$1.5 billion during the first 9 months of 1989 to \$5.4 billion during the corresponding period

of 1990. In trade with China, the U.S. deficit increased from \$4.0 billion during January-September 1989 to \$7.4 billion during January-September 1990, significantly exceeding the \$6.1 billion record annual deficit registered for the full year of 1989. In trade with the Soviet Union, the U.S. surplus declined from \$2.7 billion during January-September 1989 to \$2.1 billion during January-September 1990, and in trade with Eastern Europe, the U.S. deficit declined from \$198.4 million to \$58.2 million.

Reflecting a precipitous fall in U.S. grain shipments to the Soviet Union from the second to the third quarter of 1990, U.S. exports to the NMEs showed their first quarterly decline during the 12-month period that ended in September 1990 (fig. 1). U.S. exports to the Soviet Union amounted to \$294.4 million during the quarter under review, compared with \$1.2 billion during the previous quarter and \$451.1 million during the corresponding quarter of 1989. U.S. exports to China amounted to \$1.2 billion during both the quarter under review and the previous quarter, and to \$1.8 billion during the third quarter of 1989. U.S. exports to Eastern Europe amounted to \$254.9 million during the quarter under review, \$285.1 million during the previous quarter and \$178.8 million during the third quarter of 1989. (For data on U.S. exports to each NME during July-September 1990, see table 2.) U.S. exports to China and the Soviet Union comprised 50.5 percent and 37.6 percent, respectively, of total U.S. exports to the NMEs during January-September 1990 (fig. 2).

¹¹ Eastern Europe refers to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania. July-September 1990 is the final quarter for which data on U.S. trade with East Germany were available.

Table 1
U.S. trade with the world and with the nonmarket economy countries,¹ by quarters, July 1989-September 1990

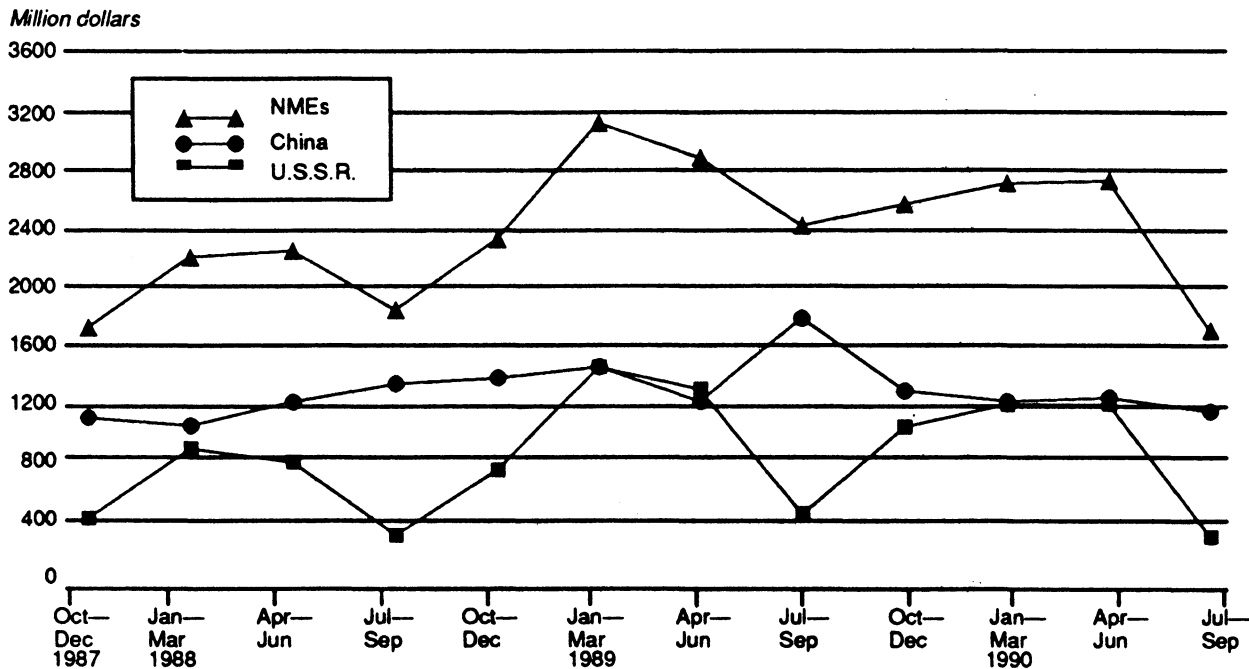
Item	1989		1990		
	July-September	October-December	January-March	April-June	July-September
<i>Value (million dollars)</i>					
U.S. world trade:					
Exports	85,562	89,277	92,657	95,821	89,253
Imports	116,936	120,520	118,365	118,688	122,667
Balance	-31,374	-31,243	-25,708	-22,867	-33,414
Trade turnover (exports plus imports)	202,498	209,797	211,022	214,509	211,920
U.S. trade with NMEs:					
Exports	2,434	2,580	2,727	2,745	1,712
Imports	4,107	3,837	3,656	3,880	4,999
Balance	-1,673	-1,257	-929	-1,135	-3,287
Trade turnover (exports plus imports)	6,541	6,417	6,383	6,625	6,711
<i>Percent of total</i>					
Share of total U.S. trade accounted for by trade with NMEs:					
Exports	2.84	2.89	2.94	2.86	1.92
Imports	3.51	3.18	3.09	3.27	4.08

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

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

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

Figure 1
U.S. exports to all nonmarket economy countries, China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, October 1987–September 1990



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

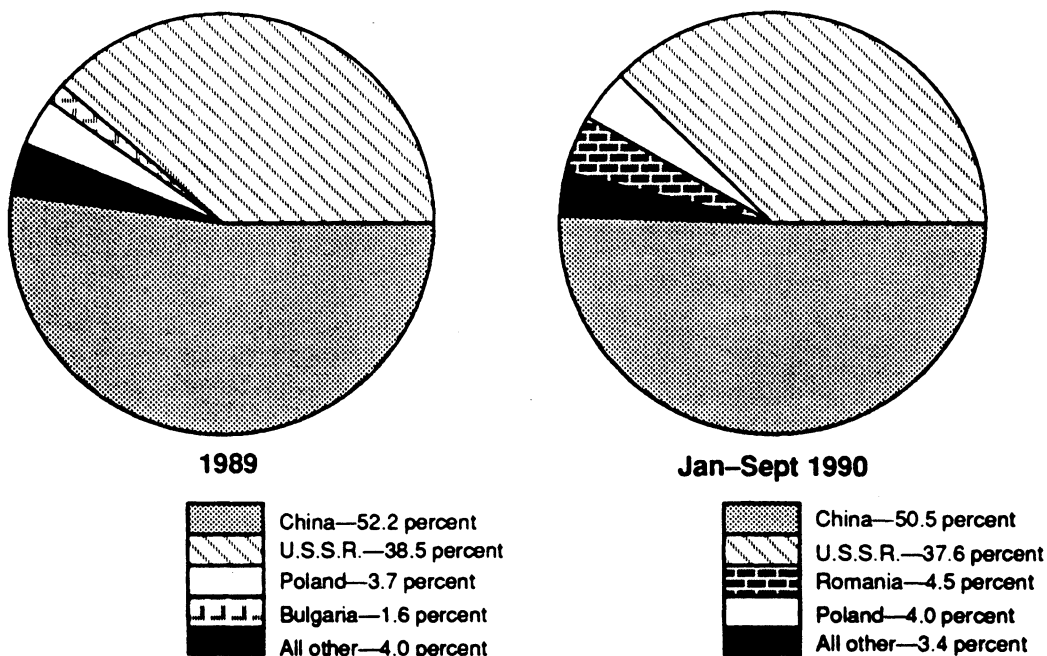
Table 2
U.S. exports to the individual nonmarket economy countries and to the world, 1988, 1989, January-September 1989, January-September 1990, July-September 1989, and July-September 1990
(in thousands of dollars)

Market	1988	1989	January-September—		July-September—	
			1989	1990	1989	1990
Afghanistan	5,579	4,776	3,459	3,327	920	863
Albania	7,204	5,287	4,172	7,022	2,100	3,554
Bulgaria	126,446	180,733	161,571	24,631	14,007	5,453
Cambodia	71	34	34	34	4	0
China	5,004,318	5,775,478	4,479,772	3,628,505	1,797,060	1,156,664
Cuba	3,397	2,629	2,268	1,121	872	403
Czechoslovakia	54,423	51,287	39,088	48,275	11,462	18,937
East Germany	108,193	92,893	71,011	60,845	25,898	8,111
Hungary	76,128	119,305	81,678	93,085	24,718	26,296
Laos	847	341	323	439	15	431
Mongolia	29	30	30	20	30	6
North Korea	65	16	16	30	4	0
Poland	300,785	411,228	324,567	289,907	61,458	141,300
Romania	202,245	155,312	101,432	320,492	41,270	54,832
U.S.S.R.	2,762,754	4,262,336	3,215,081	2,700,181	451,058	294,401
Vietnam	15,499	10,493	7,903	6,410	2,837	1,173
Total	8,667,983	11,072,178	8,492,405	7,184,322	2,433,713	1,712,423
Total, U.S. exports to the world	310,346,325	349,432,947	260,156,038	277,731,148	85,562,250	89,252,876

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

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

Figure 2
Relative shares of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, 1989 and January–September 1990



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

U.S. agricultural exports¹² to the NMEs decreased from \$4.6 billion during January–September 1989 to \$3.6 billion during January–September 1990. These exports comprised 50.7 percent of total U.S. exports to the NMEs during the first 9 months of 1990, down from 54.6 percent during the corresponding period of 1989. (Consult table A-1 for the percentage distribution of U.S. exports to the NMEs by commodity sections during January–September 1990, and Appendix B for data on U.S. exports to each NME.) Items in this commodity group constituted eight of the top ten U.S. exports to the Soviet Union during this period (table C-5), six of the top ten to Eastern Europe (table C-7), and three of the top ten to China (table C-3).

Corn was the largest and wheat the second largest U.S. export to the NMEs during January–September 1990. U.S. corn shipments¹³ to the Soviet Union fell from 10.7 million metric tons (mt) during January–September 1989 to 8.9 million mt during January–September 1990, whereas those to Eastern Europe remained at 1.3 million mt. Corn shipments to

China, negligible during the first 9 months of 1989, amounted to 139,524 mt during the first 9 months of 1990. During January–September 1990, the United States also exported a total of 3.7 million mt of wheat¹⁴ to the Soviet Union and 3.0 million mt to China, compared with wheat shipments of 5.2 million mt and 6.4 million mt, respectively, to these countries during January–September 1989. U.S. wheat shipments to Eastern Europe, with Poland as the exclusive destination during the periods considered, increased from 16,847 mt during the first 9 months of 1989 to 55,557 mt during the first 9 months of 1990.

Grain shipments to the Soviet Union, which largely govern quarterly fluctuations in U.S. exports to the NMEs, evolved as follows from the second to the third quarter of 1990: Corn shipments declined from \$628.3 million during April–June 1990 to \$15.3 million during the quarter under review, and those of wheat from \$228.4 million to \$10.9 million. Breaking with the traditional pattern, corn and wheat were not the first two leading items among U.S. exports to the Soviet Union during the quarter under review.¹⁵

¹² Secs. 1-4 plus fertilizers (sec. 6, ch. 31) and raw cotton (sec. 11, heading 5201). The products in this group are generally homogeneous agricultural outputs and/or inputs, with price as the single main competing factor in their marketing.

¹³ "Total corn shipments" refers to the quantity reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce under "corn (maize)" (heading 1005). This category includes seed (Schedule B subheading 1005.10.00) and other corn (Schedule B subheading 1005.90.40) in addition to the largest and sometimes exclusively reported category of "yellow dent corn" (Schedule B subheading 1005.90.20).

¹⁴ "Total wheat shipments" refers to the quantity reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce under "wheat and meslin" (heading 1001). This category includes durum wheat (Schedule B subheading 1001.10.00) and seed (Schedule B subheading 1001.90.10) in addition to "other" wheat (Schedule B subheading 1001.90.20), the largest and sometimes exclusively reported category.

¹⁵ Soviet grain production is estimated in the high range of 235-240 million mt during 1990. Shortages of meat, milk products, and vegetables remained acute in the large cities of the Soviet Union, partially because of difficulties in distribution. (Interview with U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Dec. 4, 1990.)

Among other agricultural exports, shipments of fertilizers to the NMEs, with the China as the main NME customer, amounted to \$519.7 million during January-September 1990, a decline from the \$584.0 million registered during the corresponding period of 1989. In a similar comparison, exports of soybean oil cake (sec. 4, heading 2304), with the Soviet Union accounting almost exclusively for these shipments, declined from \$353.0 million to \$272.6 million over the period. Increased shipments to Romania and the Soviet Union accounted for the growth in U.S. exports of soybeans (sec. 2, heading 1201) to the NMEs, from \$62.4 million to \$139.2 million. Reflecting largely a significant increase in exports of meat (sec. 1, ch. 02) and dairy products (sec. 1, ch. 04) to the Soviet Union, U.S. exports to the NMEs in these product categories rose from insignificant amounts during the first 9 months of 1989 to \$89.5 million and \$78.9 million, respectively, during the first 9 months of 1990. Mostly as a result of increased shipments to China, U.S. exports of raw cotton (sec. 11, heading 5201) to the NMEs rose from \$221.6 million to \$266.1 million.

U.S. exports of advanced industrial products (secs. 16, 17, and 18)¹⁶ to the NMEs increased from \$2.0

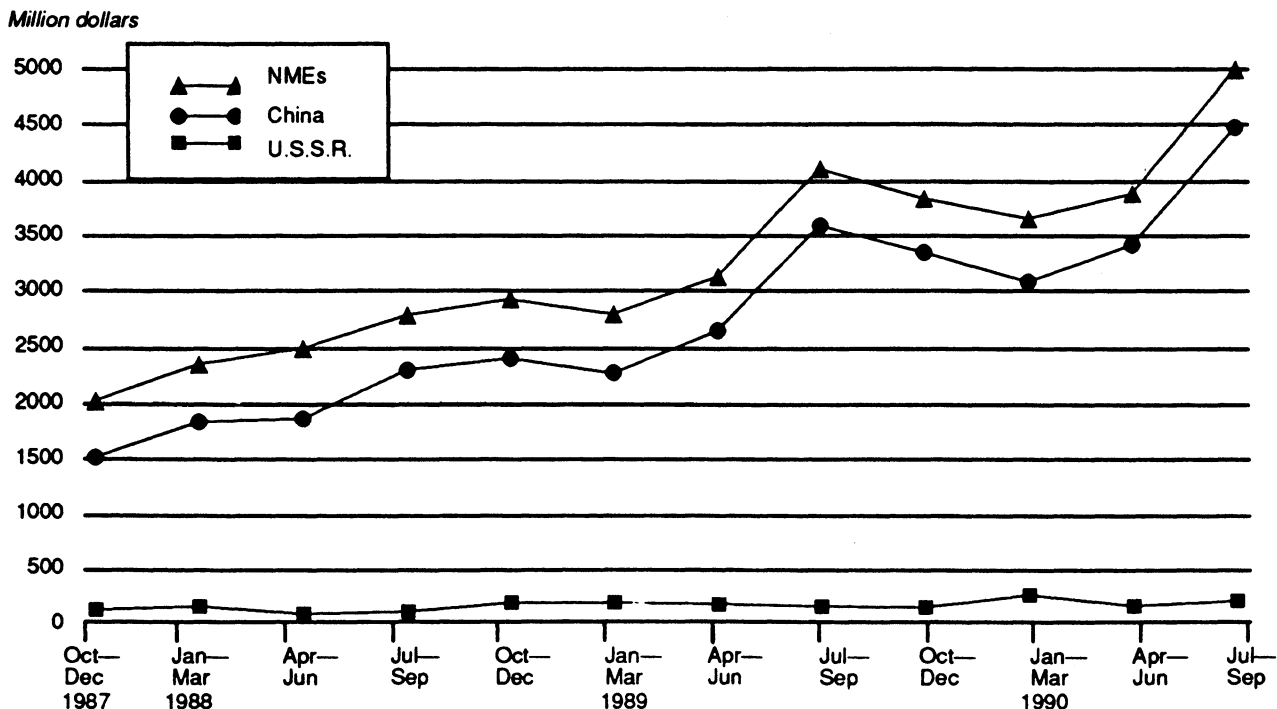
¹⁶ On average, products classified in these categories are relatively differentiated and carry a higher "value added" than products classified in the rest of the nomenclature. Their production generally requires complex technologies, and quality and product features play a relatively important part in their marketing.

billion during the first 9 months of 1989 to \$2.2 billion during the first 9 months of 1990. With China accounting for over three-fourths of the NME market, advanced industrial goods accounted for 30.1 percent of all U.S. exports to the NMEs during January-September 1990, up from 24.1 percent during the corresponding period of 1989. Ten of the 20 leading U.S. exports to China during the first 9 months of 1990 belonged to this commodity group. Aircraft (sec. 17, Schedule B subheading 8802.40), with China as the most significant buyer, followed by Poland, was the third leading export to the NMEs during the first 9 months of 1990.

China accounted for almost seven-tenths of the variety of products that comprised the remaining 19.3 percent of U.S. exports to the NMEs during January-September 1990. Eastern Europe roughly accounted for two-tenths and the Soviet Union for the remaining one-tenth.

Reflecting a sharp rise in the level of shipments from China, U.S. imports from the NMEs registered their second consecutive quarterly increase and an alltime quarterly high during July-September 1990 (fig. 3). U.S. imports from China amounted to \$4.5 billion during the quarter under review, compared to \$3.4 billion during the previous quarter and \$3.6 billion during the corresponding quarter of 1989. Remaining relatively steady, U.S. imports from Eastern Europe registered \$303.4 million during the quarter under review, \$292.1 million during the previous quarter, and

Figure 3
U.S. Imports from all nonmarket economy countries, China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, October 1987-September 1990



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

\$349.0 million during the corresponding quarter of 1989. U.S. imports from the Soviet Union amounted to \$212.0 million during July-September 1990, compared to \$167.5 million during the previous quarter and \$163.5 million during the corresponding quarter of 1989. (For data on U.S. imports from each NME during July-September 1990, see table 3.) U.S. imports from China comprised 87.6 percent of total U.S. imports from the NMEs during January-September 1990 (fig. 4).

U.S. imports of textiles and textile articles (sec. 11) from the NMEs increased from \$2.6 billion during January-September 1989 to \$3.1 billion during January-September 1990. Textile and textile articles accounted for 24.6 percent of U.S. imports from the NMEs during the first 9 months of 1990. (Consult table A-5 for the percentage distribution of U.S. imports from the NMEs by commodity sections during January-September 1990, and Appendix B for data on U.S. imports from each NME.) These imports from China increased by \$459.2 million, from \$2.5 billion during the first 9 months of 1989 to \$2.9 billion during the corresponding period of 1990. During January-September 1990, imports of textiles and textile articles from China accounted for 95.8 percent of total NME shipments in this category and 23.5 percent of all U.S. imports from NMEs. Amounting to \$429.7 million, the largest increase among such shipments from China occurred in articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted (sec. 11, ch. 62). During both January-September 1990 and the corresponding period of 1989, sweaters, pullovers, and sweatshirts (sec. 11, HTS subheading 6110.90) represented the largest single U.S. textile and textile

product import from China. In this product category, imports from China accounted for 55.9 percent of worldwide U.S. imports during January-September 1989 and for 58.1 percent during January-September 1990.

U.S. imports of advanced industrial products (secs. 16, 17, and 18) from the NMEs increased from \$1.6 billion during the first 9 months of 1989 to \$2.1 billion during the first 9 months of 1990. The ratio of these shipments among all U.S. imports from the NMEs increased slightly over the period, from 16.1 percent to 16.6 percent, and the ratio of exports to imports shrank from 1.26:1.00 to 1.04:1.00. Shipments from China accounted for over nine-tenths of all U.S. advanced industrial products from the NMEs during the first 9 months of 1990. The leading items among these shipments from the NMEs were radio reception apparatus (sec. 16, HTS subheading 8527.11), telephone sets (sec. 16, HTS subheading 8517.10), and electric fans (sec. 16, HTS subheading 8414.51). (See table C-2.) All these shipments originated in China (table C-4).

U.S. imports of miscellaneous manufactured articles (sec. 20) from the NMEs—consisting mainly of a wide array of relatively inexpensive consumer goods—increased from \$1.3 billion during the first 9 months of 1989 to \$1.9 billion during the corresponding period of 1990. These goods accounted for 14.8 percent of all U.S. imports from the NMEs during January-September 1990, and China's share was 98.3 percent. Toys, games, and sports equipment (ch. 95), with shipments originating almost entirely from China, remained the largest category.

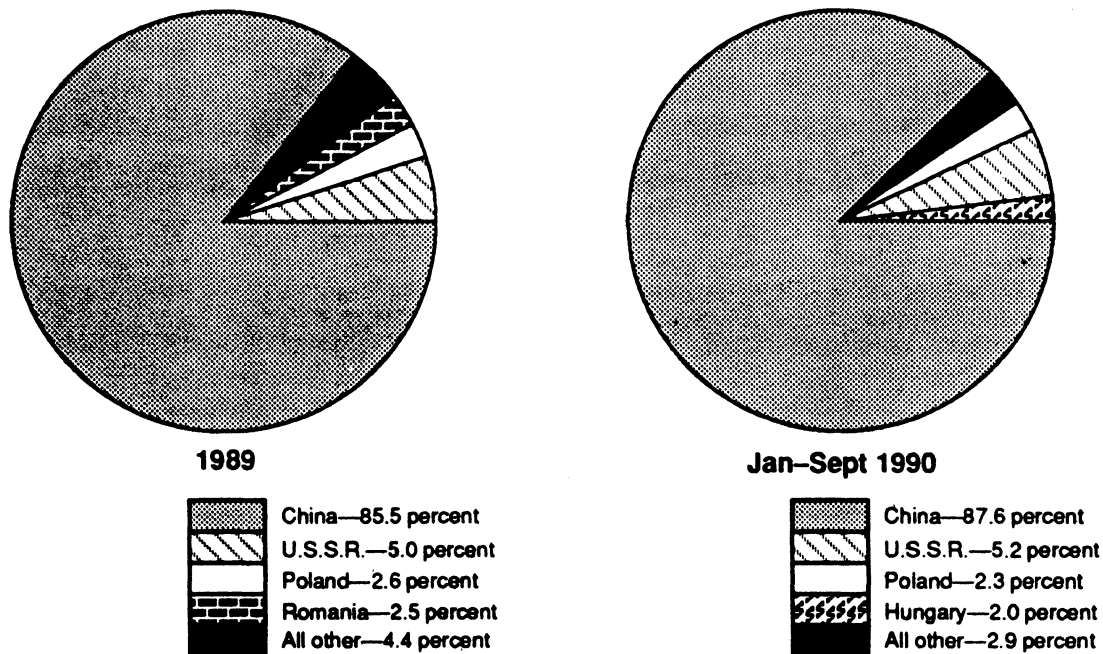
Table 3
U.S. imports from the individual nonmarket economy countries and from the world, 1988, 1989, January-September 1989, January-September 1990, July-September 1989, and July-September 1990
(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1988	1989	January-September—		July-September—	
			1989	1990	1989	1990
Afghanistan	4,745	3,821	3,147	4,901	1,332	2,083
Albania	2,391	2,815	2,204	1,934	789	192
Bulgaria	36,554	57,931	40,460	34,307	13,445	11,030
Cambodia	446	314	222	112	32	0
China	8,412,932	11,859,172	8,510,774	10,983,003	3,591,849	4,479,926
Cuba	0	0	0	77	0	0
Czechoslovakia	84,891	82,117	56,249	57,765	18,652	20,857
East Germany	111,382	134,825	109,844	81,069	34,171	20,143
Hungary	293,054	326,694	250,726	251,354	87,556	82,632
Laos	3,068	821	821	231	137	167
Mongolia	1,244	1,088	925	1,714	301	1,040
North Korea	5	533	533	0	45	0
Poland	369,821	362,862	269,636	294,347	86,729	107,643
Romania	677,973	348,201	250,882	176,583	108,453	61,071
U.S.S.R.	563,877	690,891	537,955	647,641	163,496	212,005
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10,562,382	13,871,482	10,034,377	12,535,036	4,106,987	4,998,788
Total, U.S. imports from the world	437,140,247	468,012,021	347,491,715	359,719,660	116,936,341	122,666,694

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

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

Figure 4
Relative shares of U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries, 1989 and January–September 1990



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

U.S. imports of footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers (sec. 12) from the NMEs increased from \$802.5 million during January–September 1989 to \$1.4 billion during January–September 1990. These goods accounted for 11.0 percent of all U.S. imports from the NMEs during January–September 1990, and China's share was 96.9 percent. Footwear (ch. 64) imports from China more than doubled, from \$508.6 million during the first 9 months of 1989 to \$1.1 billion during the first 9 months of 1990. At \$403.6 million, footwear with rubber or plastic soles and uppers (HTS subheading 6402.99) from China was the leading U.S. item among imports from the NMEs during January–September 1990 (tables C-2, C-4).

U.S. imports of mineral products (sec. 5) from the NMEs declined from \$842.6 million during January–September 1989 to \$785.5 million during January–September 1990. These goods accounted for 6.3 percent of all U.S. imports from the NMEs during January–September 1990. China accounted for 59.7 percent of these imports, the Soviet Union for 24.0 percent, and Eastern Europe for 16.2 percent. Imports of crude petroleum (heading 2709) from China increased by \$53.5 million; however, refined petroleum products (heading 2710) from Eastern Europe decreased by \$42.0 million, and products in these two categories combined from the Soviet Union decreased by \$40.8 million. Despite these decreases, refined petroleum products led imports from the U.S.S.R. and from Eastern Europe (in particular from

Romania and East Germany) during January–September 1990 (tables C-6, C-8, C-22, and C-34).

Hides, skins, travel goods, and handbags (sec. 8) accounted for 5.4 percent of U.S. imports from the NMEs during January–September 1990; base metals (sec. 15), 4.0 percent; products of the chemical or allied industries (sec. 6), 3.3 percent; and animal products (sec. 1), 2.8 percent. Imports from the NMEs increased in all four product sections from the first 9 months of 1989 to the corresponding period of 1990. China was by far the largest supplier of section 8 commodities imported from the NMEs during both periods. Leather articles, travel goods, handbags, and similar containers (ch. 42) constituted the bulk of these products.

Articles of iron or steel (sec. 15, ch. 73); tools, implements, and cutlery (sec. 15, ch. 82); and iron and steel (sec. 15, ch. 72) constituted roughly two-thirds of all U.S. base metal imports from the NMEs during January–September 1990. Shipments in the first two product categories, where China was the dominant NME supplier, increased from January–September 1989 to the corresponding period of 1990. However, imports of iron and steel declined from January–September 1989 to January–September 1990 primarily as a result of reduced shipments from China. Reduced shipments from China (61.6 percent) and from Eastern Europe (26.0 percent) over the period more than outweighed a 77.8-percent increase in shipments from the Soviet Union. During

January-September 1990, Eastern Europe was the largest NME supplier of these products, followed by the Soviet Union and China.

China was the largest NME supplier of products of the chemical or allied industries during January-September 1990, although shipments from the Soviet Union increased the most from the corresponding period of 1988. The growth in Soviet shipments was led by radioactive chemicals (sec. 6, heading 2844). China was the dominant supplier of U.S. animal product imports from the NMEs during the first 9 months of 1990. Fish and crustaceans (sec. 1, ch. 03) made up 85.1 percent of these shipments from China.

China accounted for 64.0 percent of the variety of products that comprised the remaining 11.2 percent of U.S. imports from the NMEs during January-September 1990. Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union each accounted for about one-half of the rest. A noteworthy development among imports in this residual category was a major increase in Soviet shipments of semimanufactured rhodium (HTS subheading 7110.39) from the first 9 months of 1989 to the corresponding period of 1990. Although U.S. imports of prepared food items (sec. 4, ch. 16) from Eastern Europe declined over this period, mainly as a result of reduced shipments from Poland and Romania, prepared or preserved hams (HTS subheading 1602.41) remained the second leading item among U.S. imports from the region during January-September 1990 and the leading item among U.S. imports from Poland (tables C-8 and C-32).

Imports From China and Competitive Conditions in the U.S. Market: Further Examination of Product Groups Identified by the East-West Trade Statistics Monitoring System

In the *63d Quarterly Report*, the Commission presented updated findings of its East-West Trade Statistics Monitoring System. This automated import-monitoring system, which has been run annually since 1982, is designed to address a legislative requirement that the Commission's reports on U.S. trade with the NMEs provide data on "the effects of such imports, if any, on the production of like, or directly competitive, articles in the United States and on employment within the industry which produces like, or directly competitive, articles in the United States."¹⁷

Since statistics on U.S. trade and U.S. production are not collected on the basis of a common nomenclature (numbering system) or at the same level of detail, the monitoring system aggregates the import data into product groups that correlate with a version of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

referred to as MSIC. In the 1990 run of the monitoring system, the identification of those import groups that might warrant closer examination was based on the following criteria: (1) at least 2-percent penetration by a product group imported from an NME source in conjunction with at least 20-percent penetration by such imports from all sources, and (2) import growth (in terms of value) from an NME source of at least 15 percent from 1988 to 1989 and from January-June 1989 to January-June 1990.¹⁸

The system identified a total of nine three-digit MSIC categories that met both criteria. All were imports from China. Since the growth rates in the value of China's shipments to the U.S. market in all of these categories were significant, ranging between 18.0 percent and 149.9 percent from 1988 to 1989 and between 24.7 percent and 165.4 percent from January-June 1989 to January-June 1990, the selection of product groups for further examination was necessarily arbitrary.

The five MSIC categories selected were men's and boys' shirts, pants, and underwear (MSIC 232); rubber or plastic footwear (MSIC 302); nonrubber footwear (MSIC 314); luggage (MSIC 316); and dolls, toys, games, and sporting and athletic goods (MSIC 394).¹⁹ Some of the presentations have been slightly modified, however, to provide a better correlation between the U.S. industry and trade data and to take into account differences between the new trade classification system, initiated in 1989, and the system used in previous years. The analysis of MSIC 232 is divided into two sections, men's and boys' shirts (MSIC 2321) and men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts (MSIC 2325), the segments that account for most of the U.S. production represented by the three-digit category and for the greatest influx of such imports into the U.S. market. On the other hand, the two footwear categories (MSIC 302 and MSIC 314) are covered in one section, although the discussions of the U.S. industry and U.S. imports are divided into nonrubber and rubber footwear.

Each section includes a description of the product group and a discussion of the U.S. industry, U.S. imports from China and other sources, and the U.S. market. To the extent information could be obtained, the industry in China is also discussed.

Men's and Boys' Shirts (MSIC 2321)

Description and Uses

The products covered here include men's and boys' shirts (hereafter called men's shirts) made of wholly or chiefly cotton, other vegetable fibers, manmade fibers,

¹⁸ For more information on the data sources and methodology, see *63d Quarterly Report*, p. 14.

¹⁹ The four remaining categories identified by the 1990 run of the system were women's outerwear, including blouses and dresses (MSIC 233); women's, girls', and infants' undergarments (MSIC 234); headwear (MSIC 235); and miscellaneous apparel, including gloves and robes (MSIC 238). For the complete results of the 1990 run of the monitoring system (including tables), see *63d Quarterly Report*, pp. 15-39.

¹⁷ 19 U.S.C. § 2440.

silk, and wool. Approximately 87 percent of these shirts are produced in establishments classified in industry SIC 2321, men's and boys' shirts, except work shirts. Most of the remainder is produced in plants classified in industry SIC 2326, work clothing, and industry SIC 2253, knit outerwear mills.

Men's shirts as a product group are subdivided into dress, sport, and work shirts. These categories are further subdivided, according to the construction of the fabric from which they are made, into either knit or woven. Dress shirts, made predominantly of woven fabrics, are frequently worn with neckties for business wear or semiformal occasions. Sports shirts, the majority of which are produced from knitted fabrics, are worn generally as sportswear or casual wear. Sport shirts include outerwear T-shirts, tank tops, and shirts with full or partial frontal openings, such as golf or polo shirts. The most common distinction between dress and sport shirts is the method by which they are sized. Dress shirts tend to have sizes stated for collar and sleeve lengths in inches while sport shirts are generally sized small, medium, large, and extra large, or have dual neck sizes, or a combination of both. Work shirts are usually made of dark, neutral, or patterned heavy-duty fabrics, many of which are permanent press, durable, and soil resistant, and are distinguished by certain construction features, such as special pockets for pens and small tools. Cotton and manmade fibers or a blend of these fibers account for over 90 percent of all shirts produced domestically and imported. The use of cotton in shirts has increased steadily since 1985, with a corresponding decline in the use of manmade fibers. The domestic shipments of shirts, wholly or chiefly of cotton, increased by 30 percent annually during 1985-89.

Like most apparel items, the production of shirts is labor intensive, but the importance of labor in this industry has somewhat diminished in recent years as automated systems are being increasingly used to produce shirts. Most shirts are made in cut-and-sew shops which produce shirts from purchased woven and knit fabrics. A small quantity of shirts are also produced in knit outerwear mills by directly knitting shirts from yarn.

The U.S. Industry

In 1987, 587 establishments, classified in industry SIC 2321, were manufacturing men's shirts. These establishments employed 69,900 workers and had a payroll of nearly \$1 billion. In addition, in 1987, 33 establishments that were classified in industry product class code 23261 produced work shirts and employed 7,500 people. In 1989, domestic shipments of men's shirts totaled about 103 million dozen, valued at \$5.1 billion. Approximately 66 percent of these shirts, by value, consisted of sports shirts; about 27 percent, dress shirts; and the remaining 7 percent, work shirts.

Cotton and manmade fibers or a blend of these fibers were predominantly used in shirts. Shirts of these fibers accounted for over 90 percent of total

men's and boys' shirts during 1985-89. Since the use of cotton in men's shirts has increased in recent years, the share of cotton shirts in domestic shipments rose from 28 percent in 1985 to 46 percent in 1989. Although shipments of manmade-fiber shirts increased by 9 percent during the period, their share of domestic output dropped from 65 percent to 45 percent.

Production of men's shirts is concentrated in the South, mostly in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. These states together produced nearly 60 percent of total shirts in 1987. Other major shirt-producing states are New York, Pennsylvania, and California, which supplied a combined 15 percent in 1987. Lower labor costs, favorable business climate, and the proximity to fabric suppliers are believed to be the primary reasons for concentration of apparel plants in the South.

The number of employees in this industry declined each year during 1985-89 from 80,000 in 1985 to 69,900 in 1989. Approximately 87 percent of employees in 1989 were production workers. The average hourly earnings of production workers increased steadily from \$5.05 in 1985 to \$5.65 in 1989. The ratio of payroll to value-added declined from 46 percent in 1982 to 40 percent in 1987, reflecting the diminishing labor intensity in the industry. Technological advances include computerized designing, marking, and cutting, that were traditionally performed manually in this industry. In addition, a number of production related operations such as application of collar stays, buttons, and pockets have been automated.

New capital expenditures by the industry generally increased and averaged \$54 million per year during 1984-87, about 1.4 percent of the value of industry shipments. This is a relatively small share compared to that of the textile industry, in which capital expenditures averaged more than 3 percent of industry sales. New capital expenditures per production worker advanced from \$658 in 1985 to \$771 in 1987, owing largely to extensive restructuring and automation. Despite this increase, the capital expenditure per worker in the industry remained significantly lower than that of the textile industry and of all manufacturing, in which capital expenditure per worker averaged nearly \$3,000 and \$7,000, respectively, in 1987.

Although domestic shipments of men's shirts grew 16 percent annually by quantity and 9 percent annually by value during 1985-89, the employment in the industry averaged a 3-percent decline per year during the period. This decline in employment was attributed largely to rapid productivity growth, estimated to have averaged 4 percent per year in this period. The decline in unit value of domestic output was due primarily to changes in product-mix, which consisted of an increased proportion of less expensive T-shirts and tank tops in recent years.

The U.S. industry producing men's shirts is highly fragmented. According to the latest available census data, the four largest companies accounted for only 19

percent of industry shipments, and the 20 largest companies controlled 48 percent. Concentration had increased in this industry between 1977 and 1982, and, although data are unavailable since 1982, industry concentration is believed to have accelerated due to the growing number of mergers and acquisitions and other restructuring in the industry.

The extensive restructuring and automation in the industry helped to improve the profitability of the industry. The profitability ratios that measure management's overall effectiveness, as shown by the return on net sales and investment, generally increased during 1985-88 before dropping modestly in 1989. According to Dun & Bradstreet's industry surveys, between 1985 and 1988 after-tax return on sales rose from 2.8 to 4.1 percent; return on assets rose from 5.3 to 7.0 percent; and return on net worth increased from 12.8 to 16.7 percent. The higher return on net worth reflected the growing financial leverage in the industry in a period of economic boom. The sales to asset-turnover ratio declined to 2.13 in 1988, after peaking at 2.63 in 1987, indicating that sales growth in this mature industry did not keep up with the growth in assets employed to generate sales.

Capacity utilization in the shirt industry remained high during 1985-88, fluctuating between 87 and 91 percent, significantly higher than that of the apparel industry as a whole, which averaged 73 percent during the period.

*The Industry in China*²⁰

China's apparel industry is relatively small compared to its textile industry. It accounts for only about 3 percent of China's total industrial output value compared with about 15 percent for the textile industry. However, to meet the increasing demand at home and abroad, the apparel industry in China has grown rapidly in recent years. Although traditionally the Chinese have worn homemade clothes, the demand for different styles and materials has increased. In order to meet its domestic demand and to improve its global competitiveness, China has made serious efforts to achieve greater quality and higher productivity through utilizing foreign investment, technology, and advanced management methods.

Data specifically on China's shirt-producing industry are not available. However, current output of shirts in China's medium and large firms is estimated to total between 25 and 30 million dozens, valued at nearly \$1 billion. It is reported that there are over 1,000 apparel firms producing garments of all types, including shirts, for export markets. Overall apparel production in China's medium and large establishments is reported to have increased rapidly between 1978 and 1986, doubling in quantity to 1.3 billion pieces and

²⁰ Most of the material presented in this section also applies to China's production of men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts (MSIC 2325).

rising by nearly twentyfold in value to \$3.3 billion in 1986. In addition, small factories reportedly account for nearly as much apparel as is produced by the medium and large firms. The seventh 5-year plan targets 2.8 billion pieces of apparel production by 1990, a 65-percent increase over the 1985 level.

The investment in China's apparel industry had been relatively small and averaged about \$20 million per year during 1981-1985. This represented only 0.1 percent of China's total investment in the industrial sector. Although China's apparel producers put emphasis on developing current fashions and styles, the estimated investment in the apparel industry continues to remain small. This low level of investment is attributed to the Government's reluctance to invest large sums in a labor-intensive industry in which China has enormous advantages in labor costs. However, the apparel industry is considered very important to China as a means of stimulating economic growth and as a source of foreign-exchange earnings. Cooperation with foreign firms through joint ventures and countertrade arrangements has brought in foreign capital together with modern equipment and technology.

Hourly wages of production workers in China's apparel industry are estimated to have averaged 20 cents in 1989. This accounts for less than 20 percent of industry's value-added per hour estimated at less than \$1.00. Although China's value-added per hour amounts to only about 5 percent of value added per hour in the U.S. shirt industry (which in 1987 averaged \$18.43), China's labor costs account for less than 20 percent of value-added compared with 40 percent in the U.S. industry.²¹

China's ready-made garments comprised less than 30 percent of total production of all garments in 1986 and are believed to have increased to 50 percent by 1990. Reportedly, the Chinese Government's policy is to continue to promote the development of fashionable, diverse, and fine quality apparel in the coming years. China currently has diversified export markets, and its garments go to more than 100 countries. The United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, the European Community, and Hong Kong make up 80 percent of China's export market. To foster export growth, the industry in China works closely with trading companies to strengthen links between production and market requirements.

U.S. Imports from China and Other Sources

Men's shirts imported into the United States are classified for tariff purposes under Chapters 61 (knit) and 62 (woven) in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS). The 1989 weighted average duty on woven and knit shirts amounted to 23.8 percent ad valorem. Imports from China are

²¹ In a shirt factory in China visited by the Commission staff in September 1987, labor costs accounted for approximately 18 percent of the value added for shirts. See *U.S. Global Competitiveness: The U.S. Textile Mill Industry*, USITC publication 2048, December 1987, p. 6-10.

currently dutiable at a column 1-general, or most-favored-nation (MFN), rate that ranges from a low of 3 percent ad valorem on silk and some noncotton vegetable-fiber shirts of woven fabric to a high of 34.6 percent ad valorem on manmade-fiber shirts of knit fabrics. Most of the shirts from China are made of cotton and manmade fibers with duties ranging from 21 to 34.6 percent ad valorem.

U.S. imports of men's shirts are not eligible for any preferential tariff treatment other than that provided to shirts from Israel and Canada, both small suppliers. Imports of noncotton vegetable-fiber shirts are eligible for duty-free treatment under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA), but such imports are insignificant. No shirt imports are currently eligible for special treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).

U.S. imports of shirts can be subject to restraint under the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA). The MFA covers trade in textiles and apparel of cotton, wool, manmade fibers, other vegetable fibers, such as linen and ramie, and certain silk blends. The MFA provides a framework for the negotiation of bilateral agreements between importing and exporting countries or for unilateral action by importing countries in the absence of an agreement to control textile and apparel trade among the signatories and to prevent market disruption. Currently, the United States has bilateral agreements with 37 countries, including China.

Approximately 90 percent of U.S. shirt imports in 1989 were regulated by some form of quantitative limit. Imports from all major suppliers, including China, are covered by specific limits. The current 4-year bilateral agreement with China, due to expire on December 31, 1991, provides for growth rates for shirts that are higher than the growth rates for shirts provided for under the current U.S. textiles and apparel agreements with Hong Kong, South Korea, and Taiwan, the major suppliers of shirts to the U.S. market. The growth rates for most shirts from China were generally less than 4.5 percent, whereas those for major suppliers were mostly less than 1 percent. In 1989, China filled almost all its quotas on cotton and manmade-fiber shirts. The quota categories covering men's shirts from China, the specific quota limits on these categories for 1989, and the percentage of quota filled in 1988 and 1989 are provided in the tabulation at the bottom of the page.

About 6 percent of shirts in 1989 entered the United States under HTS heading 9802, under which

articles assembled abroad from U.S.-made components are exempt from duty on the value of such components. The imports under this tariff provision came almost entirely from Mexico and the Caribbean Basin.

Total U.S. imports of men's shirts averaged a 7-percent growth rate per year in quantity and a 12-percent growth rate per year in value during 1985-89, amounting in 1989 to 56.9 million dozen, valued at \$3.1 billion (f.o.b), as shown in table 4. In 1989, China was the fourth largest supplier of men's shirts to the United States, behind South Korea, Hong Kong, and Taiwan. Imports from China, in terms of quantity, increased 13 percent annually during 1985-89 while the value of such imports averaged a 20-percent growth rate per year. In 1989, imports from China at 4.7 million dozen shirts represented 8 percent of the quantity of total U.S. imports. China's import share rose from 7 percent in 1985 to 9 percent in 1986, then declined to 7 percent in 1988 before increasing to 8 percent in 1989 (table 5). Imports from China increased rapidly during January-September 1990, growing by 37 percent in quantity and by 45 percent in value compared with the corresponding period of 1989. Consequently, China's share of total imports, in terms of quantity, advanced to 11 percent in the first 9 months of 1990 (table 5). During 1985-89, China continuously upgraded the quality of its shipments as reflected by the 6-percent annual increase in their unit value. This increase occurred despite a 15.7-percent devaluation of the Chinese renminbi against the U.S. dollar in 1986.²²

The U.S. Market

U.S. apparent consumption of shirts increased by 12 percent annually during 1985-89 to total 155 million dozen in 1989 (table 5). This represents a per capita consumption in 1989 of about 16 shirts per male over 2 years old. Most of the market growth stemmed from increased sales of sport shirts, which accounted for an estimated 85 percent of the total number of shirts consumed in the United States during 1989. The rapid growth in demand for active-wear and sportswear during the period helped to generate sales of sports shirts. The share of U.S. apparent consumption

²² China again devalued its currency against the U.S. dollar and other major foreign currencies in December 1989. That devaluation represented a 21.2-percent adjustment in the renminbi-dollar rate. China's most recent foreign-exchange adjustment, in November 1990, represented a 9.6-percent devaluation against the U.S. dollar.

Quota category	Description	Final adjusted level, 1989	Percentage filled	
			1988	1989
		<i>Dozens</i>		
338/339	Cotton knit shirts & blouses	2,122,785	96.8	94.4
340	Cotton shirts, not knit	785,930	96.9	100.0
438	Wool knit shirts & blouses	25,240	84.5	51.1
638/639	Manmade-fiber knit shirts and blouses	2,291,940	100.0	100.0
640	Manmade-fiber shirts, not knit	1,347,489	94.6	100.0
840	Silk and vegetable fiber shirts and blouses, not knit	384,707	100.0	98.0

Table 4

Men's and boys' shirts: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1985-89, January-September 1989, and January-September 1990

Source	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Jan.-Sept.—	
						1989	1990
<i>Quantity (1,000 dozen)</i>							
South Korea	9,924	10,434	10,154	9,236	9,907	7,711	5,426
Hong Kong	5,799	5,951	6,115	6,757	6,804	4,896	5,101
Taiwan	6,535	6,879	5,932	5,283	5,587	4,338	3,710
China	2,942	4,107	4,073	3,300	4,725	3,540	4,867
Singapore	1,454	1,548	1,546	1,540	1,937	1,454	1,372
Philippines	1,220	1,511	1,785	1,932	2,215	1,691	1,681
Malaysia	1,050	1,008	1,080	1,242	1,237	924	919
India	1,098	1,242	1,451	1,311	1,275	963	979
Bangladesh	1,263	969	2,527	2,329	2,466	1,934	1,769
Indonesia	1,261	1,306	1,369	1,630	2,033	1,444	1,559
All other	10,677	12,027	14,850	15,956	18,666	13,786	15,560
Total	43,223	46,982	50,881	50,516	56,852	42,681	42,943
<i>Value (million dollars)¹</i>							
South Korea	434	445	503	482	527	406	322
Hong Kong	368	378	446	553	564	358	385
Taiwan	332	354	368	340	347	265	240
China	119	164	171	162	243	179	260
Singapore	77	84	98	123	154	113	118
Philippines	50	61	90	104	117	87	91
Malaysia	53	51	68	94	103	75	77
India	53	64	76	80	84	63	69
Bangladesh	36	27	77	79	86	68	67
Indonesia	35	39	55	77	101	72	84
All other	412	465	607	714	799	646	776
Total	1,970	2,133	2,559	2,807	3,125	2,332	2,489
<i>Average unit value (per dozen)</i>							
South Korea	43.76	42.66	49.51	52.18	53.16	52.65	59.34
Hong Kong	63.48	63.49	73.00	81.80	82.95	73.12	75.48
Taiwan	50.78	51.51	61.96	64.29	62.10	61.08	64.69
China	40.41	39.90	42.06	49.02	51.42	50.56	53.42
Singapore	53.14	54.02	63.60	80.09	79.55	77.72	86.00
Philippines	40.90	40.62	50.53	53.68	52.96	51.44	54.13
Malaysia	50.79	50.56	63.15	75.73	83.38	81.17	83.79
India	48.65	51.82	52.06	61.35	65.55	65.42	70.48
Bangladesh	28.14	27.70	30.62	33.74	34.79	35.16	37.87
Indonesia	27.50	29.86	40.32	47.08	49.68	49.86	53.88
All other	38.61	38.70	40.85	44.73	42.81	46.86	49.87
Average	45.57	45.40	50.30	55.56	54.97	54.64	57.96

¹ Imports are based on f.o.b. value, which does not include freight and insurance costs or duties paid.

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

Table 5

Men's and boys' shirts: U.S. imports, total and from China, U.S. producers' shipments, and U.S. apparent consumption, 1985-89, January-September 1989, and January-September 1990

Item	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Jan.-Sept.—	
						1989	1990
<i>Quantity (1,000 dozen)</i>							
Total U.S. imports	43,223	46,982	50,881	50,516	56,852	42,681	42,943
U.S. imports from China	2,942	4,107	4,073	3,300	4,725	3,540	4,867
U.S. producers' shipments	59,240	66,002	78,400	87,576	103,212	(¹)	(¹)
U.S. apparent consumption	100,089	109,884	124,832	² 133,165	² 154,564	(¹)	(¹)
<i>Percent</i>							
Ratio of—							
Imports from China to total imports	7	9	8	7	8	8	11
Total imports to apparent consumption	43	43	41	38	37	(¹)	(¹)
Imports from China to apparent consumption	3	4	3	2	3	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Not available.

² Partly estimated.

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

accounted for by imports declined from 43 percent in 1985 and 1986 to 37 percent in 1989. The decline in import penetration, especially since 1987, coincided with the rapid growth in domestic output, which was accounted for by increased production of outerwear T-shirts and singlets. Moreover, tight MFA quotas on imports to the United States limited import growth.

U.S. producers and importers market men's shirts through the same channels of distribution, which include retailers, wholesalers, and outlet stores. Major U.S. shirt producers usually sell directly to retailers, through their sales force. Some major national retail chains or department stores also import directly. A number of U.S. producers, especially the larger ones, manufacture shirts in foreign countries for export to the U.S. market or import shirts from unrelated manufacturers of other countries to supplement their product line. Several U.S.-based producers with widely recognized brand names service foreign markets by licensing their trademarks to foreign producers. Some U.S. firms also ship components to sewing facilities in Mexico and the Caribbean Basin, where they are assembled using low-cost labor and brought back into the United States as finished shirts.

Price, quality, and brand preferences tend to influence consumers of men's dress and sport shirts more than fashion changes. Style is more important in the marketing of sport shirts. Although branded merchandise has remained popular, there has been a shift from traditional manufacturers' brands to individual store brands and designer label shirts. The major competitive factors existing between imports and domestically produced shirts are price, service, and leadtimes involved in delivery. Domestic producers have competitive advantages over China and other foreign suppliers in service, faster initial and fill-in delivery, and less uncertainty concerning quality control. However, because of lower labor costs, China enjoys distinct price advantages over domestic producers and most foreign suppliers.

U.S. imports of shirts from China have historically catered to the low end of the market, primarily because of their frequently lower quality and of their irresponsiveness to style changes caused by long delays between order and delivery dates. However, the quality of imports from China has improved significantly in recent years as China, constrained by quantitative limits imposed under the MFA, has upgraded its products to increase the value of shipments. As a result, China now competes mostly at popular price ranges with not only U.S. producers, but also with a number of other Asian suppliers, including South Korea, Hong Kong, and Taiwan. China's competitive advantage in the world market stems from its prices, which are reportedly set by the central Government. Domestic Chinese prices are insulated from world market prices for the dual purpose of maintaining domestic price stability and of protecting domestic industries. In China, domestic prices of textiles and apparel, including shirts, reportedly are higher than export prices. Nevertheless, firms are

obligated to export a portion of their production if they want to import capital equipment for modernizing their plants and developing the quality of their production. The greatest competitive advantage of China is derived from its extremely low wages, considered among the lowest in the world. This factor, along with the larger growth rates provided to China under the MFA bilateral agreement, will probably contribute to greater increases in U.S. imports from China in the coming years.

Men's and Boys' Trousers, Slacks, and Shorts (MSIC 2325)

Description and Uses

The products covered here include men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts (hereafter called men's trousers), made of wholly or chiefly cotton, other vegetable fibers, manmade fibers, wool, and silk. These garments include dress and casual slacks, jean-cut casual slacks, jeans, dungarees, and shorts. They also include jogging, warm-up, and similar athletic shorts and pants. These products are primarily classified in SIC 2325, men's and boys' separate trousers and slacks. Over 90 percent of trousers covered here are produced in establishments classified in this industry. Most of the remainder is produced in establishments classified in SIC 2326, men's and boys' work clothing (e.g., work pants).

Changing lifestyles and fashions during the 1980s greatly influenced the market for trousers. As leisure activities increased and clothing styles became more casual, jeans and warm-up pants evolved as important fashion items. These products now account for about two-thirds of total U.S. production of trousers, by value. Tailored dress and sport pants make up most of the remainder. By fiber, the majority of dress and sport trousers are made of manmade fibers, primarily reflecting consumer preferences for easy-care garments. Over 95 percent of jeans in 1989 were made wholly or chiefly of cotton.

Like other apparel products, the production of trousers is labor intensive. The relative importance of labor in the manufacture of trousers, however, varies considerably by product types. Jeans production is more standardized and involves fewer manual tasks than that of tailored trousers. As a result, the labor intensity in jeans production is relatively lower than that of dress trousers. Like all apparel items, trousers are produced in cut-and-sew shops. Fabrics are cut into desired shapes and sewn together, with pockets, zippers, buttons, and other trimmings. The trousers are then pressed, inspected, and packaged for shipment.

The U.S. Industry

In 1989, 500 establishments, classified in SIC 2325, were engaged in producing men's trousers. They employed 87,300 workers and had a payroll of over \$1.1 billion. Domestic production of trousers in 1989 totaled 45 million dozens, valued at nearly \$6 billion.

Approximately 43 percent of the quantity and one-half of the value of total output consisted of jeans and jean-cut casuals. Tailored dress and sport trousers accounted for 24 percent of the quantity and 31 percent of the value, and work pants accounted for nearly 10 percent of both quantity and value. The remainder consisted of warm-up and jogging trousers and athletic shorts. Nearly 60 percent of dress and sports were primarily of manmade-fiber fabric while 95 percent of jeans and jean-cut casuals were of fabric that was wholly or chiefly of cotton.

Establishments engaged in producing and selling trousers can be classified in one of three categories: manufacturers, contractors, or jobbers. Manufacturers produce trousers in their own facilities and also market the products using their own sales force. These firms generally tend to be large, usually employing more than 100 people. Contractors produce trousers in their own plants from materials supplied by jobbers and manufacturers, but do not have sales capability; they work strictly under contract and are paid only for their labor. These establishments generally are small. Jobbers are firms that sell trousers under their own label or on a private-label basis for their customers, but have no production facilities. They rely exclusively on contractors for production.

The industry segment producing men's trousers operates on a much larger scale than many other segments of the apparel industry. Men's trousers are generally not as seasonal as many other garments nor are they subject to rapid fashion changes. The number of employees per plant producing men's trousers averaged 173 in 1987, compared with about 50 workers for the apparel industry as a whole.

The U.S. industry making men's trousers, particularly the sector producing jeans, is marked by a high degree of concentration. In 1985, the four largest producers of jeans accounted for an estimated 70 percent of jeans shipments that year, compared with 67 percent in 1982. The four largest companies producing tailored trousers in 1982 accounted for 30 percent of industry shipments that year. Although data are not available for recent years, the concentration in both jeans and tailored-trousers producing sectors are believed to have increased since 1982.

Geographically, the establishments producing men's trousers that are concentrated in the South account for roughly three-fourths of industry shipments and employment. Other important producing states include New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and California. Plants in these states are smaller than those in the South. The larger U.S. producers maintain international operations in Europe and Canada. These companies, through licensing or joint ventures, not only manufacture and market trousers internationally under their brand names, but also manufacture for the private-label market. They also maintain contract operations in the Far East and/or in Mexico and the Caribbean Basin. Frequently, they import trousers

under tariff provision HTS 9802 from the operations in Mexico and the Caribbean Basin.

The number of employees in the industry declined by 2 percent annually, from 98,000 in 1985 to 87,300 in 1989. Production workers accounted for about 88 percent of total employment. The average hourly earnings of production workers increased by just over 1 percent annually, from \$5.42 in 1985 to \$5.72 in 1989. The relative importance of labor in the manufacture of men's trousers varies considerably by product types. Jeans production is more standardized than tailored trousers, and, as a result, the labor intensity of jeans production, as measured by the ratio of payroll to value added by manufacture, is substantially lower, averaging 19 percent versus about 45 percent for tailored trousers. The ratio of payroll to value added in the industry segment producing jeans declined from 24 percent in 1982 to 19 percent in 1987. This reflected the diminishing labor intensity in the industry that resulted from significant automation and new capital expenditures during the period. New capital expenditures in the industry averaged \$897 per production worker in 1987, generally higher than that of most apparel segments. New capital expenditures per production worker in the jeans-producing segment increased from \$714 in 1982 to \$1,275 in 1987. The latter figure was twice the amount invested per worker in the segment producing tailored trousers in 1987.

Domestic production of men's trousers, by quantity, showed no significant change between 1985 and 1989, averaging 45.1 million dozen, and employment in the industry declined 2 percent annually during the period. The decline in employment was, in part, attributed to productivity gains in the industry, estimated to have averaged between 3 and 4 percent annually. The capacity utilization in the industry, especially in the jeans-producing segment, is believed to have declined with the softening demand for jeans since 1987.

The profitability in the men's trouser industry fluctuated during 1985-87, reaching a peak in 1988 before dropping sharply in 1989. After-tax return on sales averaged an estimated 2.8 percent during 1985-87, then rose to 3.8 percent in 1988 before declining to 2 percent in 1989; return on assets increased from an estimated 5.3 percent during 1985-87 to 6.4 percent in 1988, and then declined to 3.4 percent in 1989; the return on net worth also reflected similar trends, increasing from an estimated 10.4 percent to 15.3 percent before dropping to 9.8 percent during the same period. The 1989 decline in the after-tax profitability can be attributed partly to a soft U.S. market for jeans and higher interest payments and other debt obligations by some of the largest manufacturers whose debt ratio in their capital structure increased because of leveraged buy-outs in the 1980s.

U.S. Imports from China and Other Sources

Men's trousers imported into the United States are classified in Chapters 61 (knit apparel) and Chapter 62

(woven apparel) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS). The 1989 weighted average duty on men's trousers amounted to 21.4 percent ad valorem. Imports from China currently are dutiable at a column 1-general, or most-favored-nation (MFN), rate which ranges from 3 percent for trousers made of such miscellaneous fibers as linen, ramie, and silk to 30 percent for trousers of manmade fibers. The majority of imports from China are made of woven fabrics of cotton or of manmade fibers that have duty rates of 17.7 percent and 29.7 percent, respectively. A significant portion of trousers from China is of ramie and has a duty rate of 3 percent.

The only preferential tariff treatment for imports of men's trousers is for trousers from Israel and Canada under the free trade agreements with each of these countries, both small suppliers. Additionally, imports of non-cotton vegetable fiber trousers are eligible for duty-free treatment under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA), but such imports are insignificant. Trousers are currently not eligible for preferential treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).

Imports of trousers of cotton, wool, manmade fibers, certain silk blends, and other vegetable fibers can be subject to restraint under the MFA. Currently, the United States has agreements with 37 countries, including China. Overall, over 90 percent of trouser imports in 1989 were covered by quotas. The current agreement with China is effective through 1991. Whereas the current bilateral agreements with South Korea and Hong Kong limit their annual quota growth generally to less than 1 percent, the agreement with China provides for growth rates that range between 3 and 4 percent per year. In 1988 and 1989, China filled its trouser quotas in almost all fiber categories. The quota categories covering trousers, the specific quota limits for China in these categories for 1989, and the percentage of quota filled in 1988 and 1989 are provided in the tabulation at the bottom of the page.

U.S. imports of men's trousers increased 17 percent annually by quantity and 21 percent annually by value during 1985-89, totaling 28.2 million dozens, valued at \$2.4 billion landed duty-paid (table 6). China was the third largest supplier of men's trousers in 1989, behind Hong Kong and Taiwan. The quantity of trousers imported from China doubled between 1985 and 1987, then declined by 25 percent in 1988 before increasing by 30 percent in 1989 to 2.7 million dozens. China shared 9 percent of total imports in 1985, and this share rose to 10 percent in 1989 and to 12 percent during January-September 1990 (table

7). Other major suppliers of men's trousers include Mexico, the Dominican Republic, ASEAN countries, and Costa Rica. Almost all trouser imports from Mexico, the Dominican Republic, and Costa Rica entered under HTS heading 9802.²³ The unit value of imports from China declined by 14 percent in 1986 from the 1985 level, reflecting largely the effect of a 15 percent devaluation of the Chinese renminbi against the U.S. dollar in 1986. Since 1986, the unit value of China's trousers rose rapidly, increasing by 12 percent annually between 1986 and 1989. The unit value of trousers from China rose by another 14 percent during the first 9 months of 1990, despite a further 21 percent devaluation of China's currency against the U.S. dollar in late 1989. The rapid increase in the unit value of imports from China reflects China's ongoing efforts to upgrade the quality of its products to increase its export earnings, especially in view of the quantitative restraints on imports to the United States and of the keen competition for U.S. market share from a large number of countries.

The U.S. Market

U.S. apparent consumption of men's trousers increased by nearly 4 percent per year during 1985-89, totaling 66.8 million dozen in 1989 (table 7). Most of the growth occurred from increased sales of sport trousers and sweat pants that were increasingly worn as leisure wear. Imports' share of apparent consumption grew rapidly, increasing from 26 percent in 1985 to 42 percent in 1989. China doubled its share of the U.S. market to 4 percent between 1985 and 1986; its share then declined to 3 percent in 1988 before increasing again to 4 percent in 1989.

Most manufacturers produce men's trousers in response to orders placed by retailers and ship the merchandise directly to retail stores. In addition to purchasing directly from domestic manufacturers, major national chains and department stores may also import directly from foreign producers. Brand name and designer trousers are sold primarily in department stores and specialty stores, but, in recent years, more and more of such trousers are being sold in national chain stores. A large quantity of nonbrand trousers are sold in chain, discount, and variety stores. These

²³ Trouser imports can benefit significantly from reduced duties under HTS heading 9802, under which articles assembled abroad from U.S.-fabricated components are exempt from duty on the value of such components. Such imports in 1989 accounted for 18 percent of total trouser imports.

Quota category	Description	Final adjusted level, 1989	Percentage filled	
			1988	1989
<i>Dozens</i>				
347/348	Cotton trousers, slacks, and shorts	2,194,918	100.0	100.0
447	Wool trousers and shorts for men and boys	3,544	100.0	94.4
647	Manmade-fiber trousers for men and boys	1,264,919	100.0	100.0
847	Silk and vegetable fibers trousers	1,077,543	100.0	100.0

Table 6

Men's and boys' trousers: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1985-89, January-September 1989, and January-September 1990

Source	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Jan.-Sept.—	
						1989	1990
<i>Quantity (1,000 dozen)</i>							
Hong Kong	2,074	2,128	2,820	2,707	2,561	1,912	1,971
Taiwan	2,996	3,304	3,194	3,344	3,314	2,707	2,124
China	1,358	2,390	2,775	2,085	2,711	2,343	2,780
Dominican Republic	799	1,273	1,812	2,123	2,875	1,998	2,185
Mexico	1,130	1,648	2,003	2,323	2,563	1,912	1,668
Philippines	306	481	687	851	1,431	1,063	1,569
Indonesia	590	837	1,018	988	1,508	976	839
South Korea	846	1,114	1,257	927	869	671	621
Costa Rica	240	497	708	841	986	724	840
Singapore	598	842	730	758	870	578	699
All other	4,131	5,303	6,887	7,264	8,549	6,111	7,519
Total	15,068	19,817	23,891	24,211	28,237	20,994	22,819
<i>Value (million dollars)¹</i>							
Hong Kong	201	194	291	285	312	227	253
Taiwan	213	252	285	303	293	235	201
China	99	151	181	159	241	205	276
Dominican Republic	53	88	123	168	230	163	173
Mexico	83	112	141	175	206	152	143
Philippines	23	30	50	70	128	92	148
Indonesia	32	42	59	66	120	77	79
South Korea	84	97	128	121	115	88	84
Costa Rica	21	38	51	67	86	63	74
Singapore	43	51	57	63	77	52	64
All other	296	344	466	526	628	457	581
Total	1,148	1,398	1,831	2,002	2,434	1,810	2,076
<i>Average unit value (per dozen)</i>							
Hong Kong	97.00	91.11	103.19	105.17	121.80	118.99	128.10
Taiwan	71.23	76.19	89.36	90.58	88.47	86.65	94.53
China	72.98	62.95	65.23	76.08	88.76	87.33	99.25
Dominican Republic	65.81	69.26	68.02	79.29	79.87	81.80	79.28
Mexico	73.24	67.95	70.37	75.18	80.30	79.33	85.50
Philippines	74.82	61.55	72.23	81.76	89.37	86.20	94.28
Indonesia	54.39	50.46	57.65	66.80	79.67	78.89	94.66
South Korea	99.61	87.31	102.13	129.99	132.22	130.63	134.98
Costa Rica	85.34	76.91	72.02	80.00	86.92	87.11	88.26
Singapore	72.57	60.22	77.46	82.92	88.35	90.41	92.08
All other	71.58	64.83	67.59	72.43	73.41	74.74	77.30
Average	76.18	70.55	76.65	82.67	86.21	86.22	90.99

¹ Represents the landed duty-paid value, which includes the cost of the goods plus freight, insurance, and duties paid.

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

Table 7

Men's and boys' trousers: U.S. imports, total and from China, U.S. producers' shipments, and U.S. apparent consumption, 1985-89, January-September 1989, and January-September 1990

Item	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Jan.-Sept.—	
						1989	1990
	<i>Quantity (1,000 dozen)</i>						
Total U.S. imports	15,068	19,817	23,891	24,211	28,237	20,994	22,819
U.S. imports from China	1,358	2,390	2,775	2,085	2,711	2,343	2,780
U.S. producers' shipments	45,127	46,856	45,487	43,716	44,533	(¹)	(¹)
U.S. apparent consumption	57,559	63,166	64,657	62,435	² 66,770	(¹)	(¹)
	<i>Percent</i>						
Ratio of—							
Imports from China to total imports	9	12	12	9	10	11	12
Total imports to apparent consumption	26	31	37	39	42	(¹)	(¹)
Imports from China to apparent consumption	2	4	4	3	4	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Not available.

² Partly estimated.

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

trousers compete in the market primarily on price. A large amount of imports are sold in chain, discount, and variety stores. Brand name is particularly important in marketing of jeans, and U.S. producers tend to promote brand names more than foreign producers. As a result, domestic producers are more competitive than foreign suppliers in jeans.

Demand for trousers in the U.S. market is influenced by price, fashion, and quality. The latter two factors have influenced the rapid growth in the number of well-known brand names and designer labels that are available. These names are often associated with a prestige image, a particular styling or fashion feature, certain fabric, and price line. However, for many consumers, price is the most important factor in their purchase decisions. They are unwilling to pay higher prices for the status provided by the brand name and designer label products.

The major competitive factors between imports and domestically produced trousers are price, service, and delivery. Domestic producers have competitive advantages over Chinese and other foreign suppliers in service, faster initial and fill-in delivery, and less uncertainty in quality control. However, in terms of price, China enjoys significant advantages because of its extremely low labor costs and its pricing system, which is reportedly controlled by the central Government. In the past, China supplied trousers to the low end of the market, primarily because of the product's lower quality and slower response to style changes. In recent years, the quality of imports from China has increased significantly, largely because quantitative restraints under the MFA have forced China to upgrade its products to generate more export earnings. Because the trouser market is extremely competitive, low labor costs in China will place the country in a competitive advantage over other sources. This factor, along with the larger growth rate provided to China in its bilateral agreement under the MFA and the potential for further improvement in the quality of its products, is likely to make China a greater threat to the U.S. industry in the coming years.

Footwear (MSIC 302 and MSIC 314)

Description and Uses

For marketing purposes in both domestic production and U.S. imports, footwear is broadly classified into two categories—"nonrubber" and "rubber." Nonrubber footwear primarily includes leather or vinyl dress, casual, athletic, and work shoes; boots; sandals; and slippers. Rubber footwear includes galoshes and other protective footwear, and rubber or plastic-soled footwear with fabric uppers, such as sneakers and certain joggers. In terms of quantity, nonrubber footwear is by far the largest shoe category and accounts for 90 percent or more of domestic consumption.

The U.S. Industry

Nonrubber footwear

According to the *Census of Manufactures*, in 1987 there were 379 companies operating 471 establishments in the nonrubber footwear industry. U.S. production is concentrated in seven states, Missouri, New York, Maine, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Massachusetts, and Texas.

The U.S. nonrubber footwear industry decreased in size during the 1980s, as imports captured the bulk of the domestic market. Between 1980 and 1989, net factory closings totaled approximately 350, with 22 closings in 1989. Moreover, during that period, employment declined by almost 70,000 workers, or by 46 percent, and production fell by 70 percent to 227 million pairs (valued at \$4.1 billion). U.S. shoe manufacturers have responded to the intense foreign competition by closing and consolidating operations for increased efficiency. In addition, domestic producers have moved into shoe and specialty retailing while they import footwear parts and finished footwear, often under their own brand names.

U.S. consumption of nonrubber footwear rose by an average annual rate of almost 5 percent during 1986-89, to \$12.1 billion (table 8). The growth in the total value of consumption during 1986-89 was generated almost entirely by imports, whose value share of the domestic market reached a record 71 percent during the period. In terms of volume, however, apparent consumption of nonrubber footwear declined during the period to 1.1 billion, or by 8 percent. Per capita consumption also declined to about 4.2 pairs from 4.5 pairs in 1988. After dropping to a low of 3.3 pairs in 1980, per capita consumption gradually increased to a high of 4.9 pairs in 1986 before turning down again.

Expenditures on new plant and equipment in the nonrubber footwear industry averaged \$49.4 million per year during 1983-87, ranging from a low of \$41.9 million in 1986 to a high of \$63.7 million in 1984. These expenditures averaged about 1 percent of the industry's sales. A recent profile of 30 publicly held U.S. shoe companies, including producers, importers and retailers, indicated that increased sales of athletic footwear produced overseas contributed significantly to the ongoing improvement in the U.S. footwear industry's profitability in fiscal 1989. Overall footwear sales climbed 19 percent and profits rose by a much greater 43 percent. The industry's return on sales increased to 6.2 percent, compared with 5.1 percent in the preceding year. This compares with the apparel industry's return on sales of 4.4 percent in 1988 and 4.7 percent in 1989.

Most of the manufacture of nonrubber footwear remains labor intensive, comprising essentially a piecemeal and cut and assembly operation. The new technology developed in the footwear industry encompasses entire production systems rather than just

Table 8

Nonrubber footwear: U.S. Imports, total and from China,¹ U.S. producers' shipments, and U.S. apparent consumption, 1986-89, January-September 1989, and January-September 1990

Item	Jan.-Sept.—				
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	Value (million dollars)				
Total U.S. imports	7,064.9	7,831.2	8,569.3	8,432.9	6,289.0
U.S. imports from China	54.5	115.1	288.3	638.2	433.3
U.S. producers' shipments	3,573.2	3,485.8	23,640.7	23,823.6	22,772.6
U.S. apparent consumption	10,520.7	11,151.8	211,992.8	212,077.1	28,928.7
	Percent				
Ratio of—					
Imports from China to total imports	1	1	3	8	7
Total imports to apparent consumption	67	70	71	70	70
Imports from China to apparent consumption	1	1	2	5	5

¹ Imports are imports for consumption based on landed duty-paid value, which includes the cost of the goods plus freight, insurance, and duties paid.

² Preliminary.

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

individual machines. These systems incorporate computers and microprocessors and combine several operations into one. Through the use of video monitors, die-cutting or waterjet-cutting machines can now automatically cut an irregular patterned and uniform product, such as leather. The new cutting technology, combined with Computer-Aided Design (CAD) technology, assures accurate cutting with the most efficient yields. Although new technologies have been developed to improve manufacturing efficiency, cost considerations have limited their application by the U.S. industry mostly to the larger firms.

The most significant factor influencing the competitive position of U.S. and foreign producers is labor costs, which, along with raw material costs, represent the bulk of manufacturing costs. Labor costs account for a little over 50 percent of the U.S. industry's total manufacturing costs. Hourly compensation costs for production workers in the U.S. nonrubber footwear industry in 1989 averaged \$8.54 per hour, which were substantially higher than the average hourly wage of these workers in the major supplying countries. Production workers in Taiwan earned \$2.71 an hour; in South Korea, \$2.52; in Brazil, \$1.72²⁴; and in China, less than \$1.00. In Europe, the hourly compensation costs for footwear workers in 1989 averaged \$9.94 in Italy and an estimated \$6.80 in Spain.²⁵ However, lower productivity in the foreign industries partially offsets their labor-cost advantage. Most nations, especially in the Far East and South America, do not have the cost of certain mandatory regulations (e.g., those issued by the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration) present in the United States.

Rubber footwear

The U.S. rubber footwear industry, located primarily in the Northeast and the South, consisted of 66 establishments in 1987. During 1984-89, the industry's employment ranged from a high of 16,400 employees in 1984 to a low of 13,000 in 1985. In 1989 there were 11,000 employees in this segment of the footwear industry. Approximately 40 of the establishments produced fabric-upper footwear and the remainder, protective footwear. In terms of volume, fabric-upper footwear accounted for 82 percent of the industry's output in 1989, with more than one-half of that coming from six producers. The fabric-upper footwear segment is dominated by producers of brand-name joggers and other athletic footwear.

U.S. shipments of rubber footwear, in terms of quantity, increased from 70.1 million pairs in 1986 to 95.7 million pairs in 1989, or by 37 percent. This substantial increase reflected the continued popularity in canvas athletic and casual shoes, the major part of the U.S. rubber footwear market. Nevertheless, by 1989 imports had captured over 70 percent of this

market segment. As a result of growing import competition, U.S. manufacturers of rubber footwear, like producers of nonrubber footwear, have either gone out of business, modified production processes to reduce costs, targeted selected market niches, or have become importers and distributors. U.S. producers of certain athletic shoes, in particular, have increasingly turned to offshore operations for footwear parts and finished footwear.

U.S. consumption of rubber footwear reached a record \$1.3 billion in 1989, with fabric-upper footwear accounting for nearly 85 percent of the total and protective footwear accounting for the rest (tables 9 and 10). Rubber footwear sales, after continuing the downward trend prevailing during the early 1980s, began to recover in 1986, when consumption rose by 14 percent. And, between 1987 and 1989, they increased by another 40 percent. This turnaround is primarily attributable to a renewed popularity in lightweight, inexpensive canvas athletic and casual shoes, replacing the costlier leather footwear such as garment-leather aerobic shoes. Domestic producers benefited greatly from the change, because their shipments of fabric-upper shoes (in terms of volume) during this period increased by 36 percent.

Expenditures on new plant and equipment in the industry averaged \$12 million per year during 1983-87, ranging from \$6.3 million in 1986 to \$23 million in 1984. In 1987 these expenditures, which were \$9.7 million, averaged about 1 percent of the industry's sales. The rubber footwear industry's net profit as a percentage of sales in 1989 was 6.0 percent compared to 9.3 percent in 1985.

As in the production of nonrubber footwear, labor costs play a key role in determining the competitive advantage of world producers of rubber footwear. Hourly compensation costs for production workers in the U.S. rubber footwear industry in 1989 were \$8.87 per worker. Hourly compensation costs of the major foreign suppliers were considerably lower and largely offset their lower productivity. Workers in South Korea earned \$2.63 an hour; in Taiwan, \$2.71; and in China, less than \$1.00.

The Industry in China

In the second quarter of 1990, China supplanted Taiwan as the top volume supplier of footwear to the United States. The entry of China into the world footwear markets has been one of the main features of the industry in the 1980s. China's major competitive advantages in world markets result from low manufacturing costs based on low costs for labor, certain materials, and energy.

By Western standards, the size of the Chinese leather and leathersgoods industries is immense. Reportedly these industries consist of over 600 tanneries employing 140,000 people; 200 leathersgoods companies with 80,000 employees; and 1,700 shoe

²⁴ Represents hourly compensation in all manufacturing.

²⁵ Italy and Spain are other important competitors of the U.S. industry.

Table 9

Canvas fabric upper footwear: U.S. imports, total and from China,¹ U.S. producers' shipments, and U.S. apparent consumption, 1986-89, January-September 1989, and January-September 1990

Item	1986	1987	1988	1989	Jan.-Sept.—	
					1989	1990
	<i>Value (million dollars)</i>					
Total U.S. imports	318.8	446.6	592.7	743.8	562.3	725.4
U.S. imports from China	41.3	60.9	121.5	193.1	147.7	200.7
U.S. producers' shipments	325.8	317.0	414.4	² 365.4	² 203.5	² 272.6
U.S. apparent consumption	644.6	763.6	1,007.1	² 1,109.2	² 765.8	² 998.0
	<i>Percent</i>					
Ratio of—						
Imports from China to total imports	13	14	20	26	26	28
Total imports to apparent consumption	49	58	59	67	73	73
Imports from China to apparent consumption	6	8	12	17	19	20

¹ Imports are imports for consumption based on landed duty-paid value, which includes the cost of the goods plus freight, insurance, and duties paid.

² Preliminary.

Note.—Data does not include exports, which represented 4 percent of U.S. shipments in 1989.

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 10

Protective footwear: U.S. imports, total and from China,¹ U.S. producers' shipments, and U.S. apparent consumption, 1986-89, January-September 1989, and January-September 1990

Item	1986	1987	1988	1989	Jan.-Sept.—	
					1989	1990
	<i>Value (million dollars)</i>					
Total U.S. imports	76.4	68.0	73.9	66.5	49.7	53.1
U.S. imports from China	2.0	2.4	6.7	9.4	6.8	10.3
U.S. producers' shipments	114.0	116.6	144.0	² 143.5	² 95.3	² 126.3
U.S. apparent consumption	190.4	184.6	187.9	² 210.0	² 145.0	² 179.4
	<i>Percent</i>					
Ratio of—						
Imports from China to total imports	3	4	9	14	14	19
Total imports to apparent consumption	40	37	39	32	34	30
Imports from China to apparent consumption	1	1	4	4	5	6

¹ Imports are imports for consumption based on landed duty-paid value, which includes the cost of the goods plus freight, insurance, and duties paid.

² Preliminary.

Note.—Data does not include exports, which represented 4 percent of U.S. shipments in 1989.

Source: Compiled by the U.S. International Trade Commission from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

manufacturers with 3 million employees.²⁶ A total of over 5 million workers depend on these industries.

The footwear industry in China produces over 200 million pairs of leather footwear and over 1 billion pairs of canvas fabric upper footwear. The intention of industry planners is to double the output of leather footwear over a 5-year period from 1986 to 1990. This plan calling for a huge investment is currently attracting the attention of material and machinery companies from all over the world.²⁷

China's shoe production is influenced by the proximity of such competitors as Hong Kong and Taiwan, who are already involved in footwear production, and who have become involved in joint ventures with the Chinese. Much of China's footwear production is located around Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, and Suanghou. It is reported that over 80 companies have an output of over one million pairs each. Access to workshops and factories in Guangdong has also enabled many Hong Kong traders to compete with manufacturers in South Korea, Taiwan, and the Philippines.

China has shown rapid progress in its footwear industry in recent years. However, it still faces a number of major problems. It is reported that there are limited domestic raw materials, transportation problems, a large but relatively inexperienced labor force, and minimal understanding of production costs. Also, a drawback for most Chinese footwear producers is the lack of access to international market and design trends. China's selection of shoes is mainly conservative and stylistically outdated. The generally low level of technology and skill of workers in many of their shoe production lines has resulted in poor workmanship. Leather shoes produced in Shanghai usually are the best made and are comparable to those produced in Taiwan and South Korea. China reportedly imports 90 percent of its raw materials. Chinese and U.S. companies already are starting to set up chemical plants and tanneries in China.

The rapid development in China's shoe industry has been attributed in part to the technical and expert assistance given by Taiwan, Hong Kong and, more recently, Japan. The rapid pace of development is also attributed to governmental measures to help the footwear industry, since it is an important source of foreign currency. China has designated its textile and apparel industries, including footwear, as an "important industry" under the seventh 5-year (1986-90) plan to provide employment opportunities and generate foreign exchange for developmental products. In addition, the Ministry of Light Industry in China has plans to invest \$200 million to renovate and modernize a number of tanneries and shoe factories. The Government hopes that such investments will lead to the introduction of an up-to-date leather technology for improved leather finishing. This is a requirement that must be met if

Chinese shoe manufacturers are to be able to produce better quality leather footwear for the Western markets.

The materials and machinery industries supplying China's footwear industry are also in need of modernization and expansion. Reportedly, China has 17 shoe machinery companies that can supply around 50 types of machines. To be self-sufficient, China needs some 200 machine types. At present, the Chinese footwear industry relies on imported machinery, primarily from Italy and West Germany.

It is reported that the Government has allowed workers incentives in some footwear factories to increase productivity and efficiency. In addition, the Government has set up special economic zones (SEZs) in the east coast region where the footwear center is located. Imports are allowed duty-free entry into the SEZs if they are used to make products for export.

U.S. Imports from China and Other Sources

Nonrubber footwear

U.S. imports of nonrubber footwear are provided for under Chapter 64 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS). The current column 1-general rates of duty for the subject products range from free to 20 percent ad valorem, and the column 2 rates range from 10 to 35 percent ad valorem. Imported nonrubber footwear is neither eligible for duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) nor afforded preferential duty rates if imported from the least developed developing countries. U.S. rates of duty on nonrubber footwear were not reduced during the Tokyo round. Articles of nonrubber footwear are not included for preferential duty treatment in either the United States-Israel free trade area agreement (FTA) or the United States-Canada FTA.

Table 11 shows the evolution of U.S. imports of nonrubber footwear by primary sources, in quantity and value, and changes in the average unit value of imports. U.S. imports of nonrubber footwear in 1989 totaled 860 million pairs, valued at \$8.4 billion, representing a 5-percent decline in volume and a 2-percent drop in value from the previous year's levels. This marked the third consecutive year that the volume of imports of nonrubber footwear had declined. During January-September 1990, however, imports showed some recovery with a 5-percent gain over the corresponding period of 1989.

In 1988, U.S. imports of nonrubber footwear from Taiwan, which was then the leading supplier, began to decline in both quantity and value, and in 1989, imports from South Korea also fell. Meanwhile, shipments of the lower-priced footwear from China and imports from several other Asian sources grew rapidly. From 1986 to 1989, imports from Taiwan fell by 40 percent to 262 million pairs, valued at \$2.0 billion, and those from South Korea dropped by 5 percent to 173 million pairs, valued at \$2.2 billion. The quantity

²⁶ *World Footwear*, vol. 3, No. 1 (January/February 1989), p. 40.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

Table 11

Nonrubber footwear: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1985-89, January-September 1989, and January-September 1990

Source	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Jan.-Sept.—	
						1989	1990
<i>Quantity (1,000 pairs)</i>							
South Korea	137,150	182,380	191,836	192,244	172,811	131,410	127,192
Taiwan	372,470	436,931	427,044	345,986	262,131	208,797	136,422
Brazil	113,198	113,393	108,240	112,860	112,834	86,723	83,385
Italy	74,715	64,943	47,732	44,467	41,747	31,667	37,374
China	20,801	26,813	47,314	85,645	143,549	102,552	192,949
Spain	39,808	34,155	28,222	23,005	22,616	16,411	15,934
Thailand	4,937	6,850	7,766	15,514	20,623	14,912	22,046
Hong Kong	34,621	30,663	28,602	23,428	16,816	12,492	10,705
Indonesia	60	71	134	3,461	12,060	7,302	23,519
Mexico	3,524	3,942	7,080	8,792	9,271	6,979	6,845
All other	41,419	40,633	50,826	47,687	45,963	34,766	33,943
Total	842,703	940,774	937,716	903,089	860,421	654,011	690,314
<i>Value (million dollars)¹</i>							
South Korea	1,137	1,567	1,803	2,349	2,185	1,634	1,898
Taiwan	1,940	2,307	2,655	2,535	2,042	1,591	1,174
Brazil	1,021	947	1,060	1,095	1,158	868	913
Italy	1,006	1,031	959	935	920	686	833
China	42	54	115	288	638	443	1,019
Spain	483	470	434	409	386	279	301
Thailand	22	38	46	114	183	129	214
Hong Kong	103	120	142	161	128	95	85
Indonesia	1	1	1	25	92	56	187
Mexico	38	39	66	80	83	62	63
All other	483	491	550	658	701	446	479
Total	6,276	7,065	7,831	8,569	8,433	6,289	7,166
<i>Average unit value (per pair)</i>							
South Korea	8.29	8.59	9.40	12.22	12.65	12.44	14.92
Taiwan	5.21	5.28	6.22	7.33	7.79	7.62	8.60
Brazil	9.02	8.35	9.79	9.70	10.26	10.00	10.95
Italy	13.46	15.88	20.10	21.02	22.03	21.66	22.29
China	2.03	2.03	2.43	3.37	4.45	4.32	5.28
Spain	12.12	13.76	15.38	17.76	17.05	17.01	18.92
Thailand	4.43	5.61	5.90	7.36	8.87	8.63	9.73
Hong Kong	2.97	3.91	4.98	6.87	7.61	7.61	7.97
Indonesia	8.25	14.84	9.13	7.34	7.66	7.63	7.96
Mexico	10.92	9.80	9.28	9.05	9.00	8.90	9.27
All other	11.66	12.09	10.83	13.79	15.24	12.82	14.13
Average	7.45	7.51	8.35	9.49	9.80	9.62	10.38

¹ Represents the landed duty-paid value, which includes the cost of the goods plus freight, insurance, and duties paid.

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

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

of imports from these two sources continued to decline during January-September 1990, when imports from Taiwan fell by another 35 percent to 136 million pairs (\$1.2 billion), and those from South Korea fell by 3 percent to 127 million pairs (\$1.9 billion). Nevertheless, South Korea and Taiwan remain the two principal suppliers in terms of value. From 1985 to the first 9 months of 1990, the average unit value of nonrubber footwear from Korea increased by 80 percent to \$14.92 per pair; Taiwan's average unit value increased by 65 percent to \$8.60. In recent years, Taiwan has concentrated on upgrading its footwear and is currently a supplier of relatively inexpensive to medium-priced footwear. South Korea largely markets branded athletic shoes.

During 1986-89, imports from the European Community (EC), whose member states together constitute the third largest source of imports in terms of value, declined by 35 percent to 70 million pairs, valued at \$1.4 billion. This trend reversed in the first 9 months of 1990 when imports increased by 10 percent over those during the corresponding period of 1989, to 59 million pairs (\$1.3 billion). Imports from Brazil were generally stable during 1985-89, totaling 113 million pairs, valued at almost \$1.2 billion in 1989. Brazil, Italy, and Spain have been losing market shares in recent years; all three supply moderate to higher priced, brand-name leather footwear, especially for women.

During 1985-89, imports from China showed the greatest percentage growth among the major suppliers, and, in January-September 1990, China became the leading supplier to the U.S. market, supplying 28 percent of the total volume. Imports from China grew from 21 million pairs in 1985, valued at \$42 million, to 144 million pairs in 1989, valued at \$638 million. This represented an average annual growth rate of 62 percent. The trend continued in January-September 1990, as Chinese shipments increased by another 88 percent over the same period in 1989 to 193 million pairs (\$1.0 billion). The Chinese products consist mostly of low-cost fabric or plastic casual shoes for women. Aside from China, whose export potential to the U.S. market is considerable, other newly emerging or rapidly growing suppliers include Thailand and Indonesia.

Rubber footwear

U.S. imports of rubber footwear are classified under Chapter 64 of the HTS with column 1, or most-favored-nation (MFN), rates of duty that ranged from 8 percent ad valorem to 90 cents per pair plus 37.5 percent ad valorem. The only imported rubber footwear eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP and the CBERA are thonged sandals called zoris (HTS item 6402.20).

Imports of rubber footwear more than doubled during 1985-89, from \$383 million to \$810 million. Rubber footwear accounts for only about 10 percent of the total value of U.S. footwear imports; the remainder consists of nonrubber footwear. Rubber footwear imports, unlike those of nonrubber footwear, are

concentrated among a relatively small number of suppliers. The major suppliers in 1989 were China, South Korea, Taiwan, and Mexico, which together accounted for 90 percent of the total volume of imports. Imports from China have increased very rapidly in recent years, and in 1989 such shipments had increased by almost threefold over their 1986 level to 97 million pairs (\$202 million), and accounted for half of the total volume of imports in this category. By 1988, China had become the major U.S. source for rubber footwear.

The overall level of rubber footwear imports is largely influenced by changes in demand for fabric-upper footwear, which accounted for over 90 percent of such imports during 1985-89 (table 12). Imports of canvas fabric-upper footwear more than doubled from 1985 to 1989, reaching 190 million pairs, valued at \$744 million. Imports continued their climb during January-September 1990, when shipments totaled 162 million pairs (\$725 million), representing a 10-percent gain over the corresponding period in 1989. Shipments from China, rose from 15 million pairs (\$28 million) in 1985 to 95 million pairs (\$193 million) in 1989, or by over 500 percent. China's shipments in this category consisted of very inexpensive canvas casual shoes and slippers, with an average unit value of \$2.09 per pair in the first 9 months of 1990. Imports of fabric-upper footwear from Taiwan consisted mostly of moderate priced fabric casual shoes. Mexico's shipments consisted mostly of low-valued casual shoes and slippers, while South Korea supplied mostly athletic shoes.

Imports of protective footwear decreased annually from 1985 to 1989, falling to 8.2 million pairs, valued at \$67 million (table 13). South Korea traditionally has been the major source of this footwear, accounting for 40 percent or more of the value of these imports during the period. However, shipments from South Korea declined each year during 1985-89, falling from 8.7 million pairs (\$69 million) to 2.5 million pairs (\$27 million). China's shipments of protective footwear, however, have grown steadily, increasing from 295,000 pairs, valued at \$1.7 million, to 1.5 million pairs, valued at \$9.4 million, in 1989. China's shipments continued to climb during January-September 1990, reaching 1.7 million pairs, valued at \$10.3 million.

Imports of zoris, valued at \$0.45 per pair, totaled 22 million pairs, valued at \$10 million, in 1989. China displaced Taiwan and Hong Kong as the major suppliers in 1987, when it accounted for 57 percent of such imports in terms of quantity; in 1989 China accounted for 61 percent. Zoris are not produced in the United States.

The U.S. Market

Channels of distribution

The major channels of distribution for domestically produced footwear consist of producers selling directly through their own sales force to retailers and, to a lesser extent, selling through their own retail outlets or

Table 12

Canvas fabric upper footwear: U.S. Imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1985-89, January-September 1989, and January-September 1990

Source	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Jan.-Sept.—	
						1989	1990
<i>Quantity (1,000 pairs)</i>							
South Korea	17,872	19,468	33,578	40,378	33,841	25,414	26,105
China	15,503	24,256	32,245	62,362	95,252	73,227	95,869
Taiwan	21,234	20,780	18,794	15,274	20,619	16,715	14,253
Mexico	19,094	23,671	24,062	25,474	23,883	18,903	13,492
Hong Kong	4,937	4,951	3,367	5,311	7,730	5,994	3,423
Thailand	762	561	1,269	3,808	3,836	3,200	4,964
Spain	804	1,241	933	752	1,073	902	685
Italy	343	240	140	130	257	210	138
France	265	197	154	145	197	185	55
Sri Lanka	450	710	1,101	1,196	529	460	558
All other	3,496	3,045	3,883	2,887	2,859	2,066	2,780
Total	84,760	99,120	119,526	157,657	190,076	147,276	162,322
<i>Value (1,000 dollars)¹</i>							
South Korea	96,643	105,798	204,023	283,970	285,159	204,826	294,614
China	28,025	41,294	60,949	121,523	193,061	147,665	200,681
Taiwan	84,439	85,707	92,980	85,696	142,809	112,298	134,008
Mexico	38,329	43,177	45,255	49,252	56,178	44,209	38,270
Hong Kong	9,853	10,554	8,251	11,631	17,110	12,652	9,543
Thailand	1,271	1,111	3,896	13,007	16,028	13,583	24,181
Spain	2,503	4,973	4,235	4,110	6,006	4,979	4,529
Italy	3,326	3,265	3,352	3,195	5,010	3,794	3,108
France	3,672	3,827	2,575	1,828	4,386	3,871	1,052
Sri Lanka	2,162	3,438	5,196	5,883	2,599	2,266	2,814
All other	17,856	15,697	15,930	12,611	15,432	12,151	12,574
Total	288,079	318,841	446,642	592,706	743,778	562,294	725,374
<i>Average unit value (per pair)</i>							
South Korea	5.41	5.43	6.08	7.03	8.43	8.06	11.29
China	1.81	1.70	1.89	1.95	2.03	2.02	2.09
Taiwan	3.98	4.12	4.95	5.61	6.93	6.72	9.40
Mexico	2.01	1.82	1.88	1.93	2.35	2.34	2.84
Hong Kong	2.00	2.13	2.45	2.19	2.21	2.11	2.79
Thailand	1.67	1.98	3.07	3.42	4.18	4.24	4.87
Spain	3.11	4.01	4.54	5.46	5.60	5.52	6.61
Italy	9.70	13.59	23.89	24.68	19.50	18.08	22.54
France	13.86	19.43	16.76	12.60	22.27	20.93	18.97
Sri Lanka	4.80	4.84	4.72	4.92	4.91	4.93	5.04
All other	5.11	5.16	4.10	4.46	5.40	5.88	4.52
Average	3.40	3.22	3.74	3.76	3.91	3.82	4.47

¹ Represents the landed duty-paid value, which includes the cost of the goods plus freight, insurance, and duties paid.

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

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

Table 13

Protective footwear: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1985-89, January-September 1989, and January-September 1990

Source	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Jan.-Sept.—	
						1989	1990
<i>Quantity (1,000 pairs)</i>							
South Korea	8,743	6,142	5,475	4,248	2,524	1,990	2,018
China	295	398	590	1,276	1,453	1,071	1,661
Taiwan	2,621	2,615	1,901	1,243	1,485	1,234	826
Canada	96	90	335	453	828	490	843
Yugoslavia	138	41	169	435	528	261	360
Italy	225	275	138	71	96	67	93
Malaysia	1	14	8	52	119	99	138
Hong Kong	112	145	171	226	167	145	93
Mexico	1	(¹)	(¹)	116	179	155	60
United Kingdom	129	114	93	98	64	58	28
All other	486	871	742	739	714	506	426
Total	12,847	10,705	9,622	8,957	8,157	6,076	6,546
<i>Value (1,000 dollars)²</i>							
South Korea	68,681	47,664	44,750	41,999	26,916	20,885	21,897
China	1,743	1,993	2,424	6,721	9,390	6,777	10,313
Taiwan	14,847	14,594	9,438	9,240	9,113	8,320	2,488
Canada	1,539	1,586	2,978	4,473	8,908	5,078	8,273
Yugoslavia	520	143	672	2,122	2,718	1,375	2,125
Italy	2,191	3,001	1,772	1,873	1,764	1,121	1,704
Malaysia	5	225	132	567	1,474	1,244	1,867
Hong Kong	506	443	476	1,174	859	765	535
Mexico	7	(³)	(³)	359	803	671	230
United Kingdom	1,877	2,187	1,509	1,640	766	700	577
All other	2,891	4,551	3,881	3,743	3,783	2,714	3,123
Total	94,807	76,387	68,032	73,911	66,494	49,650	53,132
<i>Average unit value (per pair)</i>							
South Korea	7.86	7.76	8.17	9.89	10.66	10.49	10.85
China	5.91	5.01	4.11	5.27	6.46	6.33	6.21
Taiwan	5.66	5.58	4.97	7.43	6.14	6.75	3.01
Canada	16.10	17.53	8.89	9.87	10.75	10.35	9.82
Yugoslavia	3.77	3.53	3.97	4.87	5.15	5.27	5.90
Italy	9.75	10.91	12.80	26.34	18.28	16.75	18.32
Malaysia	8.37	15.83	15.76	10.84	12.34	12.59	13.56
Hong Kong	4.50	3.05	2.78	5.18	5.16	5.26	5.76
Mexico	12.37	1.70	5.05	3.10	4.49	4.34	3.83
United Kingdom	14.59	19.16	16.25	16.75	11.90	12.07	20.55
All others	5.95	5.23	5.23	5.06	5.30	5.36	7.33
Average	7.38	7.14	7.07	8.25	8.15	8.17	8.12

¹ Less than 500 pairs.² Represents the landed duty-paid value, which includes the cost of the goods plus freight, insurance, and duties paid.³ Less than \$500.

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

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

distributing through wholesalers (also known as jobbers). Imported footwear is sold by foreign manufacturers to U.S. importers, which in turn sell directly or through wholesalers to U.S. retailers or retail the footwear themselves. To an increasing degree, retailers and U.S. producers are importing directly.

Footwear is sold to individual consumers primarily through independent shoe stores, department stores, chain stores, and, to a lesser extent, through mail-order houses and supermarkets. Independent shoe stores and department stores sell predominantly, but not exclusively, nationally branded footwear in the middle and higher price ranges and provide full customer service.

Conditions of competition

Demand for footwear, like most other apparel products, is influenced by price, quality, and fashion. As indicated earlier, the most significant factor influencing the competitive position of U.S. and foreign producers is labor costs. Because the production of footwear is highly labor intensive, low-labor-cost countries, such as China, have a significant cost advantage over the United States.

The significant differences in labor costs have forced a number of U.S. producers to import footwear and footwear parts to remain competitive in the market. The U.S. industry considers the adoption of new technology essential to improve cost competitiveness in manufacturing. Increased use of computers has already helped to integrate design, management, manufacturing, and marketing functions. In general, U.S. producers have also developed market niches, improved product quality, and emphasized nonprice factors such as customer service and warehousing to compete with imports. As a result of these factors, along with the differences in manufacturing costs, domestically made footwear differ significantly in unit costs from imports. In 1989, domestic nonrubber footwear averaged \$18.01 per pair (wholesale), compared with \$8.64 per pair for imports (f.o.b. value); domestic rubber footwear averaged \$8.13 per pair compared with \$4.20 per pair for imports.

Industry sources believe that the long-term outlook for the footwear manufacturing industry is only fair. After 20 years of decline, U.S. production has stabilized and is expected to increase gradually during the next 5 years. The proliferation of computer-assisted technologies in the United States will help the footwear industry to improve quality and speed of delivery, which may also help competition against imported shoes of which the chief advantage is lower prices. The use of such tools will obviate the need to hire increasingly hard-to-find and expensive U.S. workers.

The expansion of the Chinese footwear industry has been dramatic, and, according to trade experts, the potential in the industry is tremendous. The future of the industry depends on the political situation within

China itself. The country has experienced problems associated with rapid growth, such as the lack of materials and machinery. Moreover, there is a need for hard currency. China will continue to offer inducements to overseas companies, but problems are likely to remain both for those seeking to export know-how, components, or machinery, and for those seeking to buy footwear.

Luggage (MSIC 316)

Description and Uses

The term "luggage" covers an extremely heterogeneous group of articles, including travel goods, such as trunks, hand trunks, lockers, valises, satchels, suitcases, wardrobe cases, overnight bags, pullman bags, gladstone bags, knapsacks, kitbags, haversacks, duffelbags, and like articles designed to contain clothing or other personal effects during travel. Also included are briefcases, portfolios, schoolbags, photographic equipment bags, golf bags, camera cases, binocular cases, gun cases, occupational luggage (physicians' bags, sample cases, and so forth), and like containers designed to be carried with the person.

Luggage is made from a variety of materials, the most important of which include textiles, plastics, and leather; less important materials include unspun fibrous vegetable materials, wood, and metal. Previously, the principal type of exterior material for traditional hand luggage and many other types was plastics, often with a cloth backing; now it is textiles, both for U.S. production and imports. Textile materials predominate especially in sports bags, such as backpacks, knapsacks, and duffelbags. Leather is important only for very expensive traditional luggage and for specialty products, such as business cases.

In the trade, a broad distinction is made between hard-side and soft-side luggage when speaking of traditional hand luggage (suitcases and the like). The former includes rigid, molded luggage and luggage with an interior frame of wood or lightweight metal, such as aluminum alloy. The latter includes luggage of semisoft construction that has a wooden or metal frame with expandable sides, as well as luggage with no frame. Currently, soft-side luggage is by far the most popular, although hard-side luggage has made a minor resurgence in recent years.

A large number of substitutes for luggage exist. Even paper bags, paper shopping bags, and cardboard boxes can serve the same functions, and handbags are close substitutes for tote bags.

Although most producers have attempted to automate and introduce assembly-line techniques in the fabrication of luggage, the production process is essentially labor intensive compared with that of many products and does not readily yield large economies of scale; that is, costs per unit of luggage are not significantly lowered with larger production runs. This is particularly true of soft-side luggage, which requires machine- or hand-cutting and a multitude of individual hand operations, often including sewing, to piece the

product together. In addition, the equipment used is of relatively low technology and is readily available throughout the world. The labor intensiveness of this product helps explain the relative ease with which production facilities can be established in both the U.S. and foreign industries, much of the increase in U.S. imports of luggage in recent years, and the shift in imports among low-cost foreign sources in response to changing cost conditions. However, the production of hard-side, molded luggage is considerably more capital intensive than the production of soft-side luggage, requiring relatively large amounts of capital to begin operations.

The U.S. Industry

The number of establishments producing luggage decreased from 292 facilities in 1982 to 241 in 1987, and is believed to have further decreased since then. Total employment increased from 11,300 in 1985 to 11,700 in 1989. The 22 leading producers, each with 100 or more employees, accounted for 62 percent of the total value of industry shipments in 1987. There is almost no vertical integration in the industry. Producers are located principally in the Northeast (New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania), California, Illinois, Colorado, and Florida.

Domestic producers manufacture little low-priced luggage. They emphasize the production of moderate-to-high priced bags. Thus, many producers import luggage to offer a broader price and fashion line of merchandise. Some have shifted entirely or almost entirely to importing.

U.S. producers' shipments of luggage decreased from \$626.9 million in 1985 to \$567.0 million in 1986, and they then increased to an estimated \$911.5 million in 1989 (table 14). It is believed that firms in the luggage industry are operating at about 50 percent of capacity. Inventories as a percentage of U.S. producers' shipments decreased from 26.2 percent in 1985 to 18.9 percent in 1988.

The Industry in China

China has expanded its production of luggage in recent years as part of its emphasis on the development of labor-intensive light industries to increase export earnings.

The exterior material giving the luggage its essential character used in the manufacture of China's exports of luggage to the United States in 1989, January-September 1989, and January-September 1990²⁸ is shown in the following tabulation (in percent):

Material	1989	January-September-1989	1990
Textiles	55	54	59
Plastics	25	27	26
Leather	13	11	10
Other	7	7	5

Of the luggage made of textile materials, that of manmade fibers accounted for about 80 percent of U.S. imports of luggage from China during these periods, and that of cotton accounted for about 15 percent.

Although Chinese luggage continued to be offered and sold for export to the United States by a number of branches of the China National Light Industrial Products Import & Export Corp., particularly in Shanghai, and by other official Government trading organizations, industry sources indicate that most of U.S. imports of luggage from China came from a concentration of factories in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Guangdong Province.²⁹ There are many small factories, and most are joint ventures with entrepreneurs from Hong Kong and some from Taiwan. Another small but growing concentration of factories is located in Fujien Province across the strait from Taiwan and consists mostly of joint ventures with entrepreneurs from Taiwan. The recent loosening of political restrictions, industry sources report, have allowed Taiwan partners to invest in this province where, in addition to being close to Taiwan, the same dialect of Chinese is spoken, making business easier than in Guangdong Province where the Cantonese dialect is spoken. Also, many Taiwan nationals are believed to have relatives in Fujien. The joint venture partners in both areas of concentration are responsible for providing the raw materials that require sophisticated manufacturing. Less expensive plastic parts and articles like thread come from China. The Hong Kong partners obtain most of their materials from Taiwan and, to a lesser extent, from South Korea because Hong Kong has only small supplies of those needed. The Chinese supply the factory buildings and labor. Low-cost labor is the essential element supplied by China. Although industry sources believe that labor rates are much lower than in Taiwan, the principal supplier of U.S. luggage imports, they also report that wages in Guangdong Province are being driven up by competition from many other industries. Styling is supplied by either the U.S. importer or the joint venture partner. Quality control is generally carried out by the joint venture partner, often in conjunction with the importer.

Industry sources report that, because of China's poor railway and highway systems, the concentrations are near sources of ocean transportation. It appears,

²⁹ To attract foreign investment, China offers joint foreign-Chinese equity ventures and wholly foreign-owned enterprises locating in the SEZs exemptions from import duties, reduced taxes, and other preferential treatment. Shenzhen is the largest SEZ in Guangdong Province.

²⁸ The period during which the United States has been under the harmonized trade classification system.

Luggage: U.S. imports, total and from China, U.S. producers' shipments,¹ and U.S. apparent consumption, 1985-89, January-September 1989, and January-September 1990

Item	Quantity (1,000 dozen)					Percent	
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1989	1990
Total U.S. imports	791.1	877.9	1,074.3	1,053.8	1,232.4	888.4	1,021.8
U.S. imports from China	69.9	79.5	132.0	176.6	249.2	181.0	295.7
U.S. producers' shipments	626.9	567.0	816.8	871.4	2911.5	-	-
U.S. apparent consumption	1,396.0	1,426.2	1,864.4	1,886.3	22,079.7	-	-
Ratio of—							
Imports from China to total imports	8.83	9.05	12.29	16.76	20.22	20.37	28.94
Total imports to apparent consumption	56.67	61.55	57.62	55.86	259.26	-	-
Imports from China to apparent consumption	5.01	5.57	7.08	9.36	211.98	-	-

¹ Producers' shipments less net changes in producers' inventories equals production.

² Estimated.

Note.—Data before 1989 are estimated. Imports are imports for consumption based on landed duty-paid value, which includes the cost of the goods plus freight, insurance, and duties paid. It is believed that firms in the luggage industry are operating at about 50 percent of capacity.

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

they report, that those investors in Fujien Province are willing to assume extra costs of transportation now in hopes that a further loosening of political restrictions will lead to direct access between this province and Taiwan, as is now the case between Guangdong and Hong Kong. Currently, they can get from Taiwan to Fujien only indirectly through Hong Kong and Singapore.

U.S. Imports from China and Other Sources

U.S. imports of luggage are classified for tariff purposes in subheadings 4202.11.00-4202.19.00, 4202.91.00-4202.99.00, 4602.10.21, 4602.10.22, 4602.10.25, and 4602.10.2940 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS), depending upon the principal material that covers the luggage and gives it its "essential character."³⁰ Prior to the implementation of the HTS, luggage was classified on the basis of the component material of chief value. Thus leather luggage would have normally been considered to be in chief value of leather. However, luggage made of leather, textiles, and plastics could have been in chief value of any one of these materials, depending upon which one individually had the greatest (chief) value. The HTS adopted an entirely new classification system in which what might have been a chief value leather bag might become a textile or plastic bag because the principal exterior material covering the bag is a textile or plastic. Thus, the estimated statistics for individual tariff lines prior to 1989 are of limited use, but the aggregate data for all luggage is fairly accurate. Changes in the popularity of materials and in their prices cause shifts in import levels among the tariff classifications. The column 1-general, or MFN, rates of duty ranged from 5.3 percent to 20.0 percent ad valorem in 1990. The special rates of duty applicable to luggage imports from Canada ranged from 3.1 percent to 16.0 percent ad valorem in 1990. All luggage imports from Israel entered free of duty.

With regard to traditional-type luggage, the major share of importing is done by importers, including some U.S. manufacturers, who sell directly to retail outlets. Direct importing by retailers is also important for this type of luggage. A certain amount of importing is done by firms that manufacture products like computers and cameras and sell a bag or case with the product.

On a landed duty-paid basis, total U.S. imports of luggage increased irregularly from \$791.1 million in 1985 to \$1.2 billion in 1989 (table 15). Overall, the growth in imports amounted to a 56-percent increase during the period, at an average annual rate of increase of 11.7 percent. During January-September 1990, imports increased by 15 percent compared with the corresponding period of 1989, from \$888.4 million to \$1.0 billion. This latter figure nearly equaled U.S.

³⁰ Golf bags of leather are classified as luggage in the tariff schedules, but are excluded from MSIC 316. Thus, imports entering the United States under HTS subheading 4202.91.0010 are not included in this report.

imports of luggage for the entire year in both 1987 and 1988. As a share of total U.S. imports of luggage in 1989 and 1990, luggage of textiles accounted for about two-thirds, plastics for about one-fifth, and leather for about one-seventh.

Although Taiwan's share of the total value of imports decreased from 48 percent in 1985 to 36 percent in 1989, it remained the largest exporter of luggage to the U.S. market. Its share further eroded from 36 percent during January-September 1989 to 30 percent during the first three quarters of 1990. Over the 1985-89 period, such imports from Taiwan increased irregularly from \$380.2 million to \$443.6 million, having peaked at \$462.9 million in 1987, an overall increase of only 17 percent. U.S. imports of luggage from Taiwan decreased from \$321.2 million during January-September 1989 to \$307.5 million during January-September 1990. This erosion of market share is attributable to a number of factors. Industry sources report that wage rates have risen in Taiwan and that the exchange rate of the New Taiwan dollar against the U.S. dollar has been unfavorable for several years, causing U.S. importers to seek lower cost suppliers, such as China and Thailand. In addition, such sources report that when quotas were originally placed on luggage of textile materials in 1984, U.S. importers began to look for other sources of supply because the quotas were having a notable effect on imports of such luggage from Taiwan. Quotas now apply to all textile fiber luggage from Taiwan and South Korea and to both cotton and manmade fiber luggage from China.³¹ U.S. imports of cotton and manmade fiber luggage from Thailand were subject to quotas until 1989, but a bilateral agreement with Thailand was allowed to lapse during that year, despite the rapid growth of such luggage.

U.S. imports of luggage from China expanded without interruption and much more rapidly than total imports, jumping from \$69.9 million in 1985 to \$249.2

³¹ These quotas were imposed under the Multifiber Arrangement. According to the U.S. Department of Commerce publication, *Summary of Current Agreements*, Taiwan had a combined quota for luggage of any textile material of 41 million kilograms for calendar year 1990. South Korea had a combined quota for luggage of any textile material of 15,439,545 kilograms for calendar year 1990. China had separate calendar-year quotas of 2,500,428 kilograms for luggage of cotton and of 12,755,743 kilograms for luggage of manmade fibers, both of which were subsequently increased. The quota for cotton luggage was first increased to 2,625,449 kilograms and then to 2,700,462 kilograms, and that for manmade fiber luggage was increased to 13,648,645 kilograms. Recently, 1991 calendar-year quotas for China were announced in which 2,625,449 kilograms were allocated for luggage of cotton and 13,265,973 kilograms for luggage of manmade fibers, both below the levels in effect as a result of increased allocations for 1990. A publication of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles and Apparel, *Performance Report*, showed that China's allocations had been 84.82 percent filled on cotton luggage and 78.68 percent filled on manmade fiber luggage as of the end of August. This undoubtedly led to higher allocations in November (the cotton allocation had already been raised by August). Industry sources believe that China will still have its exports of luggage embargoed at the end of 1990. In contrast, South Korea had filled only 52.81 percent of its quota by the end of August and Taiwan had filled only 45.97 percent of its quota.

Table 15

Luggage: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1985-89, January-September 1989, and January-September 1990

Source	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Jan.-Sept.—	
						1989	1990
<i>Value (1,000 dozen)</i>							
Taiwan	380,214	406,758	462,856	395,849	443,554	321,189	307,531
China	69,887	79,458	131,981	176,561	249,236	180,951	295,672
South Korea	174,324	198,326	232,698	226,638	241,540	177,690	177,496
Thailand	955	3,334	31,770	46,082	59,311	38,290	59,612
Mexico	21,492	22,741	25,888	28,778	41,424	31,369	28,342
Philippines	5,482	10,779	19,278	19,286	34,702	23,325	29,993
Hong Kong	43,703	36,296	33,929	28,412	28,407	20,845	17,571
Italy	16,005	20,446	18,465	17,325	24,208	18,402	19,897
France	8,460	15,729	17,706	24,098	15,672	10,695	11,620
Colombia	3,083	4,313	7,580	8,785	13,839	8,671	11,477
All other	67,479	79,715	92,101	81,955	80,462	56,948	62,542
Total	791,085	877,894	1,074,252	1,053,770	1,232,354	888,375	1,021,753
<i>Share of value (percent)</i>							
Taiwan	48	46	43	38	36	36	30
China	9	9	12	17	20	20	29
South Korea	22	23	22	22	2	20	17
Thailand	(¹)	(¹)	3	4	5	4	6
Mexico	3	3	2	3	3	4	3
Philippines	1	1	2	2	3	3	3
Hong Kong	6	4	3	3	2	2	2
Italy	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
France	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
Colombia	(¹)	(¹)	1	1	1	1	1
All other	9	9	9	8	7	6	6
Total	100	100	100	10	100	100	100

¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

Note.—Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. Imports are based on landed duty-paid value, which includes the cost of the goods plus freight, insurance, and duties paid.

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

million in 1989, an increase of 257 percent or an average annual rate of growth of 37.4 percent. They continued to increase, rising from \$181.0 million during January-September 1989 to \$295.7 million during the corresponding period of 1990, an increase of 63 percent. China experienced an uninterrupted increase in its share of total U.S. imports, from 9 percent in 1985 and 1986 to 29 percent during January-September 1990, up from 20 percent during the corresponding period of 1989. Of the total \$133.4 million increase in U.S. imports of luggage from the first three quarters of 1989 to the first three quarters of 1990, China accounted for \$114.7 million, or 86 percent. Two-thirds of this increase in China's imports was luggage of textile materials. (See the above tabulation for information on U.S. imports of luggage from China in 1989 and 1990 by type of material.)

The other major supplier during this period was Korea, registering about 20 percent of total U.S. imports of luggage. However, it also registered both an absolute and share decrease during the January-September 1990 period compared with the corresponding period of 1989. On the other hand, Thailand is a supplier that bears watching. Its shipments of luggage to the U.S. market increased from only \$955,000 in 1985 to \$59.3 million in 1989, and its share of the market increased from less than 0.5 percent to 5 percent of total imports. Imports from Thailand further increased from \$38.3 million during the first three quarters of 1989 to \$59.6 million during the first three quarters of 1990, or by 56 percent. During 1989 and 1990, 76 to 80 percent of these imports from Thailand were of textile materials. From January-September 1989 to January-September 1990, luggage of textile materials from Thailand increased by 45 percent in value. Over the same period, the share of luggage of leather from Thailand grew from 10 percent to 20 percent, which amounted to a 208-percent increase in value.

The U.S. Market

Apparent U.S. consumption of luggage (based on a valuation that includes freight, insurance, and import duties) increased from \$1,396.0 million in 1985 to an estimated \$2,079.7 million in 1989 (table 14). The share of the luggage market supplied by imports increased from 57 percent in 1985 to an estimated 59 percent in 1989, having peaked at 62 percent in 1986. The share of market supplied by China increased from 5 percent in 1985 to an estimated 12 percent in 1989.

In a broad sense, travel for business or pleasure, the modes of travel, and the levels of business, sports, and recreational activity all influence the level of demand for luggage. One of the basic forces affecting the demand for luggage is disposable personal per capita income. This conclusion is supported by the close correlation between the level of luggage sales and cyclical changes in the economy as reflected in the gross national product and overall employment conditions. Luggage does not sell well when less funds are available for travel, either for business or pleasure

or for sports or recreation. In general, people purchase luggage for a specific purpose (e.g., a business case) or as a replacement item; little impulse buying of luggage occurs, although the trade appears to be trying to encourage it by increasing the emphasis on fashion luggage and selling luggage as a total lifestyle package to each customer.

Domestic manufacturers do enjoy some advantage because of proximity to the market and the ability to respond quickly to a "hot" fashion item. Domestic producers still maintain a solid niche in the medium-price market, in which "style" and "value" are relatively more important than price. They are very strong in the business case segment of the market. It is in the low- and low-medium price ranges that competition from imports is most intense, since price is the most important factor in the purchase decision for these products. Competition from imports is also very intense in the high-price market where brand name and "image" are very important. China enjoys a substantial labor-cost advantage over U.S. producers in the production of this highly labor-intensive product, and imports from China supply primarily the low-priced end of the market, although some are sold under brand names at higher prices. Since the technology involved in the machinery is simple and relatively inexpensive, a luggage factory is easily established.

Dolls, Toys, Games, and Sporting and Athletic Goods (MSIC 394)

Description and Uses

The products covered here consist of stuffed and unstuffed dolls representing human beings, doll parts, and doll clothing, except doll wigs; of toys either mechanical or nonmechanical, stuffed or nonstuffed, and reduced-size models; of games and game sets, except coin-operated game machines; of children's wheel goods and vehicles, except bicycles; and of sporting and athletic goods, not elsewhere classified. The principal use of most of these commodities is the amusement of children and adults.

Dolls can be divided into two broad categories, dolls for play and dolls for collection or decoration, not generally considered for children's play, with the former category the more significant in terms of trade. Toys may be either stuffed or unstuffed and may represent animals or nonhuman creatures. The toy category also includes toy furniture, doll carriages, reduced-size models, construction sets and other toy sets, toy musical instruments, toys and models incorporating a motor, kites, inflatable toys not including balloons, toy guns, and nonriding vehicles. Reduced-size models must be more than a crude representation of an original and are used to entertain, explain, or teach.

Games include puzzles, playing cards, gambling tables, roulette wheels, board games, and game machines, except for coin-operated game machines.

Board games are games played on boards of special design, such as chess, checkers, parchisi, backgammon, and darts. Game machines are games that transmit or transform energy and involve skill, competition, or chance. Non-coin-operated game machines consist mainly of home video game systems, hand-held electronic games, and road-racing sets.

Children's vehicles include baby carriages, baby walkers and strollers, tricycles, coaster wagons, play cars, sleds, and other children's outdoor wheel goods and vehicles, except bicycles.

Sporting and athletic goods include such articles as fishing tackle; golf, tennis, baseball, football, basketball, hockey, and soccer equipment; roller skates and ice skates; gymnasium and playground equipment; billiard and pool tables and equipment; and bowling alleys and equipment. Not included in this report are athletic apparel or footwear and small arms or ammunition.

The U.S. Industry

As of 1989, there were approximately 2,750 establishments in the U.S. industry engaged in the manufacture of dolls, toys, games, and sporting and athletic goods. Of these, approximately 690 establishments had 20 employees or more, compared with 770 establishments of this size in 1985. Establishments of at least 20 employees produced more than 90 percent of domestic shipments in 1989. Two-thirds of the establishments in the U.S. industry produced sporting and athletic goods. Whereas establishments that produced sporting and athletic goods limited their production largely to these items, the major toy producers typically also manufactured dolls and games.

U.S. producers' shipments stood at \$8.9 billion in 1989 (table 16). Over the 1985-89 period, producers' shipments grew at an average annual rate of 9 percent. The primary products contributing to this growth in domestic production were sporting and athletic goods, which grew at a rate more than twice that for games, toys, and children's vehicles, and more than five times that for dolls and stuffed toys. Approximately 57 percent of U.S. producers' shipments in the industry reported here consisted of sporting and athletic goods.

The U.S. industry for dolls, toys, games, and sporting and athletic goods is concentrated in New York, Illinois, California, and Massachusetts. Domestic employment in this industry rose from 73,900 in 1985 to 88,700 in 1987, but declined in the 2 subsequent years to approximately 84,000 in 1989. Much of the growth in employment has been limited to the sporting and athletic goods sector of the industry, whereas employment has declined in 4 of the last 5 years for establishments producing dolls, toys, and games. The primary reason for this decline was the lower labor costs available overseas, especially in Asian countries, which led many larger U.S. producers to shift production to these areas by either opening production facilities or by contracting with Asian manufacturers. U.S. firms that have lowered or

eliminated their U.S. production now gear their domestic operations to marketing, distribution, development, and management. Some producers manufacture certain parts domestically when this proves economical. Others do assembly operations for parts manufactured overseas. It is believed that firms in the industry are producing at about 80 percent of capacity.

The Industry in China

Production in China continues to grow significantly, whereas production in Hong Kong and South Korea is declining, reportedly because of wage-rate increases, the loss of favorable treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) in 1989, and a shrinking labor pool in Hong Kong. China offers Hong Kong and other investors a significant competitive advantage through the benefits of a low-cost labor pool, as well as the cost savings of operating under less restrictive government regulations. Most production of the commodities reported here is located in Guangdong Province, where wage rates are somewhat above the national average. Production was largely unaffected by political disruption in other areas of China in 1989.

U.S. Imports from China and Other Sources

Imports of most categories of dolls, toys, games, and sporting and athletic goods are classified for tariff purposes in Chapter 95 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS). The column 1-general, or MFN, rates of duty vary considerably for sporting and athletic goods, ranging from free up to a maximum of 9.2 percent ad valorem. Other products in this report also have a broad MFN duty range, including 3.6 percent for most wheeled toys designed to be ridden by children, 3.9 percent for video games, 4.64 percent for board games, 6.8 percent for most toys and models, and 12 percent for most doll items. These column 1-general duty rates apply to imports from China. Several categories of items enter duty free, including chain-driven wheeled toys, crossword puzzle books, toy ceramic tea sets, hockey and lacrosse sticks and equipment, skeet targets, toboggans, and bobsleds and luges used in international competition.

Imports of the products reported here are eligible for preferential tariff treatment under the GSP, but China is not eligible for such treatment. Taiwan and the South Korea were beneficiaries of GSP treatment until January 1, 1989, and U.S. imports of the subject articles from both countries exceeded U.S. imports from China as recently as 1987. Hong Kong also lost GSP treatment in 1989, but a decline in market share of U.S. imports from Hong Kong predated the decision on GSP and was more attributable to changes in the Hong Kong economy than to the territory's loss of favorable GSP treatment. Other preferential duty treatment is afforded to selected countries as a result of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA), as well as to Israel and Canada by particular tariff programs. The column 2 rate of duty varies widely for

Table 16

Dolls, toys, games, and sporting and athletic goods: U.S. imports, total and from China,¹ U.S. producers' shipments, and U.S. apparent consumption, 1985-89, January-September 1989, and January-September 1990

Item	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Jan.-Sept.—	
						1989	1990
	<i>Value (million dollars)</i>						
Total U.S. imports	² 4,312	² 4,917	² 6,047	² 6,240	8,144	5,656	6,369
U.S. imports from China	² 295	² 429	² 806	² 1,180	1,798	1,188	1,605
U.S. producers' shipments	² 6,304	² 6,287	7,651	² 8,648	² 8,900	(³)	(³)
U.S. apparent consumption	² 10,013	² 10,570	² 12,832	² 13,267	² 15,706	(³)	(³)
	<i>Percent</i>						
Ratio of—							
Imports from China to total imports	7	9	13	19	22	21	25
Total imports to apparent consumption	43	47	47	47	52	(³)	(³)
Imports from China to apparent consumption	3	4	6	9	11	(³)	(³)

¹ Imports are those for consumption based on landed duty-paid value, which includes the cost of the goods plus freight, insurance, and duties paid.

² Estimated.

³ Not available.

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

athletic and sporting goods, ranging from 20 to 80 percent ad valorem, while the duty on video games is 35 percent, on board games is 40 percent, and on most doll and toy items is 70 percent.

U.S. imports of these products from all foreign sources increased during 1985-89 at an average annual rate of 17.2 percent, from \$4.3 billion to \$8.1 billion. During this same 5-year period, U.S. imports of these items from China increased at an average annual rate of 57.1 percent, from \$295 million to nearly \$1.8 billion. An indication of the increasing importance of imports, and especially imports from China, relative to U.S. apparent consumption is seen in the following results. Imports in relation to apparent consumption increased from 43 percent in 1985 to 47 percent during 1986-88 and to 52 percent in 1989. Imports from China as a share of U.S. apparent consumption increased each year during the most recent 5-year period, from 3 percent in 1985 to 11 percent in 1989 (table 16).

In 1985, the top foreign suppliers to the United States for these goods were Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Korea, and Japan (tables 17 and 18). The top three of these four received favorable GSP treatment at the time, and together the top four suppliers accounted for 71 percent of U.S. imports of these goods. Taiwan alone, as the top-ranked supplier, shipped 26.2 percent of U.S. imports in that year. For its part, China ranked fifth among suppliers, shipping 6.8 percent of U.S. imports of these products.

Taiwan remained the foremost source for U.S. imports of these goods through 1988 in terms of value, although the share of imports from Taiwan in relation to imports from all sources reached its peak a year earlier. Imports from Hong Kong have decreased in value since 1987, and those from Korea have likewise decreased in value since 1988. By yearend 1989, Japan had become the top-ranked supplier of these goods when viewed as a whole. Approximately \$2 billion in Japanese goods were imported into the United States in 1989, representing about one-fourth of the imports from all foreign sources. China ranked as the number two supplier, with its nearly \$1.8 billion in shipments representing 22.1 percent of worldwide imports of these products into the United States. For the first 9 months of 1990, Japan's 27.3 percent and China's 25.2 percent demonstrate continued increases in market share of these goods imported into the United States. In contrast, Taiwan, South Korea, and Hong Kong continued to lose ground to Japan and China in terms of both value and market share.

Not only have imports of these goods from China increased dramatically during 1985-89, but also specific categories of these imports within particular industries have exhibited widely differing growth in this period (table 19). In 1985, 86 percent of these imports from China were dolls and stuffed toys (MSIC 3942). Between 1985-89, imports of dolls and stuffed toys from China continued to grow at an average annual rate of 31 percent, from about \$255 million to \$759 million. However, growth in imports of these

commodities was far surpassed by that in games, toys, and children's vehicles. Imports from China of games, toys, and children's vehicles (MSIC 3944) grew at an average annual rate of 132 percent during 1985-89, from \$33 million to \$960 million. The third category of imports from China, sporting and athletic goods (MSIC 3949), also grew significantly, at an average annual rate of 83 percent during 1985-89, from \$7 million to \$79 million. The growth in imports of sporting and athletic goods from China accelerated even further in 1990, as the \$88 million in imports during the 9 months ending in September 1990 amounted to more than twice the value of imports during the corresponding period of 1989.

Products that experienced especially significant growth in imports from China during the period 1985-89 were nonstuffed dolls (from \$23 million in 1985 to \$279 million in 1989), toys without a spring mechanism (\$18 million to \$376 million), stuffed toys (\$67 million to \$215 million), toys representing animals and nonhuman creatures (\$29 million to \$135 million), game machines other than coin operated (\$0.6 million to \$124 million), and gym and exercise equipment (\$1 million to \$31 million).

Three categories of products imported from China demonstrate continued growth into 1990. The 9-month import value in 1990 for each of these products imported from China exceeded by at least 75 percent the value of imports during the comparable 9-month period in 1989. The product categories are shown, along with the value of imports from China for January-September 1990: stuffed dolls, whether or not dressed (\$109.3 million); dolls, except stuffed, over 33 cm. high, except with electromechanical movement of body parts (\$66.7 million); and baseballs and softballs (\$13.4 million).

The U.S. Market

U.S. consumption of dolls, toys, games, and sporting and athletic goods increased at an average annual rate of 11.9 percent, from \$10.0 billion in 1985 to \$15.7 billion in 1989. The increase in consumption of the products of these industries has affected the consumption of goods likely to be produced overseas more than the consumption of domestically produced goods. This is particularly the case with regard to goods produced in China, which increased to 11 percent of U.S. apparent consumption in 1989 compared with 3 percent in 1985.

Imports reach the United States in one of three main channels. Most large retail chains import directly from foreign producers (both U.S.-owned and other), with designs and production increasingly tailored to the needs of these large retailers. Smaller retailers usually purchase products from wholesalers. Some foreign producers have established U.S. subsidiaries to distribute their products and, in some cases, to do the final assembly and testing of the products in the United States.

Table 17

Dolls, toys, games, and sporting and athletic goods: U.S. imports for consumption,¹ by principal sources, 1985-89, January-September 1989, and January-September 1990

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Jan.-Sept.—	
						1989	1990
Japan	546,669	466,102	503,944	684,696	2,027,786	1,380,866	1,735,663
China	294,935	428,839	806,078	1,180,157	1,798,110	1,188,019	1,604,980
Taiwan	1,128,991	1,392,770	1,795,868	1,551,752	1,611,137	1,104,048	1,057,453
South Korea	610,787	776,886	1,044,767	875,360	749,892	551,400	477,854
Hong Kong	774,522	779,480	699,876	530,825	396,124	282,609	212,263
Mexico	111,375	117,981	123,844	205,514	247,371	186,267	185,095
Canada	93,389	100,555	99,716	124,126	147,783	108,920	102,045
Macao	88,295	100,041	96,058	101,476	130,937	94,731	147,155
Thailand	21,472	22,156	42,108	60,206	101,973	70,695	110,865
West Germany	69,635	90,358	103,629	102,280	98,445	67,251	90,806
All other	571,724	641,394	731,185	823,341	834,151	620,810	645,254
Total	4,311,795	4,916,563	6,047,073	6,239,732	8,143,709	5,655,616	6,369,432

¹ Imports are based on landed duty-paid value, which includes the cost of the goods plus freight, insurance, and duties paid.

Note.—Data before 1989 are estimated.

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

Table 18

Dolls, toys, games, and sporting and athletic goods: Share of total value of U.S. imports,¹ by principal sources, 1985-89, January-September 1989, and January-September 1990

(In percent)

Source	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Jan.-Sept.—	
						1989	1990
Japan	12.7	9.5	8.3	11.0	24.9	24.4	27.3
China	6.8	8.7	13.3	18.9	22.1	21.0	25.2
Taiwan	26.2	28.3	29.7	24.9	19.8	19.5	16.6
South Korea	14.2	15.8	17.3	14.0	9.2	9.8	7.5
Hong Kong	18.0	15.9	11.6	8.5	4.9	5.0	3.3
Mexico	2.6	2.4	2.1	3.3	3.0	3.3	2.9
Canada	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.6
Macao	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.3
Thailand5	.5	.7	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.7
West Germany	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.4
All other	13.3	13.0	12.1	13.2	10.2	11.0	10.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Imports are those for consumption based on landed duty-paid value, which includes the cost of the goods plus freight, insurance, and duties paid.

Note.—Data before 1989 are estimated. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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

Table 19

Dolls, toys, games, and sporting and athletic goods: U.S. imports from China,¹ by four-digit industry classification, 1985-89, January-September 1989, and January-September 1990

(In thousands of dollars)

Industry classification	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Jan.-Sept.—	
						1989	1990
Dolls and stuffed toys (MSIC 3942)	254,886	320,120	527,777	637,331	759,240	499,348	737,912
Games, toys, and children's vehicles (MSIC 3944)	33,106	98,771	255,433	500,748	960,254	645,483	778,771
Sporting and athletic goods, not elsewhere classified (MSIC 3949)	6,944	9,949	22,868	42,077	78,615	43,187	88,297
Total	294,935	428,839	806,078	1,180,157	1,798,110	1,188,019	1,604,980

¹ Imports are those for consumption based on landed duty-paid value, which includes the cost of the goods plus freight, insurance, and duties paid.

Note.—Data before 1989 are estimated. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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

Generally, U.S. producers have the following competitive advantages over producers in China and most other foreign countries: (1) U.S.-made products are of a higher quality than many foreign products, except for video games and certain sporting goods; (2) the delivery time for U.S.-made products is shorter; and (3) the warranties and service for U.S.-made products are superior to those provided for imports. The principal competitive advantage enjoyed by China in world markets is that it can deliver lower-quality and/or labor-intensive products at lower prices. Imports from China such as certain games have a competitive advantage over similar U.S.-made products because China has lower labor costs to make high-labor-content goods.

The recent past has evidenced a rise in consumer demand for higher priced and higher quality products. Money spent per capita on dolls, toys, games, and

sporting and athletic goods has increased, which has compensated for a declining birth rate. The growing incidence of single parent families, with less time available to spend with children, can be expected to further increase the consumption of products that enable children to pass time pleasantly.

Countering this factor is the uncertainty of the length and severity of a recession already in evidence by late 1990. The emphasis of manufacturers and retailers on marketing basic, already-established products, instead of risking the introduction of innovative products that face a high probability of failure, is firmly evidenced and likely to be intensified. For example, the continued popularity of Barbie dolls and Nintendo games and a strong second year of sales for Ninja Turtle toys have been major developments in an otherwise lackluster 1990, culminating in a weak holiday sales season at yearend.

APPENDIX A
TRENDS IN TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES
AND THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES

Table A-1

U.S. exports to the world and to the nonmarket economy countries,¹ by Schedule B sections, January–September 1989 and January–September 1990

Schedule B section	Total exports		Exports to the NMEs	
	Jan.–Sept. 1989	Jan.–Sept. 1990	Jan.–Sept. 1989	Jan.–Sept. 1990
	Value (million dollars)			
1. Live animals; animal products	4,592	5,031	13	186
2. Vegetable	17,074	16,186	3,392	2,342
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	1,122	1,015	18	15
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	8,097	9,706	405	309
5. Mineral products	8,994	10,173	107	157
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	23,507	23,810	993	863
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	9,002	10,396	238	156
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	2,049	2,247	74	23
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	4,501	4,892	140	137
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	8,528	9,203	185	143
11. Textiles and textile articles	6,452	7,978	359	424
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	326	426	1	4
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	1,678	2,131	19	17
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	3,905	3,421	19	10
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	11,615	12,519	388	118
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	72,079	82,792	1,189	1,171
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	38,975	47,686	597	760
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	11,360	12,726	259	229
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	1,477	1,731	2	2
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,571	3,383	11	15
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	1,007	1,738	3	5
22. Special classification provisions	21,246	8,541	80	98
Total	260,156	277,731	8,492	7,184

See notes at end of table.

Table A-1 —Continued
U.S. exports to the world and to the nonmarket economy countries,¹ by Schedule B sections, January–September 1989 and January–September 1990

Schedule B section	Total exports		Exports to the NMEs	
	Jan.–Sept. 1989	Jan.–Sept. 1990	Jan.–Sept. 1989	Jan.–Sept. 1990
	Percent of total			
1. Live animals; animal products	1.8	1.8	0.2	2.6
2. Vegetable products	6.6	5.8	39.9	32.6
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	3.1	3.5	4.8	4.3
5. Mineral products	3.5	3.7	1.3	2.2
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	9.0	8.6	11.7	12.0
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	3.5	3.7	2.8	2.2
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.3
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.9
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	3.3	3.3	2.2	2.0
11. Textiles and textile articles	2.5	2.9	4.2	5.9
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0.1	0.2	(²)	0.1
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	1.5	1.2	0.2	0.1
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	4.5	4.5	4.6	1.6
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	27.7	29.8	14.0	16.3
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	15.0	17.2	7.0	10.6
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	4.4	4.6	3.1	3.2
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0.6	0.6	(²)	(²)
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1.0	1.2	0.1	0.2
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0.4	0.6	(²)	0.1
22. Special classification provisions	8.2	3.1	0.9	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

² Less than 0.05 percent.

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

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

Table A-2
U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, by Schedule B sections, July-September 1990

(In thousands of dollars)

<i>Schedule B section</i>	<i>Afghani- stan</i>	<i>Albania</i>	<i>Bul- garia</i>	<i>Camb- odia</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>Cuba</i>	<i>Czecho- slovakia</i>	<i>East Ger- many</i>	<i>Hungary</i>
1. Live animals; animal products	0	0	247	0	3,258	0	65	898	1,846
2. Vegetable products	0	1,165	33	0	160,416	0	5	9	59
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0	0	261	0	0	0	5
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	310	0	492	0	1,554	0	159	0	893
5. Mineral products	0	2,364	10	0	22,956	0	0	0	133
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	138	0	1,687	0	177,834	0	2,092	349	2,233
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	0	0	95	0	45,154	0	92	223	487
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0	0	0	0	1,113	0	1,347	0	90
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	0	0	26	0	69,597	0	306	0	113
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	0	0	5	0	41,417	0	3,142	610	394
11. Textiles and textile articles	58	4	59	0	154,970	16	1,561	418	1,006
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0	0	0	0	170	0	0	9	14
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	0	0	0	0	1,639	0	288	14	574
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin ...	0	0	115	0	1,523	0	64	0	54
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	0	0	29	0	32,993	4	26	59	395
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	129	0	2,014	0	270,222	98	7,049	2,653	8,324
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment ...	107	0	203	0	101,145	22	165	1,635	1,658
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical apparatus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	4	12	393	0	56,830	0	1,937	858	3,987
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	4	0	0	624	0	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufac- tured articles	0	0	12	0	2,788	0	70	24	584
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0	0	0	0	39	0	21	300	550
22. Special classification provisions	117	5	33	0	10,161	263	549	54	2,898
Total	863	3,554	5,453	0	1,156,664	403	18,937	8,111	26,296

See notes at end of table.

Table A-2—Continued
U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, by Schedule B sections, July–September 1990

<i>Schedule B section</i>	<i>Laos</i>	<i>Mon- golia</i>	<i>North Korea</i>	<i>Poland</i>	<i>Romania</i>	<i>U.S.S.R.</i>	<i>Viet- nam</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Live animals; animal products	0	0	0	250	117	69,836	0	76,517
2. Vegetable products	0	0	0	9,250	26,181	27,193	0	224,310
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	266
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	0	0	0	12,404	7	15,575	0	31,394
5. Mineral products	0	0	0	248	13,366	1,861	0	40,937
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	0	0	0	772	1,200	52,830	80	239,215
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	0	0	0	1,069	188	4,799	0	52,106
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0	0	0	300	1,572	286	0	4,707
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	0	0	0	52	5,718	6	0	75,818
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	0	0	0	2,338	0	2,090	0	49,997
11. Textiles and textile articles	0	0	0	3,784	2,724	1,013	0	165,613
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0	0	0	249	107	333	0	883
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	0	0	0	182	65	549	0	3,309
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	0	0	0	27	40	7	0	1,829
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	0	0	0	269	1,227	2,338	0	37,339
16. Machinery and mech- anical appliances; electrical equip- ment; parts and accessories thereof	289	0	0	14,471	1,242	95,653	0	402,145
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equip- ment	0	0	0	81,165	203	3,087	0	189,390
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical apparatus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	19	6	0	2,628	261	13,882	36	80,854
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	628
20. Miscellaneous manu- factured articles	0	0	0	1,154	118	523	0	5,273
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0	0	0	1,973	0	27	0	2,910
22. Special classification provisions	123	0	0	8,715	493	2,513	1,056	26,982
Total	431	6	0	141,300	54,832	294,401	1,173	1,712,423

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

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

Table A-3
Twenty U.S. export items to the nonmarket economy countries that changed substantially, by Schedule B subheadings, January-September 1989 and January-September 1990¹

Schedule B subheading	Description	Major NME customer	Percentage change, Jan.-Sept. 1990 from Jan.-Sept. 1989		Value of exports to all NMEs, Jan.-Sept. 1990 1,000 dollars
			All NMEs	World	
			Percent		
Substantially increased:					
0405.00	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	U.S.S.R	7,169.3	179.9	78,592
8448.20	Parts and accessories of machines of heading 8444 or of their auxiliary machinery	U.S.S.R	1,564.9	47.6	8,443
4407.91	Oak wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6mm thick	Romania	1,296.5	22.9	7,867
8502.30	Electric generating sets, nesi	China	923.4	29.5	35,446
3206.10	Pigments and preparations based on titanium dioxide	China	729.2	637.0	15,332
5902.90	Tire cord fabric of high tenacity yarns of viscose rayon	China	707.1	6.8	7,253
8477.80	Machinery for working rubber or plastics or for the manufacture of products from these materials, nesi	China	690.7	49.6	11,042
7204.49	Ferrous waste and scrap, nesi	China	565.4	6.9	5,350
3901.90	Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms, nesi	China	493.2	8.3	3,668
4906.00	Hand-drawn original plans and drawings; hand-written texts; photo reproductions on sensitized paper and carbon copies of the foregoing	U.S.S.R	490.7	-8.5	3,149
Substantially decreased:					
7304.20	Seamless casing, tubing and drill pipe, of a kind used in the drilling for oil or gas, of iron (other than cast iron) or steel	China	-97.5	-56.3	2,898
8701.30	Track-laying tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709)	China	-95.5	-24.9	758
7110.29	Palladium in semimanufactured forms	China	-93.1	-39.6	572
8438.60	Machinery for the preparation of fruits, nuts or vegetables	Poland	-92.7	-33.8	724
4707.10	Waste and scrap of unbleached kraft paper or paperboard or of corrugated paper or paperboard	China	-90.3	-17.5	1,201
7210.49	Flat-rolled products of iron or nonalloy steel 600 mm or more wide, plated or coated with zinc (other than electrolytically), other than corrugated	U.S.S.R	-89.8	-34.7	5,990
7407.29	Bars, rods and profiles of copper alloys, nesi	China	-89.7	-37.7	579
4801.00	Newsprint, in rolls or sheets	China	-89.6	-25.4	1,285
8430.49	Boring or sinking machinery, nesi, not self-propelled	China	-88.9	1.1	2,915
2909.49	Ether-alcohols and their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives, nesi	China	-88.6	-47.9	1,624

¹ Only items that accounted for at least 500,000 dollars' worth of exports in both January-September 1989 and January-September 1990 are included in this table.

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

Table A-4
Twenty U.S. export items for which the nonmarket economy countries collectively accounted for the largest market share in 1990, by Schedule B subheadings, January-September 1989 and January-September 1990¹

Schedule B subheading	Description	Major NME customer	Share of total exports accounted for by NMEs		Value of exports to all NMEs, Jan.-Sept. 1990 1,000 dollars
			Jan.-Sept. 1989	Jan.-Sept. 1990	
			Percent		
7208.41	Flat-rolled iron or nonalloy steel universal mill plate, not in coils, 600 mm or more wide, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated, nesi	China	.0	74.0	1,871
0405.00	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	U.S.S.R	2.8	73.2	78,592
8443.40	Gravure printing machinery	U.S.S.R	.0	71.5	12,372
5509.21	Yarn (other than sewing thread) containing 85% or more by weight of polyester staple fibers, singles, not put up for retail sale	China	.0	66.0	1,940
7209.42	Flat-rolled iron or nonalloy steel products, 600 mm or more wide, not in coils, cold-rolled, not clad, plated or coated, nesi, over 1 mm but under 3 mm thick	U.S.S.R	.0	52.9	3,099
5902.90	Tire cord fabric of high tenacity yarns of viscose rayon	China	7.0	52.6	7,253
7209.23	Flat-rolled iron or nonalloy steel products, 600 mm or more wide, in coils, cold-rolled, not clad, plated or coated, nesi, 0.5 mm or more but n/o 1 mm thick	U.S.S.R	82.6	48.0	8,603
2817.00	Zinc oxide; zinc peroxide	U.S.S.R	53.5	45.2	3,771
2908.90	Derivatives of phenols or phenol-alcohols, nesi	China	39.3	40.5	5,070
8448.19	Auxiliary machinery for machines of heading 8444, 8445, 8446 or 8447, nesi	China	21.8	39.8	15,555
8448.32	Parts and accessories of machines for preparing textile fibers, other than card clothing	U.S.S.R	20.8	38.9	20,505
2304.00	Oilcake and other solid residues, resulting from the extraction of soybean oil	U.S.S.R	39.5	36.5	272,617
8502.30	Electric generating sets, nesi	China	4.6	36.3	35,446
5506.30	Synthetic staple fibers, carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning, of acrylic or modacrylic	China	81.4	35.5	8,288
2917.36	Terephthalic acid and its salts	China	35.1	34.9	110,691
8479.20	Machinery for the extraction or preparation of animal or fixed vegetable fats or oils, nesi	China	20.6	33.8	4,176
8428.31	Continuous-action elevators and conveyors, for goods or materials, specially designed for underground use	China	.0	33.7	1,730
5801.21	Uncut weft pile fabrics of cotton, other than fabrics of heading 5802 or 5806	China	7.9	33.1	1,323
1001.90	Wheat and meslin, excluding durum wheat	U.S.S.R	36.9	31.1	955,645
8455.21	Hot or combination hot and cold metal-rolling mills, other than tube mills	U.S.S.R	11.7	29.8	10,995

¹ Only items that accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of exports in January-September 1990 are included in this table.

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

Table A-5
U.S. Imports from the world and from the nonmarket economy countries,¹ by HTS sections, January-September 1989 and January-September 1990

HTS section	Total imports		Imports from the NMEs	
	Jan.-Sept. 1989	Jan.-Sept. 1990	Jan.-Sept. 1989	Jan.-Sept. 1990
	Value (million dollars)			
1. Live animals; animal products	6,017	6,296	257	352
2. Vegetable products	5,782	5,764	93	105
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	554	584	3	1
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	7,625	8,359	275	215
5. Mineral products	40,777	46,460	843	786
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	15,124	15,814	360	417
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	8,865	9,036	201	323
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	3,777	3,957	527	676
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	4,461	4,277	106	120
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	9,947	9,817	45	49
11. Textiles and textile articles	21,316	22,560	2,630	3,079
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	6,983	8,001	803	1,374
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	3,536	3,701	144	161
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	9,040	8,246	202	294
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	22,213	20,327	472	504
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	88,159	89,460	1,383	1,733
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	61,130	60,879	109	156
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical apparatus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	10,368	10,999	125	198
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	362	341	18	10
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	10,991	11,938	1,339	1,851
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	1,556	1,673	30	25
22. Special classification provisions	8,908	11,233	72	107
Total	347,492	359,720	10,034	12,535

See notes at end of table.

Table A-5 —Continued
U.S. imports from the world and from the nonmarket economy countries,¹ by HTS sections, January–September 1989 and January–September 1990

HTS section	Total imports		Imports from the NMEs	
	Jan.–Sept. 1989	Jan.–Sept. 1990	Jan.–Sept. 1989	Jan.–Sept. 1990
	Percent of total			
1. Live animals; animal products	1.7	1.8	2.6	2.8
2. Vegetable products	1.7	1.6	0.9	0.8
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0.2	0.2	(²)	(²)
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	2.2	2.3	2.7	1.7
5. Mineral products	11.7	12.9	8.4	6.3
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	4.4	4.4	3.6	3.3
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.6
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	1.1	1.1	5.2	5.4
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	2.9	2.7	0.4	0.4
11. Textiles and textile articles	6.1	6.3	26.2	24.6
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	2.0	2.2	8.0	11.0
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.3
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.3
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	6.4	5.7	4.7	4.0
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	25.4	24.9	13.8	13.8
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	17.6	16.9	1.1	1.2
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical apparatus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	3.0	3.1	1.2	1.6
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3.2	3.3	13.3	14.8
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2
22. Special classification provisions	2.6	3.1	0.7	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

² Less than 0.05 percent.

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

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

Table A-6
U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries, by HTS sections, July-September 1990

(In thousands of dollars)

HTS section	Afghani- stan	Albania	Bul- garia	Camb- odia	China	Cuba	Czecho- slovakia	East Ger- many	Hungary
1. Live animals; animal products	0	0	368	0	53,837	0	25	0	1,899
2. Vegetable products	336	184	31	0	21,933	0	41	3	510
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0	0	260	0	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	0	0	5,386	0	19,807	0	1,636	139	12,544
5. Mineral products	0	0	3,774	0	159,209	0	125	97	240
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	0	0	558	0	66,793	0	145	303	5,789
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	0	0	0	0	108,335	0	1,291	1,898	3,495
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0	0	3	0	260,474	0	259	105	1,069
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	0	0	0	0	41,770	0	34	183	94
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	0	9	0	0	19,164	0	373	89	93
11. Textiles and textile articles	1,514	0	274	0	1,227,358	0	2,750	488	16,471
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	82	0	0	0	534,057	0	4,204	51	4,513
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	0	0	28	0	49,124	0	2,158	1,508	2,042
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	0	0	0	0	35,209	0	14	86	160
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	0	0	58	0	151,077	0	1,439	4,493	8,494
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	110	0	5	0	650,231	0	1,970	6,594	6,411
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equip- ment	0	0	0	0	22,689	0	2,134	2	15,456
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical apparatus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	0	0	0	0	99,035	0	287	843	226
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0	0	2,454	0	47	0	180
20. Miscellaneous manu- factured articles	0	0	160	0	918,980	0	1,146	1,929	2,236
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	2	0	0	0	3,852	0	137	0	80
22. Special classification provisions	39	0	383	0	34,278	0	642	1,333	631
Total	2,083	192	11,030	0	4,479,926	0	20,857	20,143	82,632

See notes at end of table.

Table A-6—Continued
U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries, by HTS sections, July–September 1990

<i>HTS section</i>	<i>Laos</i>	<i>Mon- golia</i>	<i>North Korea</i>	<i>Poland</i>	<i>Romania</i>	<i>U.S.S.R.</i>	<i>Viet- nam</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Live animals; animal products	0	0	0	4,342	0	495	0	60,966
2. Vegetable products	16	0	0	5,423	0	246	0	28,722
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	0	0	0	26,591	368	6,811	0	73,282
5. Mineral products	0	499	0	0	30,113	82,747	0	276,804
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	0	0	0	5,485	110	14,983	0	94,166
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	0	0	0	705	372	166	0	116,261
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	88	0	0	671	1,256	3,603	0	267,530
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	54	0	0	398	74	1,849	0	44,456
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	0	0	0	81	3	493	0	20,305
11. Textiles and textile articles	8	521	0	22,025	9,182	3,449	0	1,284,041
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0	0	0	987	8,690	22	0	552,607
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	0	0	0	4,632	1,447	991	0	61,930
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	0	0	0	84	232	75,563	0	111,348
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	0	0	0	11,531	4,064	7,900	0	189,056
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0	11,973	1,471	1,602	0	680,367
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equip- ment	0	0	0	6,358	646	5,408	0	52,694
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical apparatus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	0	20	0	522	290	240	0	101,462
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2,685
20. Miscellaneous manu- factured articles	0	0	0	4,863	2,521	506	0	932,340
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0	0	0	216	44	3,196	0	7,527
22. Special classification provisions	0	0	0	752	187	1,735	0	39,980
Total	167	1,040	0	107,643	61,071	212,005	0	4,998,788

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

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

Table A-7
Twenty U.S. Import Items from the nonmarket economy countries that changed substantially, by HTS subheadings,
January–September 1989 and January–September 1990¹

HTS subheading	Description	Major NME Supplier	Percentage change, Jan.–Sept. 1990 from Jan.–Sept. 1989		Value of exports to all NMEs, Jan.–Sept. 1990 1,000 dollars
			All NMEs	World	
			Percent		
8708.60	Substantially increased: Non-driving axles and parts thereof of the motor-vehicles of headings 87 01 to 8705	Hungary	1,108.2	-10.5	12,517
0307.29	Scallops, including queen scallops, whether in shell or not, frozen, dried, salted or in brine	China	1,025.1	11.5	16,670
2844.10	Natural uranium and its compounds; alloys, dispersions, ceramic products & mixtures containing natural uranium or natural uranium compounds	U.S.S.R	947.4	-33.0	15,707
6104.42	Women's or girls' dresses, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	China	768.4	63.6	5,323
9030.39	Instruments and apparatus nesi, for measuring or checking electrical voltage, current, resistance or power, without a recording device	China	707.0	1.2	5,257
8534.00	Printed circuits	China	645.6	95.6	7,222
8501.10	Electric DC motors of an output not exceeding 37.5 W	China	585.6	13.2	17,094
2844.20	Uranium enriched in U235 and plutonium and their compounds; alloys, dispersions, ceramic products and mixtures containing these products	U.S.S.R	558.2	295.8	71,086
6210.50	Women's or girls' garments, nesi, not knitted or crocheted, made up of fabrics of heading 5602, 5603, 5903, 55906 or 5907	China	541.7	70.8	9,308
9105.91	Clocks, nesi, battery or AC powered	China	474.3	96.2	3,584
7202.41	Substantially decreased: Ferrochromium containing by weight more than 4 percent of carbon	China	-92.4	-39.9	1,455
9303.30	Sporting, hunting or target-shooting rifles, nesi	China	-84.8	-12.5	1,313
2003.10	Mushrooms, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	China	-84.2	-19.2	8,616
5509.53	Yarn (other than sewing thread) of polyester staple fibers mixed mainly or solely with cotton, not put up for retail sale	China	-84.0	-82.0	615
8539.31	Fluorescent, hot cathode discharge lamps, other than ultraviolet lamps	Hungary	-83.7	5.0	564
1005.10	Seed corn (maize)	Hungary	-82.1	-54.2	926
8426.19	Transporter cranes, gantry cranes and bridge cranes	China	-81.4	-2.6	1,346
4015.11	Surgical and medical gloves of vulcanized rubber	China	-79.4	-19.7	2,153
7304.39	Seamless tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, of iron or nonalloy steel, nesi, of circular cross section, other than cold-drawn or cold-rolled	East Germany	-70.1	36.3	1,014
5515.13	Woven fabrics of polyester staple fibers, mixed mainly or solely with wool or fine animal hair	Hungary	-69.9	-37.0	1,383

¹ Only items that accounted for at least 500,000 dollars' worth of imports in both January–September 1989 and January–September 1990 are included in this table.

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

Table A-8

Twenty U.S. Import Items for which the nonmarket economy countries collectively accounted for the largest market share in 1990, by HTS subheadings, January-September 1989 and January-September 1990¹

HTS subheading	Description	Major NME supplier	Share of total imports accounted for by NMEs		Value of imports from all NMEs, Jan.-Sept. 1990
			Jan.-Sept. 1989	Jan.-Sept. 1990	
			Percent		1,000 dollars
2917.13	Azelaic acid, sebacic acid, their salts and esters	China	85.8	99.8	2,931
6107.19	Men's or boys' underpants and briefs, knitted or crocheted, of textile materials, nesi	China	84.6	89.6	2,030
2932.21	Coumarin, methylcoumarins and ethylcoumarins	China	51.4	88.9	1,586
7202.80	Ferrotungsten and ferrosilicon tungsten	China	99.8	88.5	2,168
5002.00	Raw silk (not thrown)	China	88.1	88.2	6,548
6108.99	Women's or girls' negligees, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of textile materials, nesi	China	89.0	88.1	3,836
9502.91	Garments and accessories thereof and footwear and headgear for dolls representing only human beings	China	85.1	87.8	33,815
8110.00	Antimony and articles thereof, including waste and scrap	China	88.4	85.9	17,206
8516.31	Electrothermic hair dryers	China	84.7	84.1	87,578
0502.10	Pigs', hogs' or boars' bristles and hair and waste thereof	China	93.1	78.6	4,797
9404.30	Sleeping bags	China	61.8	76.6	3,431
6302.40	Table linen, knitted or crocheted	China	83.6	75.9	9,709
3604.10	Fireworks	China	71.2	75.0	37,445
6502.00	Hat shapes, plaited or made by assembling strips of any material, neither blocked to shape, nor with made brims, not lined, nor trimmed	China	80.5	74.7	7,567
6401.91	Waterproof footwear covering the knee, nesi, with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics	China	46.6	74.4	1,966
2841.80	Tungstates (wolframates)	China	63.9	74.2	2,741
3301.25	Essential oils of mints, other than peppermint	China	39.7	74.1	2,852
8516.32	Electrothermic hairdressing apparatus other than hair dryers	China	69.0	72.9	59,847
5004.00	Silk yarns (other than yarn spun from silk waste) not put up for retail sale	China	70.5	70.4	1,220
2511.10	Natural barium sulfate (barytes)	China	57.1	69.3	14,704

¹ Only items that accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of imports in January-September 1990 are included in this table.

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

APPENDIX B
U.S. TRADE WITH THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES,
BY SCHEDULE B AND HTS SECTIONS, 1989,
JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1989, AND JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1990

Table B-1

U.S. trade with all nonmarket economy countries,¹ by Schedule B and HTS sections, 1989, January–September 1989, and January–September 1990

(In thousands of dollars)

Section	1989	Jan.–Sept. 1989	Jan.–Sept. 1990
U.S. exports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	33,944	13,077	186,275
2. Vegetable products	4,344,552	3,392,089	2,341,994
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	28,009	18,066	14,801
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	466,161	404,826	309,441
5. Mineral products	162,433	106,581	156,962
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	1,283,403	992,505	862,996
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	294,010	238,216	155,799
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	95,924	74,301	23,204
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	190,087	139,586	137,230
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	244,115	185,136	142,694
11. Textiles and textile articles	477,304	359,258	424,351
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	1,136	927	3,930
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	25,039	18,924	16,684
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	24,273	19,152	10,456
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	482,569	387,879	117,696
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	1,644,806	1,188,838	1,171,190
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	793,639	597,479	759,891
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	350,506	259,051	229,220
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	1,959	1,545	1,629
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	13,403	11,083	14,954
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	3,832	3,430	4,528
22. Special classification provisions	111,074	80,458	98,395
Total	11,072,178	8,492,405	7,184,322
U.S. imports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	406,332	257,325	352,326
2. Vegetable products	121,953	92,656	105,347
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	3,453	2,748	1,422
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	350,323	275,202	214,624
5. Mineral products	1,108,754	842,600	785,504
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	471,359	359,610	417,140
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	295,396	200,571	323,427
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	722,187	526,566	675,840
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	147,841	105,885	119,554
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	65,340	45,117	48,698
11. Textiles and textile articles	3,420,812	2,629,553	3,078,994
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	1,126,504	802,549	1,374,344
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	204,231	144,399	160,695
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	273,310	202,454	293,662
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	639,684	472,288	504,376
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	2,041,827	1,383,132	1,732,762
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	145,810	108,971	155,637
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	186,682	125,024	197,809
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	22,619	17,513	9,668
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,979,408	1,339,052	1,850,845
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	35,151	29,568	25,483
22. Special classification provisions	102,505	71,593	106,879
Total	13,871,482	10,034,377	12,535,036

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

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

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

Table B-2

U.S. trade with China, by Schedule B and HTS sections, 1989, January–September 1989, and January–September 1990

(In thousands of dollars)

Section	1989	Jan.–Sept. 1989	Jan.–Sept. 1990
U.S. exports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	10,152	6,608	11,174
2. Vegetable products	1,132,775	964,961	428,677
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	271	236	1,815
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	52,746	39,825	9,705
5. Mineral products	31,219	26,923	47,445
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	926,433	720,934	598,700
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	227,354	186,985	122,550
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	14,552	9,577	2,852
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	181,451	135,071	123,500
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	206,000	155,989	111,432
11. Textiles and textile articles	417,868	320,404	372,352
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	689	637	715
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	16,593	12,685	9,167
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	12,030	9,228	7,737
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	366,453	309,608	85,924
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	1,271,502	927,272	853,937
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	601,353	419,596	642,786
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	266,032	204,147	155,267
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	1,727	1,313	1,522
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8,887	7,570	9,733
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	664	270	66
22. Special classification provisions	28,727	19,931	31,451
Total	5,775,478	4,479,772	3,628,505
U.S. imports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	374,676	238,241	326,342
2. Vegetable products	97,567	72,330	80,202
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	2,072	1,738	1,033
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	126,592	105,524	56,934
5. Mineral products	573,839	431,612	469,055
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	270,012	201,013	226,468
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	257,992	172,967	291,310
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	690,193	502,097	656,377
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	138,323	98,083	113,135
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	58,241	39,610	45,589
11. Textiles and textile articles	3,241,399	2,490,269	2,949,513
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	1,061,219	753,284	1,331,666
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	148,987	102,798	121,954
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	104,464	81,169	82,568
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	483,133	359,947	400,974
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	1,944,906	1,311,845	1,650,844
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	47,458	32,153	60,348
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	175,841	117,193	190,607
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	21,196	16,119	9,028
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,938,339	1,308,378	1,818,935
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	15,274	12,877	12,880
22. Special classification provisions	87,450	61,529	87,240
Total	11,859,172	8,510,774	10,983,003

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

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

Table B-3

U.S. trade with U.S.S.R.,¹ by Schedule B and HTS sections, 1989, January–September 1989, and January–September 1990

(In thousands of dollars)

Section	1989	Jan.–Sept. 1989	Jan.–Sept. 1990
U.S. exports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	14,069	3,885	144,706
2. Vegetable products	3,009,412	2,246,141	1,668,006
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	26,694	17,825	12,829
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	389,532	347,153	274,666
5. Mineral products	29,331	18,183	22,432
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	286,234	215,902	214,765
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	55,249	42,898	26,966
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	2,712	2,031	839
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	90	90	8
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	22,786	19,563	10,548
11. Textiles and textile articles	10,049	7,847	13,171
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	61	42	1,238
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	2,651	2,195	1,453
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	9,337	9,337	729
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	108,982	73,828	26,282
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	217,133	154,838	221,199
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	26,632	21,104	5,345
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	44,465	27,765	46,182
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	95
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,425	1,029	1,695
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	657	657	400
22. Special classification provisions	4,834	2,769	6,627
Total	4,262,336	3,215,081	2,700,181
U.S. imports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	3,434	3,096	4,033
2. Vegetable products	118	110	976
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	7
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	25,408	17,345	16,281
5. Mineral products	282,714	230,664	188,899
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	106,804	83,999	133,959
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	626	407	794
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	14,046	12,018	8,479
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	3,863	3,144	3,953
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	2,191	1,545	1,805
11. Textiles and textile articles	12,736	10,693	6,691
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	196	14	24
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	4,885	4,229	3,271
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	165,077	118,373	207,876
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	30,976	22,495	27,998
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	2,828	2,205	3,858
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	11,648	9,640	16,770
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	1,400	1,062	399
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	47	47	48
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	832	546	1,366
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	16,335	14,077	10,532
22. Special classification provisions	4,726	2,246	9,621
Total	690,891	537,955	647,641

¹ Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

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

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

Table B-4

U.S. trade with Eastern Europe,¹ by Schedule B and HTS sections, 1989, January–September 1989, and January–September 1990

(In thousands of dollars)

Section	1989	Jan.–Sept. 1989	Jan.–Sept. 1990
U.S. exports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	9,723	2,584	30,395
2. Vegetable products	202,343	180,987	244,147
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	1,008	5	158
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	21,455	16,156	23,775
5. Mineral products	96,411	57,192	81,252
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	70,140	55,434	48,451
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	11,176	8,107	6,269
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	78,660	62,692	19,513
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	8,527	4,405	13,721
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	15,329	9,584	20,715
11. Textiles and textile articles	49,340	30,981	38,517
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	386	247	1,977
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	5,795	4,044	6,065
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	2,907	587	1,990
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	7,127	4,437	5,477
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	154,561	105,134	94,978
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	165,383	156,564	111,463
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	39,838	26,978	27,672
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	231	231	7
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,039	2,443	3,527
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	2,512	2,503	4,062
22. Special classification provisions	64,867	48,052	53,102
Total	1,010,758	779,347	837,234
U.S. imports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	28,038	15,923	21,948
2. Vegetable products	19,813	16,371	21,931
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	1,128	756	381
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	198,323	152,333	141,330
5. Mineral products	251,789	179,914	127,051
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	94,531	74,586	56,352
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	36,777	27,196	31,318
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	17,922	12,439	10,835
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	5,592	4,631	2,412
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	4,891	3,944	1,295
11. Textiles and textile articles	163,610	126,136	118,559
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	65,087	49,250	42,571
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	50,326	37,354	35,469
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	3,646	2,833	3,116
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	125,453	89,724	74,715
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	93,942	68,931	77,946
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	86,561	67,041	78,491
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	9,366	6,694	6,782
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	1,377	1,347	591
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	40,169	30,103	30,544
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	3,427	2,538	1,998
22. Special classification provisions	10,262	7,751	9,788
Total	1,312,029	977,795	895,424

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

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

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

Table B-5

U.S. trade with Afghanistan, by Schedule B and HTS sections, 1989, January–September 1989, and January–September 1990

(In thousands of dollars)

Section	1989	Jan.–Sept. 1989	Jan.–Sept. 1990
U.S. exports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	0	0	0
2. Vegetable products	23	0	0
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	35	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	2,427	1,692	1,265
5. Mineral products	193	133	23
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	508	146	1,001
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	16	10	14
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0	0	0
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	0	0	0
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	0	0	0
11. Textiles and textile articles	29	22	269
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0	0	0
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	0	0	0
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	0	0	0
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	6	6	0
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	999	994	313
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	267	210	272
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	142	136	8
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	43	33	0
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0	0	0
22. Special classification provisions	88	77	162
Total	4,776	3,459	3,327
U.S. imports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	5	0	0
2. Vegetable products	1,091	1,091	1,017
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	0	0	29
5. Mineral products	0	0	0
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	0	0	361
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	0	0	4
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	2	2	1
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	0	0	0
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	0	0	0
11. Textiles and textile articles	2,412	1,830	2,970
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	2	1	83
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	14	0	0
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	95	57	25
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	24	24	0
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	85	85	114
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	5	0	0
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	0	0	0
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1	1	0
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	74	46	67
22. Special classification provisions	10	10	230
Total	3,821	3,147	4,901

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

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

Table B-6

U.S. trade with Albania, by Schedule B and HTS sections, 1989, January-September 1989, and January-September 1990

(In thousands of dollars)

Section	1989	Jan.-Sept. 1989	Jan.-Sept. 1990
U.S. exports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	0	0	0
2. Vegetable products	0	0	1,165
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	0	0	0
5. Mineral products	5,264	4,150	5,810
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	0	0	0
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	2	2	0
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0	0	0
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	0	0	0
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	0	0	0
11. Textiles and textile articles	0	0	4
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0	0	0
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	0	0	0
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	0	0	0
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	0	0	0
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	16	16	22
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	0	0	0
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	5	5	12
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	4
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0	0	0
22. Special classification provisions	0	0	5
Total	5,287	4,172	7,022
U.S. imports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	0	0	0
2. Vegetable products	2,776	2,165	1,205
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	0	0	0
5. Mineral products	0	0	0
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	0	0	0
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	0	0	0
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0	0	0
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	0	0	0
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	13	13	9
11. Textiles and textile articles	0	0	0
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0	0	0
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	0	0	0
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	20	20	0
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	0	0	689
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	0	0	29
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	0	0	0
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0	0	3
22. Special classification provisions	5	5	0
Total	2,815	2,204	1,934

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

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

Table B-7

U.S. trade with Bulgaria, by Schedule B and HTS sections, 1989, January–September 1989, and January–September 1990

(In thousands of dollars)

Section	1989	Jan.–Sept. 1989	Jan.–Sept. 1990
U.S. exports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	82	18	276
2. Vegetable products	129,347	129,281	7,710
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	4,266	3,243	559
5. Mineral products	14,193	9,424	4,358
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	2,709	2,171	1,913
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	3,376	3,316	307
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	695	265	0
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	190	0	52
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	4,071	2,329	62
11. Textiles and textile articles	537	537	184
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0	0	0
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	264	168	136
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	1,003	33	267
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	1,245	944	579
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	15,279	7,179	6,494
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	227	224	248
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	2,622	1,864	1,237
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	67	67	87
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	24	24	0
22. Special classification provisions	536	484	163
Total	180,733	161,571	24,631
U.S. imports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	1,283	560	2,078
2. Vegetable products	187	159	151
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	21,071	14,706	15,378
5. Mineral products	15,869	9,510	3,774
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	14,961	12,633	9,325
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	101	26	4
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	117	56	6
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	0	0	0
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	1	1	33
11. Textiles and textile articles	565	391	377
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	2	2	6
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	228	182	223
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	387	387	0
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	77	22	66
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	1,590	1,134	1,871
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	16	16	0
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	64	57	10
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	5	5	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	303	212	368
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	25	19	1
22. Special classification provisions	478	380	636
Total	57,331	40,460	34,307

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

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

Table B-8

U.S. trade with Cambodia, by Schedule B and HTS sections, 1989, January–September 1989, and January–September 1990

(In thousands of dollars)

Section	1989	Jan.–Sept. 1989	Jan.–Sept. 1990
U.S. exports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	0	0	0
2. Vegetable products	0	0	0
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	0	0	0
5. Mineral products	0	0	0
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	21	21	0
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	0	0	0
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0	0	0
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	0	0	0
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	0	0	0
11. Textiles and textile articles	0	0	0
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0	0	0
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	0	0	0
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	0	0	0
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	0	0	0
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	0	0	0
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	0	0	0
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0	0	0
22. Special classification provisions	13	13	34
Total	34	34	34
U.S. imports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	0	0	0
2. Vegetable products	0	0	0
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	0	0	0
5. Mineral products	0	0	0
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	2	2	0
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	0	0	0
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	1	0	0
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	0	0	0
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	4	4	0
11. Textiles and textile articles	67	37	112
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0	0	0
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	4	4	0
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	8	1	0
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	0	0	0
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	35	35	0
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	0	0	0
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	75	75	0
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	66	23	0
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	41	29	0
22. Special classification provisions	12	12	0
Total	314	222	112

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

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

Table B-9

U.S. trade with Cuba, by Schedule B and HTS sections, 1989, January-September 1989, and January-September 1990

(In thousands of dollars)

Section	1989	Jan.-Sept. 1989	Jan.-Sept. 1990
U.S. exports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	0	0	0
2. Vegetable products	0	0	0
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	0	0	0
5. Mineral products	0	0	0
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	7	7	0
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	0	0	0
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0	0	0
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	19	19	0
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	0	0	0
11. Textiles and textile articles	18	5	38
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0	0	0
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	0	0	0
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	0	0	0
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	0	0	4
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	291	291	98
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	5	5	26
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	0	0	0
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0	0	0
22. Special classification provisions	2,290	1,942	955
Total	2,629	2,268	1,121
U.S. imports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	0	0	0
2. Vegetable products	0	0	0
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	0	0	0
5. Mineral products	0	0	0
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	0	0	0
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	0	0	0
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0	0	0
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	0	0	0
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	0	0	0
11. Textiles and textile articles	0	0	0
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0	0	0
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	0	0	0
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	0	0	77
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	0	0	0
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	0	0	0
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	0	0	0
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0	0	0
22. Special classification provisions	0	0	0
Total	0	0	77

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

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

Table B-10

U.S. trade with Czechoslovakia, by Schedule B and HTS sections, 1989, January–September 1989, and January–September 1990

(In thousands of dollars)

Section	1989	Jan.–Sept. 1989	Jan.–Sept. 1990
U.S. exports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	32	9	125
2. Vegetable products	145	139	129
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	1,048	1,021	221
5. Mineral products	0	0	0
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	9,431	9,129	6,933
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	300	263	348
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	14,131	10,522	7,258
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plating materials	419	316	791
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	390	390	5,429
11. Textiles and textile articles	6,586	4,944	6,994
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	46	46	37
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	570	460	736
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	180	180	191
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	221	171	80
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	8,653	5,521	11,926
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	1,669	1,474	467
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	5,217	2,629	4,429
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	7
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	28	22	178
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	762	753	351
22. Special classification provisions	1,457	1,102	1,646
Total	51,287	39,088	48,275
U.S. imports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	304	204	150
2. Vegetable products	2,515	1,856	5,781
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	4,862	3,411	3,826
5. Mineral products	960	960	143
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	532	483	599
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	4,827	3,014	4,726
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	602	549	321
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plating materials	358	299	80
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	3,495	3,011	635
11. Textiles and textile articles	9,450	7,479	5,246
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	11,670	8,500	8,582
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	10,646	7,566	6,076
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	541	431	210
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	9,120	2,788	2,111
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	6,215	4,175	5,360
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	6,930	4,983	8,064
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	1,151	658	700
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	641	640	61
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,579	3,394	2,938
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	923	615	540
22. Special classification provisions	1,794	1,235	1,618
Total	82,117	56,249	57,765

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

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

Table B-11

U.S. trade with East Germany, by Schedule B and HTS sections, 1989, January-September 1989, and January-September 1990

(In thousands of dollars)

Section	1989	Jan.-Sept. 1989	Jan.-Sept. 1990
U.S. exports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	1,652	450	1,256
2. Vegetable products	49,751	37,838	33,557
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	56	56	8
5. Mineral products	112	98	38
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	5,442	5,168	1,475
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	766	356	473
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	37	37	550
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	101	101	0
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	1,266	851	1,413
11. Textiles and textile articles	503	392	658
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0	0	9
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	143	143	44
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	95	95	4
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	1,011	713	496
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	16,555	12,719	8,510
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	6,503	4,786	7,537
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	7,918	6,405	3,587
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	231	231	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	188	170	60
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	15	15	742
22. Special classification provisions	550	388	428
Total	92,893	71,011	60,845
U.S. imports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	134	9	0
2. Vegetable products	46	33	16
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	1,123	752	381
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	138	107	267
5. Mineral products	34,557	33,899	17,629
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	28,731	21,421	10,426
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	12,499	9,806	7,349
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof;			
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	490	384	305
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	559	360	167
11. Textiles and textile articles	1,253	985	724
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	173	148	97
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	6,830	5,183	4,743
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	19	19	109
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	20,312	16,767	14,021
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	17,050	12,205	14,536
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	214	14	24
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	3,386	2,302	2,670
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	14	14	39
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,585	3,369	4,331
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	16	13	690
22. Special classification provisions	814	671	1,852
Total	134,825	109,844	81,069

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

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

Table B-12

U.S. trade with Hungary, by Schedule B and HTS sections, 1989, January–September 1989, and January–September 1990

(In thousands of dollars)

Section	1989	Jan.–Sept. 1989	Jan.–Sept. 1990
U.S. exports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	1,345	411	3,080
2. Vegetable products	3,297	3,157	3,491
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	11	5	108
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	3,660	3,660	3,538
5. Mineral products	504	494	137
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	17,694	11,521	14,097
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	3,238	2,799	1,655
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	1,308	1,109	941
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	8	8	115
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	1,013	896	728
11. Textiles and textile articles	3,901	2,520	2,314
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	177	152	279
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	3,611	2,694	4,341
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	425	263	406
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	1,335	558	1,788
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	53,069	33,175	29,085
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	12,637	9,178	11,339
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	9,302	6,957	8,813
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	453	411	962
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	828	828	953
22. Special classification provisions	1,490	882	4,915
Total	119,305	81,678	93,085
U.S. imports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	9,605	6,333	5,950
2. Vegetable products	10,933	9,232	4,689
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	4	4	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	56,635	45,458	47,259
5. Mineral products	1,391	945	707
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	19,171	13,694	20,913
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	15,542	11,455	16,313
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	4,333	2,581	3,511
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	309	244	126
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	548	301	262
11. Textiles and textile articles	66,502	53,501	42,436
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	11,243	6,274	14,285
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	8,086	5,841	5,936
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	993	675	1,738
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	29,800	24,297	18,760
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	29,312	22,586	17,637
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	49,904	37,921	42,398
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	1,596	1,350	841
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	717	688	487
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8,242	5,968	5,308
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	436	218	368
22. Special classification provisions	1,390	1,159	1,431
Total	326,694	250,726	251,354

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

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

Table B-13

U.S. trade with Laos, by Schedule B and HTS sections, 1989, January–September 1989, and January–September 1990

(In thousands of dollars)

Section	1989	Jan.–Sept. 1989	Jan.–Sept. 1990
U.S. exports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	0	0	0
2. Vegetable products	0	0	0
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	0	0	0
5. Mineral products	14	0	0
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	0	0	0
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	0	0	0
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0	0	0
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	0	0	0
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	0	0	0
11. Textiles and textile articles	0	0	0
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0	0	0
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	0	0	0
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	0	0	0
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	0	0	0
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	283	279	297
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	0	0	0
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	0	0	19
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0	0	0
22. Special classification provisions	44	44	123
Total	341	323	439
U.S. imports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	37	37	3
2. Vegetable products	584	584	16
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	0	0	0
5. Mineral products	0	0	0
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	10	10	0
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	1	1	0
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0	0	145
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	6	6	54
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	0	0	0
11. Textiles and textile articles	(¹)	(¹)	8
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0	0	0
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	0	0	0
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	0	0	0
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	0	0	0
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	32	32	0
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	137	137	0
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	0	0	0
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1	1	0
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0	0	3
22. Special classification provisions	11	11	0
Total	821	821	231

¹ Less than \$500.

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

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

Table B-14

U.S. trade with Mongolia, by Schedule B and HTS sections, 1989, January–September 1989, and January–September 1990

(In thousands of dollars)

Section	1989	Jan.–Sept. 1989	Jan.–Sept. 1990
U.S. exports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	0	0	0
2. Vegetable products	0	0	0
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	0	0	0
5. Mineral products	0	0	0
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	22	22	0
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	0	0	0
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0	0	0
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	0	0	0
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	0	0	0
11. Textiles and textile articles	0	0	0
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0	0	0
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	0	0	0
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	0	0	0
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	0	0	0
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	6
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	0	0	0
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	4	4	14
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0	0	0
22. Special classification provisions	4	4	0
Total	30	30	20
U.S. imports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	142	29	0
2. Vegetable products	4	4	0
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	254	254	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	0	0	50
5. Mineral products	0	0	499
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	0	0	0
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	0	0	0
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	25	11	3
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	56	21	0
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	0	0	0
11. Textiles and textile articles	587	587	1,141
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0	0	0
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	2	0	0
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	0	0	0
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	0	0	0
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	0	0	0
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	0	0	20
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0	0	0
22. Special classification provisions	19	19	0
Total	1,088	925	1,714

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

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

Table B-15

U.S. trade with North Korea, by Schedule B and HTS sections, 1989, January-September 1989, and January-September 1990

(In thousands of dollars)

Section	1989	Jan.-Sept. 1989	Jan.-Sept. 1990
U.S. exports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	0	0	0
2. Vegetable products	0	0	0
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	0	0	30
5. Mineral products	0	0	0
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	4	4	0
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	0	0	0
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0	0	0
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	0	0	0
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	0	0	0
11. Textiles and textile articles	0	0	0
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0	0	0
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	0	0	0
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	0	0	0
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	0	0	0
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	0	0	0
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	12	12	0
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0	0	0
22. Special classification provisions	0	0	0
Total	16	16	30
U.S. imports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	0	0	0
2. Vegetable products	0	0	0
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	0	0	0
5. Mineral products	411	411	0
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	0	0	0
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	0	0	0
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0	0	0
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	0	0	0
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	0	0	0
11. Textiles and textile articles	0	0	0
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0	0	0
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	13	13	0
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	0	0	0
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	98	98	0
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	0	0	0
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	0	0	0
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0	0	0
22. Special classification provisions	11	11	0
Total	533	533	0

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

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

Table B-16

U.S. trade with Poland, by Schedule B and HTS sections, 1989, January-September 1989, and January-September 1990

(In thousands of dollars)

Section	1989	Jan.-Sept. 1989	Jan.-Sept. 1990
U.S. exports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	6,541	1,657	6,284
2. Vegetable products	18,053	8,822	47,008
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	50
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	12,088	8,176	19,091
5. Mineral products	9,620	7,399	3,454
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	28,677	23,311	2,648
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	3,328	1,329	3,178
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	10,512	9,803	755
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plating materials	83	30	871
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	8,540	5,089	10,357
11. Textiles and textile articles	31,797	17,302	15,730
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	163	49	723
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	1,105	543	744
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	1,191	15	1,082
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	2,323	1,396	674
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	56,341	43,101	34,900
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	143,935	140,755	91,205
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	14,129	8,767	8,802
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,576	1,205	1,911
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	837	837	2,016
22. Special classification provisions	60,390	44,982	38,423
Total	411,228	324,567	289,907
U.S. imports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	16,465	8,631	13,700
2. Vegetable products	5,569	4,631	11,130
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	107,064	82,318	72,684
5. Mineral products	12,776	11,213	298
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	19,048	14,545	14,802
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	252	158	1,359
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	1,173	587	1,594
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plating materials	3,157	2,561	1,620
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	255	247	167
11. Textiles and textile articles	51,334	38,001	50,960
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	8,854	6,824	4,661
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	15,080	11,436	14,341
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	634	533	281
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	46,445	31,884	30,919
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	32,071	22,642	34,494
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	24,018	19,457	24,481
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	1,650	1,269	1,646
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	4
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	10,725	7,888	11,514
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	1,539	1,196	272
22. Special classification provisions	4,754	3,616	3,421
Total	362,862	269,636	294,347

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

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

Table B-17

U.S. trade with Romania, by Schedule B and HTS sections, 1989, January–September 1989, and January–September 1990

(In thousands of dollars)

Section	1989	Jan.–Sept. 1989	Jan.–Sept. 1990
U.S. exports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	72	40	19,375
2. Vegetable products	1,750	1,750	152,253
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	997	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	338	0	357
5. Mineral products	71,984	39,777	73,265
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	6,187	4,133	21,385
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	169	44	309
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	51,977	40,957	10,009
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	7,726	3,951	11,891
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	49	30	2,726
11. Textiles and textile articles	6,016	5,285	12,638
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0	0	929
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	100	36	65
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	12	0	40
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	992	655	1,860
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	4,663	3,441	4,063
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	412	147	666
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	650	357	804
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	727	568	329
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	46	46	0
22. Special classification provisions	444	215	7,527
Total	155,312	101,432	320,492
U.S. imports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	247	186	70
2. Vegetable products	564	459	165
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	8,551	6,333	1,916
5. Mineral products	186,236	123,386	104,500
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	12,088	11,810	288
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	3,555	2,738	1,567
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	9,816	7,283	4,710
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	1,279	1,143	281
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	32	25	30
11. Textiles and textile articles	34,507	25,779	18,816
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	33,144	27,501	14,941
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	9,456	7,145	4,151
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	1,071	788	779
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	19,700	13,967	8,839
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	7,702	6,189	4,047
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	5,479	4,650	3,524
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	1,518	1,058	916
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	11,735	9,273	6,086
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	488	477	127
22. Special classification provisions	1,033	690	830
Total	348,201	250,882	176,583

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

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

Table B-18

U.S. trade with Vietnam, by Schedule B and HTS sections, 1989, January–September 1989, and January–September 1990

(In thousands of dollars)

Section	1989	Jan.–Sept. 1989	Jan.–Sept. 1990
U.S. exports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	0	0	0
2. Vegetable products	0	0	0
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	0	0	0
5. Mineral products	0	0	0
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	34	34	80
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	214	214	0
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0	0	0
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	0	0	0
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	0	0	0
11. Textiles and textile articles	0	0	0
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0	0	0
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	0	0	0
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	0	0	0
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	0	0	9
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	21	15	340
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	0	0	0
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	8	4	4
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	9	9	0
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0	0	0
22. Special classification provisions	10,208	7,627	5,936
Total	10,493	7,903	6,410
U.S. imports:			
1. Live animals; animal products	0	0	0
2. Vegetable products	0	0	0
3. Animal or vegetable fats, oils, and waxes	0	0	0
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco	0	0	0
5. Mineral products	0	0	0
6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	0	0	0
7. Plastics and rubber, and articles thereof	0	0	0
8. Hides and skins; leather and articles thereof; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0	0	0
9. Articles of wood, cork, or plaiting materials	0	0	0
10. Wood pulp; paper, paperboard, and articles thereof	0	0	0
11. Textiles and textile articles	0	0	0
12. Footwear, headgear, and artificial flowers	0	0	0
13. Articles of stone or ceramics; glass and glassware	0	0	0
14. Pearls; precious stones and metals; jewelry; coin	0	0	0
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	0	0	0
16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
17. Vehicles, aircraft, and other transport equipment	0	0	0
18. Optical, photographic, measuring, and medical ap- paratus; clocks and watches; musical instruments	0	0	0
19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0	0	0
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0	0	0
22. Special classification provisions	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

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

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

APPENDIX C
LEADING ITEMS TRADED WITH THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES,
BY SCHEDULE B AND HTS SUBHEADINGS,
JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1990, JULY-SEPTEMBER 1989,
AND JULY-SEPTEMBER 1990

Table C-1

Leading items exported to nonmarket economy countries,¹ by Schedule B subheadings, January–September 1990, July–September 1989, and July–September 1990

Schedule B subheading	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September—	
		1990	1989	1990
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1005.90	Corn (maize) excluding seed	\$1,205,956	\$105,442	\$42,680
1001.90	Wheat and meslin, excluding durum wheat	955,645	577,622	171,570
8802.40	Airplanes and other aircraft, of an unladen weight exceeding 15000 kg	521,110	184,234	127,107
3100.00	Fertilizers	519,735	211,639	130,346
2304.00	Oilcake and other solid residues, resulting from the extraction of soybean oil	272,617	0	15,328
5201.00	Cotton, not carded or combed	266,052	77,639	105,553
1201.00	Soybeans, whether or not broken	139,182	0	0
4403.20	Coniferous wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood or roughly squared, not treated with preservatives	119,904	32,946	68,581
2917.36	Terephthalic acid and its salts	110,691	30,870	35,409
8803.30	Parts of airplanes or helicopters, nesi	102,935	61,095	28,338
2701.12	Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverized, but not agglomerated	83,150	22,403	15,561
0207.41	Cuts and offal, of chickens, other than livers, frozen	80,666	23	22,012
0405.00	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	78,592	1,081	46,499
5502.00	Artificial filament tow	73,083	19,092	29,483
8471.91	Digital processing units which may contain in the same housing one or two storage units, input units or output units	56,606	15,670	22,588
4804.11	Uncoated, unbleached kraftliner paper or paper- board, in rolls or sheets, nesi	51,466	17,076	17,224
8431.43	Parts for boring or sinking machinery of subheading 8430.41 or 8430.49	49,241	23,375	14,292
2603.00	Copper ores and concentrates	43,497	0	21,904
8479.89	Machines and mechanical appliances having indi- vidual functions, nesi	43,247	23,52	8,717
8479.90	Parts of machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions, nesi	41,291	9,673	11,565
	Total	4,814,666	1,413,407	934,757
	Total, U.S. exports to NMEs	7,184,322	2,433,713	1,712,423

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

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

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

Table C-2

Leading items imported from nonmarket economy countries,¹ by HTS subheadings, January–September 1990, July–September 1989, and July–September 1990

HTS subheading	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September—	
		1990	1989	1990
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
6402.99	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics, nesi	\$403,612	\$75,930	\$165,889
2709.00	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	363,543	154,264	126,630
9503.90	Other toys and models, nesi	346,230	143,952	154,194
2710.00	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included	341,168	155,739	123,640
6110.90	Sweaters, pullovers, sweatshirts, waistcoats (vests) and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of textile materials, nesi	326,798	189,614	190,398
9502.10	Dolls representing only human beings and parts and accessories thereof, whether or not dressed	305,053	107,328	177,898
6403.99	Footwear not covering the ankles, with outer soles of rubber or plastics or composition leather and uppers of leather	293,840	74,133	130,600
0306.13	Shrimps and prawns, frozen	246,791	31,082	28,921
9503.41	Stuffed toys representing animals or non-human creatures and parts and accessories thereof	180,394	64,299	87,083
8527.11	Reception apparatus for radiotelephony, radiotelegraphy or radio broadcasting combined with sound recording or reproducing apparatus	171,007	63,083	69,373
8517.10	Telephone sets	166,569	56,348	62,851
4202.92	Trunks, cases, bags and similar containers, with outer surface of plastic sheeting or of textile material	158,989	31,805	51,937
6702.90	Artificial flowers, foliage & fruit & parts thereof, & articles made up of artificial flowers, foliage or fruit, of materials	139,744	49,821	42,030
6206.10	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses, not knitted or crocheted, of silk or silk waste	138,159	25,543	57,365
6203.42	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	136,638	38,530	36,775
4202.22	Handbags, with outer surface of plastic sheeting or of textile materials	135,949	47,420	50,459
9505.10	Articles for Christmas festivities and parts and accessories thereof	133,962	60,801	84,378
3926.90	Articles of plastics and articles of other materials of headings 3901 to 3914, nesi	128,247	29,775	44,501
8414.51	Table, floor, wall, window, ceiling or roof fans, with a self-contained electric motor of an output not exceeding 125 W	123,328	20,714	17,861
9504.90	Bowling alley equipment and other game machines, nesi, and parts and accessories thereof	118,752	60,460	72,221
	Total	4,358,773	1,480,641	1,775,004
	Total, U.S. imports from NMEs	12,535,036	4,106,987	4,998,788

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

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

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

Table C-3

Leading items exported to China, by Schedule B subheadings, January–September 1990, July–September 1989, and July–September 1990

Schedule B subheading	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September—	
		1990	1989	1990
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
8802.40	Airplanes and other aircraft, of an unladen weight exceeding 15000 kg	\$442,783	\$184,234	\$48,780
1001.90	Wheat and meslin, excluding durum wheat	412,504	444,865	160,106
3100.00	Fertilizers	340,099	128,588	87,466
5201.00	Cotton, not carded or combed	240,726	67,806	102,321
4403.20	Coniferous wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood or roughly squared, not treated with preservatives	119,904	32,946	68,581
2917.36	Terephthalic acid and its salts	110,691	30,870	35,409
8803.30	Parts of airplanes or helicopters, nesi	101,303	60,458	27,591
5502.00	Artificial filament tow	73,083	19,092	29,483
4804.11	Uncoated, unbleached kraftliner paper or paperboard, in rolls or sheets, nesi	51,466	16,830	17,224
8431.43	Parts for boring or sinking machinery of sub-heading 8430.41 or 8430.49	47,061	16,802	14,017
2603.00	Copper ores and concentrates	43,497	0	21,904
8479.90	Parts of machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions, nesi	40,185	9,566	11,360
8471.91	Digital processing units which may contain in the same housing one or two storage units, input units or output units	39,445	12,860	19,255
8802.50	Spacecraft (including satellites) and spacecraft launch vehicles	39,064	0	0
8502.30	Electric generating sets, nesi	35,281	374	5,929
8479.89	Machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions, nesi	31,938	20,988	3,792
8431.49	Parts for machinery of heading 8426, 8429 or 8430, nesi	29,323	9,218	7,142
3902.10	Polypropylene	28,962	21,129	13,944
3901.10	Polyethylene having a specific gravity of less than 0.94	23,975	8,725	8,073
8411.12	Turbojets of a thrust exceeding 25 kN	22,965	22,748	4,500
	Total	2,274,258	1,108,097	686,878
	Total, U.S. exports to China	3,628,505	1,797,060	1,156,664

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

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

Table C-4

Leading Items Imported from China, by HTS subheadings, January–September 1990, July–September 1989, and July–September 1990

HTS subheading	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September—	
		1990	1989	1990
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
6402.99	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics, nesl	\$403,612	\$75,930	\$165,889
2709.00	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	363,543	123,136	126,630
9503.90	Other toys and models, nesl	346,025	143,877	154,191
6110.90	Sweaters, pullovers, sweatshirts, waistcoats (vests) and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of textile materials, nesl	326,793	189,614	190,398
9502.10	Dolls representing only human beings and parts and accessories thereof, whether or not dressed	303,914	106,764	177,527
6403.99	Footwear not covering the ankles, with outer soles of rubber or plastics or composition leather and uppers of leather	272,762	67,704	123,887
0306.13	Shrimps and prawns, frozen	246,283	31,082	28,541
9503.41	Stuffed toys representing animals or non-human creatures and parts and accessories thereof	180,383	64,276	87,076
8527.11	Reception apparatus for radiotelephony, radiotelegraphy or radio broadcasting combined with sound recording or reproducing apparatus	171,007	63,083	69,373
8517.10	Telephone sets	166,569	56,348	62,851
4202.92	Trunks, cases, bags and similar containers, with outer surface of plastic sheeting or of textile materials	158,661	31,784	51,777
6702.90	Artificial flowers, foliage & fruit & parts thereof, & articles made up of artificial flowers, foliage or fruit, of materials	139,649	49,764	41,990
6206.10	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses, not knitted or crocheted, of silk or silk waste	138,148	25,530	57,355
4202.22	Handbags, with outer surface of plastic sheeting or of textile materials	135,915	47,420	50,441
6203.42	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	135,115	38,326	36,665
9505.10	Articles for Christmas festivities and parts and accessories thereof	132,040	59,535	82,869
3926.90	Articles of plastics and articles of other materials of headings 3901 to 3914, nesl	127,872	29,585	44,380
8414.51	Table, floor, wall, window, ceiling or roof fans, with a self-contained electric motor of an output not exceeding 125 W	123,328	20,714	17,861
9504.90	Bowling alley equipment and other game machines, nesl, and parts and accessories thereof	118,724	60,446	72,210
9503.49	Toys representing animals or non-human creatures, other than stuffed toys, and parts and accessories thereof	117,761	32,443	54,410
	Total	4,108,105	1,317,362	1,696,321
	Total, U.S. imports from China	10,983,003	3,591,849	4,479,926

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

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

Table C-5

Leading items exported to the U.S.S.R.,¹ by Schedule B subheadings, January–September 1990, July–September 1989, and July–September 1990

Schedule B subheading	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September—	
		1990	1989	1990
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1005.90	Corn (maize) excluding seed	\$1,042,649	\$91,497	\$15,328
1001.90	Wheat and meslin, excluding durum wheat	542,547	132,756	10,870
2304.00	Oilcake and other solid residues, resulting from the extraction of soybean oil	262,200	0	4,911
3100.00	Fertilizers	169,359	72,175	42,880
0207.41	Cuts and offal, of chickens, other than livers, frozen	71,641	0	21,446
0405.00	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	67,891	0	46,499
1201.00	Soybeans, whether or not broken	61,076	0	0
8448.32	Parts and accessories of machines for preparing textile fibers, other than card clothing	18,001	928	7,955
0802.12	Almonds, shelled, fresh or dried	15,711	0	0
8471.91	Digital processing units which may contain in the same housing one or two storage units, input units or output units	15,162	454	2,783
9018.19	Electro-diagnostic apparatus, parts and acces- sories thereof, excluding electrocardiographs parts and accessories thereof	14,550	769	1,756
8471.20	Digital automatic data processing machines, containing in the same housing at least a central processing unit and an input and output unit	12,934	880	5,838
1502.00	Fats of bovine animals, sheep or goats, raw or rendered, whether or not pressed or solvent-extracted	12,829	3,242	0
8443.40	Gravure printing machinery	12,367	0	12,367
2713.12	Petroleum coke, calcined	12,036	0	0
2710.00	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bitumi- nous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included	9,719	6,236	1,861
8473.30	Parts and accessories of the machines of heading 8471	8,849	395	7,431
2818.20	Aluminum oxide, except artificial corundum	8,828	0	0
7209.23	Flat-rolled iron or nonalloy steel products, 600 mm or more wide, in coils, cold-rolled, not clad, plated or coated, less than 0.5 mm or more but not over 1 mm thick	8,603	0	0
8455.21	Hot or combination hot and cold metal-rolling mills, other than tube mills	8,593	0	85
	Total	2,375,545	309,333	182,009
	Total, U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R	2,700,181	451,058	294,401

¹ Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

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

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

Table C-6

Leading Items Imported from the U.S.S.R.,¹ by HTS subheadings, January-September 1990, July-September 1989, and July-September 1990

HTS subheading	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September—	
		1990	1989	1990
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
2710.00	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included	\$188,833	\$64,374	\$82,745
7110.39	Rhodium in semimanufactured form	110,365	8,630	49,535
2844.20	Uranium enriched in U235 and plutonium and their compounds; alloys, dispersions, ceramic products and mixtures containing these products	71,086	0	0
7110.31	Rhodium, unwrought or in powdered form	44,027	7,779	12,972
7110.29	Palladium in semimanufactured forms	35,895	11,409	9,814
2814.10	Anhydrous ammonia	29,584	4,998	9,478
2844.10	Natural uranium and its compounds; alloys, dispersions, ceramic products & mixtures containing natural uranium or natural uranium compounds	15,707	0	0
8701.90	Tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709), nesi	15,663	2,391	4,810
2208.90	Spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages, nesi	12,660	4,918	5,210
7202.29	Ferrosilicon not containing by weight more than 55% of silicon	10,749	1,613	2,316
4301.80	Raw furskins, whole, with or without head, tail or paws, nesi, but not of heading 4101, 4102 or 4103	8,085	3,898	3,419
9701.10	Paintings, drawings and pastels, executed entirely by hand, framed or not framed	7,098	1,286	2,332
7203.10	Ferrous products obtained by direct reduction of iron ore	6,549	0	0
5208.12	Plain weave fabrics of unbleached cotton, containing 85% or more by weight of cotton and weighing more than 100 g/m2	6,115	1,264	3,205
7110.11	Platinum, unwrought or in powder form	5,566	3,681	1,037
2902.50	Styrene	3,810	0	0
7102.31	Nonindustrial diamonds, unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	3,514	0	0
7110.21	Palladium, unwrought or in powder form	3,293	827	1,376
2846.90	Compounds, inorganic or organic, of rare earth metals, of yttrium or of scandium or mixtures of these metals, other than cerium compounds	3,265	661	695
1604.30	Caviar and caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs	3,049	1,128	1,322
	Total	584,912	118,858	190,266
	Total, U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R	647,641	163,496	212,005

¹ Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

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

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

Table C-7

Leading items exported to Eastern Europe,¹ by Schedule B subheadings, January–September 1990, July–September 1989, and July–September 1990

Schedule B subheading	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September—	
		1990	1989	1990
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1005.90	Corn (maize) excluding seed	\$147,098	\$13,935	\$26,187
8802.40	Airplanes and other aircraft, of an unladen weight exceeding 15000 kg	78,327	0	78,327
1201.00	Soybeans, whether or not broken	78,105	0	0
2701.12	Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverized, but not agglomerated	77,340	20,314	13,197
5201.00	Cotton, not carded or combed	24,048	9,833	3,232
4101.21	Whole raw hides and skins of bovine animals nesi, fresh or wet-salted	16,621	14,113	2,813
0405.00	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	10,702	1,081	0
2304.00	Oilcake and other solid residues, resulting from the extraction of soybean oil	10,417	0	10,417
3100.00	Fertilizers	10,276	10,876	0
4703.21	Chemical woodpulp, soda or sulfate, other than dissolving grades, of semibleached or bleached coniferous wood	8,970	2,621	2,030
0207.41	Cuts and offal, of chickens, other than livers, frozen	7,898	0	21
8701.90	Tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709), nesi	7,848	2,350	531
8479.89	Machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions, nesi	7,837	2,275	4,915
4407.91	Oak wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick	7,674	0	5,423
8708.99	Parts and accessories, nesi, of the motor-vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705	7,497	2,903	1,805
4702.00	Chemical woodpulp, dissolving grades	7,298	1,271	3,711
8903.92	Motorboats, other than outboard motorboats	7,234	896	1,414
3816.00	Refractory cements, mortars, con- cretes and similar compositions, other than products of heading 3801	6,979	0	104
2823.00	Titanium oxides	6,465	0	816
1005.10	Seed corn (maize)	6,174	16	0
	Total	534,809	82,485	154,944
	Total, U.S. exports to Eastern Europe	837,234	178,813	254,928

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

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

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

Table C-8

Leading items imported from Eastern Europe,¹ by HTS subheadings, January–September 1990, July–September 1989, and July–September 1990

HTS subheading	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September—	
		1990	1989	1990
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
2710.00	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included	\$124,372	\$78,201	\$33,886
1602.41	Prepared or preserved hams and cuts thereof, of swine	69,671	22,401	25,227
6403.99	Footwear not covering the ankles, with outer soles of rubber or plastics or composition leather and uppers of leather	21,078	6,429	6,713
8708.50	Drive axles with differential, whether or not provided with other transmission components of the motor-vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705	20,206	9,580	7,564
8701.90	Tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709), nesi	17,372	3,134	4,541
6403.91	Footwear, covering the ankles, with outer soles of rubber, plastics or composition leather and uppers of leather	16,580	14,109	9,125
4011.20	New pneumatic tires, of rubber, of a kind used on buses or trucks	16,201	4,283	4,826
1602.42	Prepared or preserved shoulders and cuts thereof, of swine	16,172	3,935	5,170
2009.70	Apple juice, unfermented and not containing added spirit	15,505	1,520	2,031
2401.10	Tobacco, not stemmed/stripped	14,429	4,771	5,326
8539.22	Electrical filament lamps, excluding tungsten halogen lamps, nesi, of a power not exceeding 200 W and for a voltage exceeding 100 V	13,334	4,280	4,344
8708.60	Non-driving axles and parts thereof of the motor-vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705	12,411	127	4,495
0304.20	Frozen fish fillets (whether or not minced)	11,020	1,873	3,359
3501.10	Casein	9,517	2,326	3,801
8701.30	Track-laying tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709)	9,041	2,106	2,504
8443.19	Offset printing machinery other than reel-fed or sheet-fed, office type	9,039	1,283	4,320
3102.80	Mixtures of urea and ammonium nitrate in aqueous or ammoniacal solution	8,444	2,213	0
1205.00	Rape or colza seeds, whether or not broken	8,253	0	5,062
9403.60	Wooden furniture, other than of a kind used in the bedroom	7,987	3,249	3,115
0406.90	Cheese, nesi	7,438	2,762	2,672
	Total	428,070	168,582	138,081
	Total U.S. imports from Eastern Europe	895,424	349,007	303,376

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

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

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

Table C-9

Leading items exported to Afghanistan, by Schedule B subheadings, January-September 1990, July-September 1989, and July-September 1990

Schedule B subheading	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September—	
		1990	1989	1990
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
2402.20	Cigarettes containing tobacco	\$1,265	\$607	\$310
3401.19	Soap & organic surface-active products used as soap, in bars, cakes, pieces; soap impregnated paper, etc., not for toilet use	323	0	0
6309.00	Worn clothing and other worn textile articles	269	10	58
8803.30	Parts of airplanes or helicopters, nesi	242	51	107
3819.00	Hydraulic brake fluids and other prepared liquid for hydraulic transmission cont. less than 70% by weight of petroleum oils, etc	221	0	0
3401.20	Soap, not in the form of bars, cakes, molded pieces or shapes	207	0	138
3304.99	Beauty, make-up and care of the skin preparations, excl. medicaments but incl. sunscreen or sun tan preparations, nesi	168	0	0
8407.10	Spark-ignition reciprocating or rotary internal combustion piston engines for use in aircraft	123	0	123
8429.51	Front-end self-propelled, mechanical shovel loaders	66	0	0
2919.00	Phosphoric esters and their salts, in- cluding lactophosphates; their halogenated, sulfonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	48	0	0
8540.81	Receiver or amplifier tubes	33	0	0
8708.31	Mounted brake linings of the motor-vehicle of headings 8701 to 8705	30	0	0
3506.91	Adhesive preparations based on rubber or plastics (including artificial resins)	23	0	0
2710.00	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included	23	0	0
8540.89	Thermionic, cold cathode or photocathode tubes, nesi	21	0	0
8525.30	Television cameras	17	0	0
3921.19	Nonadhesive plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, cellular, of plastics nesi	14	0	0
8431.43	Parts for boring or sinking machinery of subheading 8430.41 or 8430.49	13	0	0
8525.10	Transmission apparatus for radiotelephony, radiotelegraphy, radiobroadcasting or television	11	0	0
3821.00	Prepared culture media for development of microorganisms	7	0	0
	Total	3,125	667	735
	Total, U.S. exports to Afghanistan	3,327	920	863

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

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

Table C-10

Leading items imported from Afghanistan, by HTS subheadings, January–September 1990, July–September 1989, and July–September 1990

HTS subheading	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September—	
		1990	1989	1990
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
5102.10	Fine animal hair, not carded or combed	\$2,385	\$1,014	\$1,282
1211.10	Licorice roots, fresh or dried, of a kind used in perfumery, in pharmacy, or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes	959	0	336
5702.10	"Kelem," "Schumacks," "Karamanie" and similar hand-woven rugs	418	159	222
3303.00	Perfumes and toilet waters	361	0	0
5701.10	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, of wool or fine animal hair, knotted	129	13	7
8542.11	Digital monolithic electronic integrated circuits	110	0	110
9706.00	Antiques of an age exceeding one hundred years	58	13	2
6403.91	Footwear, covering the ankles, with outer soles of rubber, plastics or composition leather and uppers of leather	49	0	49
0802.50	Pistachios, shelled or in shell, fresh or dried	38	89	0
6403.30	Footwear with uppers of leather, made on a base or platform of wood, not having an inner sole or a protective metal toe-cap	30	0	30
2008.19	Nuts and other seeds (except peanuts, otherwise prepared or preserved, nesi)	29	0	0
7103.99	Precious or semiprecious stones, excluding rubies, sapphires, and emeralds, worked, but not strung, mounted or set	25	0	0
0603.10	Fresh cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes	13	0	0
9705.00	Collections and collectors' pieces of zoo- logical, botanical, mineralogical, anatomical, historical, archaeological etc. interest	9	0	0
0802.90	Nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled, nesi	7	0	0
5702.91	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, not of pile construction, woven, made up, not tufted or flocked, of wool or fine animal hair	6	0	0
6206.90	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt- blouses, not knitted or crocheted, of textile materials, nesi	5	0	0
5702.99	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, not of pile construction, woven, made up, not tufted or flocked, of textile materials, nesi	5	0	0
5701.90	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, of textile materials (excl. wool or fine animal hair), knotted	5	0	0
4004.00	Waste, parings and scrap of rubber (other than hard rubber) and powders and granules obtained therefrom	4	0	0
	Total	4,647	1,287	2,037
	Total, U.S. imports from Afghanistan	4,901	1,332	2,083

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

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

Table C-11

Leading items exported to Albania, by Schedule B subheadings, January-September 1990, July-September 1989, and July-September 1990

Schedule B subheading	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September—	
		1990	1989	1990
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
2701.12	Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverized, but not agglomerated	\$5,810	\$2,089	\$2,364
1005.90	Corn (maize) excluding seed	1,165	0	1,165
8529.10	Antennas & antenna reflectors of all kinds for use solely or principally with apparatus of headings 8525-8528; parts suitable for use therewith	14	0	0
9015.90	Parts and accessories for surveying, hydrographic, oceanographic, hydrological, meteorological or geophysical instruments and appliances	12	0	12
8421.19	Centrifuges, other than cream separators or clothes dryers	5	0	0
9303.20	Sporting, hunting or target-shooting shotguns, including combination shotgun-rifles, and excluding muzzle-loading firearms	4	0	4
6309.00	Worn clothing and other worn textile articles	4	0	4
8421.91	Parts of centrifuges, including centrifugal dryers	3	0	0
	Total	7,017	2,089	3,549
	Total, U.S. exports to Albania	7,022	2,100	3,554

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

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

Table C-12

Leading Items Imported from Albania, by HTS subheadings, January-September 1990, July-September 1989, and July-September 1990

HTS subheading	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September—	
		1990	1989	1990
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1211.90	Plants & parts of plants (incl. seeds & fruits) used in perfumery, pharmacy, insecticidal, fungicidal or like purposes, fresh or dried, nesi	\$1,195	\$746	\$174
7202.41	Ferrocromium containing by weight more than 4 percent of carbon	689	0	0
8803.90	Parts of goods of heading 8801 to 8802, nesi	29	0	0
0909.20	Seeds of coriander	10	0	10
4907.00	Unused stamps of current or new issue in country to which destined; stamp-impressed paper; check forms; documents of title, etc.	9	0	9
9705.00	Collections and collectors' pieces of zoological, botanical, mineralogical, anatomical, historical, archaeological etc. interest	3	0	0
	Total	1,934	746	192
	Total, U.S. imports from Albania.	1,934	789	192

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

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

Table C-13

Leading Items exported to Bulgaria, by Schedule B subheadings, January-September 1990, July-September 1989, and July-September 1990

Schedule B subheading	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September--	
		1990	1989	1990
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1201.00	Soybeans, whether or not broken	\$5,140	0	0
2701.12	Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverized, but not agglomerated	4,331	0	0
1005.90	Corn (maize) excluding seed	2,528	5,569	0
3815.19	Supported catalysts other than with nickel or precious metal or their compounds as the active substance	1,627	0	1,627
8514.40	Industrial or laboratory induction or di- electric heating equipment nesi	1,360	0	537
8407.90	Spark-ignition reciprocating or rotary internal combustion piston engines, nesi	740	0	0
8419.89	Machinery, plant or laboratory equipment, nesi, not used for domestic purposes	419	0	0
8402.90	Parts of steam- or other vapor-generating boilers	370	0	370
8473.30	Parts and accessories of the machines of heading 8471	339	158	25
7409.90	Plates, sheets and strip of other copper alloys, nesi, of a thickness exceeding 0.15 mm	284	0	0
7113.19	Articles of jewelry and parts thereof, of precious metal, (excluding silver)	256	0	115
2403.10	Smoking tobacco, whether or not con- taining tobacco substitutes in any proportion	253	0	253
0105.11	Live chickens weighing not over 185 g each	228	0	228
8471.91	Digital processing units which may contain in the same housing one or two storage units, input units or output units	226	1,403	193
8440.10	Bookbinding machinery, including book- sewing machines	215	0	0
8460.29	Grinding machines nesi, for finishing metal, in which any one axis can be set to an accuracy of at least 0.01 mm, nesi	205	0	0
2403.99	Tobacco extracts and essences	192	1,422	192
8207.12	Interchangeable rock drilling or earth boring tools with working part of other material, nesi, and base metal parts thereof	185	44	0
8431.20	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the machinery of heading 8427	176	0	70
8471.20	Digital automatic data processing machines, containing in the same housing at least a central processing unit and an input and output unit	174	33	21
	Total	19,246	8,629	3,631
	Total, U.S. exports to Bulgaria	24,631	14,007	5,453

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

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

Table C-14

Leading Items Imported from Bulgaria, by HTS subheadings, January–September 1990, July–September 1989, and July–September 1990

HTS subheading	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September—	
		1990	1989	1990
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
2401.10	Tobacco, not stemmed/stripped	\$14,089	\$4,771	\$4,985
3102.80	Mixtures of urea and ammonium nitrate in aqueous or ammoniacal solution	4,493	0	0
2710.00	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bi- tuminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included	3,774	6,026	3,774
3102.10	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	3,541	0	0
0406.90	Cheese, nesi	1,895	262	368
8469.31	Nonelectric typewriters, weighing not more than 12 kg, excluding case	1,744	354	0
2204.21	Wine (excluding sparkling wine); grape must with fermentation prevented or arrested by the addition of alcohol, in containers of 2 liters or less	1,099	504	357
2941.90	Antibiotics, nesi	519	67	474
3301.29	Essential oils other than those of citrus fruit, nesi	383	206	84
3102.90	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, nitro- genous, nesi, including mixtures not specified elsewhere in heading 3102	351	0	0
6202.11	Women's or girls' overcoats, carcoats, capas, cloaks and similar coats, not knitted or crocheted, of wool or fine animal hair	195	223	195
7013.29	Drinking glasses other than of glass— ceramics or of lead crystal	162	46	28
9401.69	Seats with wooden frames, not upholstered	140	4	89
9403.40	Wooden furniture of a kind used in the kitchen	135	2	52
0306.13	Shrimps and prawns, frozen	129	0	0
0909.20	Seeds of coriander	98	0	11
8471.93	Storage units of automatic data processing machines, whether or not entered with the rest of a system	91	26	0
9403.60	Wooden furniture, other than of a kind used in the bedroom	74	27	5
2208.90	Spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages, nesi	73	0	8
2203.00	Beer made from malt	73	0	4
	Total	33,059	12,517	10,435
	Total, U.S. imports from Bulgaria	34,307	13,445	11,030

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

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

Table C-15

Leading items exported to Cambodia, by Schedule B subheadings, January-September 1990, July-September 1989, and July-September 1990

<i>Schedule B subheading</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Jan.-Sept. 1990</i>	<i>July-September—</i>	
			<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>
		<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
	Total, U.S. exports to Cambodia	34	4	0

Note.—The leading items were exported under special classification provisions. Such items are not listed individually but are included in total trade in this report.

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

Table C-16

Leading Items Imported from Cambodia, by HTS subheadings, January-September 1990, July-September 1989, and July-September 1990

<i>HTS subheading</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Jan.-Sept. 1990</i>	<i>July-September—</i>	
			<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>
		<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
6105.10	Men's or boys' shirts, knitted or cro- cheted, of cotton	\$63	0	0
6109.10	T-shirts, singlets, tank tops and simi- lar garments, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	49	0	0
	Total	112	0	0
	Total, U.S. imports from Cambodia	112	32	0

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

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

Table C-17

Leading Items exported to Cuba, by Schedule B subheadings, January–September 1990, July–September 1989, and July–September 1990

Schedule B subheading	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September—	
		1990	1989	1990
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
8502.12	Electric generating sets with compression- ignition internal-combustion piston engines, of an output exceeding 75kVA but not over 375 kVA	\$60	0	\$60
6107.11	Men's or boys' underpants and briefs, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	27	0	16
8471.20	Digital automatic data processing machines, containing in the same housing at least a central processing unit and an input and output unit	25	0	25
8716.40	Trailers and semi-trailers, not mechanically propelled and not for the transport of goods	22	0	22
8536.20	Automatic circuit breakers, for a voltage not exceeding 1,000 V	6	0	6
6307.90	Made-up articles, nesi	6	3	0
6309.00	Worn clothing and other worn textile articles	6	0	0
7309.00	Containers for any material (other than compressed or liquefied gas), of iron or steel, of a capacity over 300 liters, not fitted	4	0	4
8471.92	Automatic data processing machines with or without input or output units or containing storage units in the same housing	4	0	4
8708.99	Parts and accessories, nesi, of the motor-vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705	4	0	0
8471.99	Units of automatic data processing machines, nesi	3	0	3
	Total	166	3	140
	Total, U.S. exports to Cuba	1,121	872	403

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

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

Table C-18

Leading items imported from Cuba, by HTS subheadings, January-September 1990, July-September 1989, and July-September 1990

<i>HTS subheading</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Jan.-Sept. 1990</i>	<i>July-September—</i>	
		<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1989 1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1990 1,000 dollars</i>
7102.21	Industrial diamonds, unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	\$77	0	0
	Total	77	0	0
	Total, U.S. imports from Cuba	77	0	0

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

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

Table C-19

Leading items exported to Czechoslovakia, by Schedule B subheadings, January-September 1990, July-September 1989, and July-September 1990

Schedule B subheading	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September—	
		1990	1989	1990
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
4101.21	Whole raw hides and skins of bovine animals nesi, fresh or wet-salted	\$6,449	\$1,717	\$1,255
5201.00	Cotton, not carded or combed	5,359	0	1,037
4702.00	Chemical woodpulp, dissolving grades	3,789	0	3,042
8479.89	Machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions, nesi	3,778	207	3,382
2921.49	Aromatic monoamines and their derivatives; salts thereof, nesi	1,638	662	1,192
5402.49	Single synthetic filament yarn, nesi, untwisted or with a twist n/o 50 turns/m, (except sewing thread), not put up for retail sale	1,211	269	311
8471.20	Digital automatic data processing machines, containing in the same housing at least a central processing unit and an input and output unit	942	15	902
2907.23	4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol (Bisphenol A, Diphenylolpropane) and its salts	818	0	200
9018.19	Electro-diagnostic apparatus, parts and accessories thereof, excluding electrocardiographs, parts and accessories thereof	805	418	278
4911.99	Printed matter, nesi	803	29	19
4421.90	Articles of wood, nesi	791	160	306
3100.00	Fertilizers	696	0	0
7002.39	Glass tubes, unworked, nesi	616	145	207
2933.90	Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom(s) only, nucleic acids and their salts, nesi	589	0	0
2804.30	Nitrogen	586	0	0
2804.69	Silicon containing by weight less than 99.99 percent of silicon but not less than 99 percent of silicon	562	292	282
9017.30	Micrometers, calipers and gauges for measuring length, for use in the hand	554	0	0
8471.91	Digital processing units which may contain in the same housing one or two storage units, input units or output units	554	0	135
4901.99	Printed books, brochures, leaflets and similar printed matter, other than in single sheets	449	6	62
8523.20	Prepared unrecorded magnetic discs for sound recording or similar recording of other phenomena	410	2	82
	Total	31,397	3,923	12,691
	Total, U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia	48,275	11,462	18,937

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

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

Table C-20

Leading Items Imported from Czechoslovakia, by HTS subheadings, January-September 1990, July-September 1989, and July-September 1990

HTS subheading	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September—	
		1990	1989	1990
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
8701.90	Tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709), nesi	\$7,805	\$692	\$2,044
1210.10	Hop cones, fresh or dried, neither ground, powdered nor in the form of pellets	5,699	0	0
6403.99	Footwear not covering the ankles, with outer soles of rubber or plastics or composition leather and uppers of leather	2,685	979	1,028
4011.20	New pneumatic tires, of rubber, of a kind used on buses or trucks	2,503	373	647
7018.10	Glass beads, imitation pearls, imitation precious or semiprecious stones and similar glass smallwares	2,431	1,186	615
6403.91	Footwear, covering the ankles, with outer soles of rubber, plastics or composition leather and uppers of leather	2,318	1,233	1,246
7013.29	Drinking glasses other than of glass—ceramics or of lead crystal	1,906	554	811
6403.51	Footwear covering the ankle, with outer soles and uppers of leather	1,815	65	1,499
1602.41	Prepared or preserved hams and cuts thereof, of swine	1,720	206	621
8443.19	Offset printing machinery other than reel-fed or sheet-fed, office type	1,390	210	403
2309.90	Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding (excluding dog or cat food, put up for retail sale)	1,319	0	552
4011.91	New pneumatic tires of rubber, of a kind, nesi, having a "herring-bone" or similar tread	1,036	45	331
6403.59	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of leather, not covering the ankle	1,006	286	76
7208.42	Flat-rolled iron or nonalloy steel products nesi, not in coils, 600 mm or more wide, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated, over 10 mm thick	824	641	824
6201.11	Men's or boys' overcoats, carcoats, capes, cloaks and similar articles, of wool or fine animal hair, not knitted or crocheted	714	851	677
6203.11	Men's or boys' suits, of wool or fine animal hair, knitted or crocheted	708	204	312
6203.12	Men's or boys' suits, of synthetic fibers, knitted or crocheted	674	305	383
4011.10	New pneumatic tires, of rubber, of a kind used on motor cars (including station wagons and racing cars)	665	164	21
9401.69	Seats with wooden frames, not upholstered	622	254	155
2203.00	Beer made from malt	601	291	347
	Total	38,440	8,537	12,592
	Total, U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia	57,765	18,652	20,857

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

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

Table C-21

Leading items exported to East Germany, by Schedule B subheadings, January–September 1990, July–September 1989, and July–September 1990

Schedule B subheading	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September—	
		1990	1989	1990
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1005.90	Corn (maize) excluding seed	\$32,577	\$8,366	\$9
8903.92	Motorboats, other than outboard motorboats	7,191	872	1,414
8479.89	Machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions, nesi	3,344	1,682	1,247
8431.49	Parts for machinery of heading 8426, 8429 or 8430, nesi	1,495	0	639
4703.21	Chemical woodpulp, soda or sulfate, other than dissolving grades, of semibleached or bleached coniferous wood	1,124	481	477
0303.74	Mackerel, frozen, excluding fillets, other meat portions and livers and roes	911	0	886
9018.90	Medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences instruments, appliances, and parts and accessories thereof, nesi	787	0	32
9701.10	Paintings, drawings and pastels, executed entirely by hand, framed or not framed	742	15	300
1006.30	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	673	0	0
9010.20	Apparatus and equipment for photographic (including cinematographic) laboratories; nesi, in this chapter; negatoscopes	606	2,105	0
4301.50	Raw furskins of muskrat, whole, with or without head, tail or paws	490	0	0
3206.49	Coloring matter and preparations, nesi	489	0	0
9030.89	Instruments and apparatus of heading 9030, nesi, without a recording device	447	630	9
8433.11	Mowers for lawns, parks or sports grounds, powered with the cutting device rotating in a horizontal plane	410	0	0
5402.31	Textured yarn of nylon or other polyamides, measuring per single yarn not more than 50 tex, (exc. sewing thread), not put up for retail sale	404	0	404
8536.69	Plugs and sockets for switching or making connections to or in electrical circuits, for a voltage not exceeding 1,000 V	400	147	0
8471.20	Digital automatic data processing machines, containing in the same housing at least a central processing unit and an input and output unit	391	129	391
9027.80	Instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis, for measuring viscosity, porosity, expansion, surface tension, or for measuring quantities of heat, sound or light	321	667	93
0203.29	Meat of swine, nesi, frozen	316	0	0
8431.43	Parts for boring or sinking machinery of subheading 8430.41 or 8430.49	286	263	4
	Total	53,407	15,360	5,906
	Total, U.S. exports to East Germany	60,845	25,898	8,111

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

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

Table C-22

Leading items imported from East Germany, by HTS subheadings, January-September 1990, July-September 1989, and July-September 1990

HTS subheading	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September—	
		1990	1989	1990
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
2710.00	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included	\$17,180	\$12,314	0
8443.19	Offset printing machinery other than reel-fed or sheet-fed, office type	7,649	1,073	3,917
3104.20	Potassium chloride	5,706	1,015	0
3102.80	Mixtures of urea and ammonium nitrate in aqueous or ammoniacal solution	3,950	2,213	0
4011.20	New pneumatic tires, of rubber, of a kind used on buses or trucks	16,201	4,283	4,826
4011.10	New pneumatic tires, of rubber, of a kind used on motor cars including station wagons and racing cars)	3,027	1,759	482
7208.42	Flat-rolled iron or nonalloy steel products nesi, not in coils, 600 mm or more wide, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated			
7213.31	Bars & rods, hot-rolled, irregularly wound coils of iron or nonalloy steel, cont. by wgt under 0.25% carbon, of circular			
7209.22	Flat-rolled iron or nonalloy steel products, 600 mm or more wide, in coils, cold-rolled, not clad, plated or coated, nesi, over 1 mm but under 3 mm thick	2,508	1,687	0
7203.10	Ferrous products obtained by direct reduction of iron ore	1,667	0	1,667
7210.49	Flat-rolled products of iron or nonalloy steel 600 mm or more wide, plated or coated with zinc (other than electrolytically), other than corrugated	1,441	936	0
8443.90	Parts of printing machinery; parts of machinery for uses ancillary to printing	1,419	188	619
7013.91	Glassware of a kind used for table, kitchen, toilet, office, indoor decoration or similar purposes, of lead crystal, nesi	1,371	422	299
9403.60	Wooden furniture, other than of a kind used in the bedroom	1,215	478	441
7013.31	Glassware of a kind used for table (other than drinking glasses), or kitchen purposes of lead crystal	1,108	322	291
8461.40	Gear cutting, gear grinding or gear finishing machines working by removing metal, sintered metal carbides or cermets, nesi	1,021	892	792
9403.50	Wooden furniture of a kind used in the bedroom	992	34	571
7209.23	Flat-rolled iron or nonalloy steel products, 600 mm or more wide, in coils, cold-rolled, not clad, plated or coated, nesi, 0.5 mm or more but n/o 1 mm thick	987	401	0
7304.39	Seamless tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, of iron or nonalloy steel, nesi, of circular cross section, other than cold-drawn or cold-rolled	756	545	224
9011.20	Microscopes, for photomicrography, cinemicrography or microprojection, excluding stereoscopic microscopes	723	101	222
	Total	61,895	26,491	12,611
	Total, U.S. imports from East Germany	81,069	34,171	20,143

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

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

Table C-23

Leading items exported to Hungary, by Schedule B subheadings, January-September 1990, July-September 1989, and July-September 1990

Schedule B subheading	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September—	
		1990	1989	1990
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
3816.00	Refractory cements, mortars, concretes and similar compositions, other than products of heading 3801	\$6,899	0	\$104
8514.30	Industrial or laboratory electric furnaces and ovens nesi	4,495	0	0
8701.90	Tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709), nesi	3,188	2,094	348
7002.39	Glass tubes, unworked, nesi	2,717	491	339
8708.60	Non-driving axles and parts thereof of the motor-vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705	2,622	523	605
2403.99	Tobacco extracts and essences	2,609	820	0
1005.10	Seed corn (maize)	1,697	16	0
0105.11	Live chickens weighing not over 185 g each	1,673	0	1,673
8708.99	Parts and accessories, nesi, of the motor-vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705	1,391	492	217
8524.90	Recorded media for sound or other similarly recorded phenomena	1,343	15	715
0712.90	Dried vegetables, nesi, and dried mixtures of vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared	1,321	0	0
8424.81	Agricultural or horticultural mechanical appliances	1,265	764	25
8802.11	Helicopters, of an unladen weight not exceeding 2,000 kg	1,258	0	0
9022.11	Apparatus based on the use of X-rays for medical, surgical, dental or veterinary use	1,237	0	426
8433.51	Combine harvester-threshers	1,201	0	127
8471.92	Automatic data processing machines with or without input or output units or containing storage units in the same housing	1,164	126	158
8407.90	Spark-ignition reciprocating or rotary internal combustion piston engines, nesi	1,046	0	0
8455.30	Rolls for metal-rolling mills	1,029	0	1,029
9027.30	Spectrometers, spectrophotometers and spectrographs using optical radiations (ultraviolet, visible, infrared)	993	163	637
8607.19	Axles and wheels of railway or tramway locomotives or rolling stock, including parts thereof	938	80	34
	Total	40,085	5,583	6,436
	Total, U.S. exports to Hungary	93,085	24,718	26,296

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

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

Table C-24

Leading items imported from Hungary, by HTS subheadings, January–September 1990, July–September 1989, and July–September 1990

HTS subheading	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September—	
		1990	1989	1990
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
8708.50	Drive axles with differential, whether or not provided with other transmission components of the motor-vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705	\$20,203	\$9,580	\$7,564
1602.41	Prepared or preserved hams and cuts thereof, of swine	15,419	2,515	4,982
2009.70	Apple juice, unfermented and not containing added spirit	13,854	1,354	1,907
6403.99	Footwear not covering the ankles, with outer soles of rubber or plastics or composition leather and uppers of leather	13,792	1,284	4,238
8708.60	Non-driving axles and parts thereof of the motor-vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705	12,404	127	4,495
4011.20	New pneumatic tires, of rubber, of a kind used on buses or trucks	9,188	2,529	2,727
1602.42	Prepared or preserved shoulders and cuts thereof, of swine	5,886	1,043	1,960
8539.22	Electrical filament lamps, excluding tungsten halogen lamps, nesi, of a power not exceeding 200 W and for a voltage exceeding 100 V	5,013	2,887	1,606
2941.90	Antibiotics, nesi	4,936	1,718	462
7409.21	Strip of copper-zinc base alloys (brass), in coils	4,792	1,278	1,671
7606.92	Plates, sheets and strips, of a thickness exceeding 0.2 mm (excluding rectangular), of aluminum alloys	4,601	3,450	2,000
8707.90	Bodies (including cabs), for the vehicles of headings of 8701, 8702, 8704 and 8705	4,315	674	1,155
6203.12	Men's or boys' suits, of synthetic fibers, knitted or crocheted	3,437	676	356
0406.90	Cheese, nesi	3,195	1,405	1,412
8482.10	Ball bearings	2,924	871	1,053
6201.11	Men's or boys' overcoats, carcoats, capes, cloaks and similar articles, of wool or fine animal hair, not knitted or crocheted	2,808	1,778	1,956
4203.10	Articles of apparel of leather or of composition leather	2,777	305	735
8482.20	Tapered roller bearings, including cone and tapered roller assemblies	2,581	997	1,231
3901.20	Polyethylene having a specific gravity of 0.94 or more	2,580	0	0
2922.50	Amino-alcohol-phenols, amino-acid-phenols and other amino-compounds with oxygen function	2,441	372	572
	Total	137,144	34,844	42,085
	Total, U.S. imports from Hungary	251,354	87,556	82,632

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

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

Table C-25

Leading items exported to Laos, by Schedule B subheadings, January–September 1990, July–September 1989, and July–September 1990

Schedule B subheading	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1990	July-September—	
		1,000 dollars	1989 1,000 dollars	1990 1,000 dollars
8466.92	Parts and accessories suitable for use solely or principally with the machines of heading 8465	\$209	0	\$209
8525.20	Transmission apparatus incorporating reception apparatus	69	0	66
8529.90	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the apparatus of headings 8525 to 8528, excluding antennas and antenna reflectors of all kinds	11	0	11
9015.80	Surveying, hydrographic, oceanographic, hydrological, meteorological or geophysical instruments and appliances, nesl	8	0	8
9020.00	Breathing appliances & gas masks, excl. protective masks having neither mechanical parts nor replaceable filters; parts & accessories thereof, nesl	7	0	7
8467.81	Chain saws with self-contained nonelectric motor, for working in the hand	5	0	0
8507.80	Storage batteries nesl, including separators therefor	3	0	3
9027.80	Instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis, for measuring viscosity, porosity, expansion, surface tension, or for measuring quantities of heat, sound or light	3	0	3
	Total	316	0	308
	Total, U.S. exports to Laos	439	15	431

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

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

Table C-26

Leading Items Imported from Laos, by HTS subheadings, January–September 1990, July–September 1989, and July–September 1990

HTS subheading	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September—	
		1990	1989	1990
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
4107.90	Leather of animals nesi, without hair on, other than chamois, patent or metallized leather	\$118	0	\$61
4203.10	Articles of apparel of leather or of composition leather	25	0	25
4602.10	Basketwork, wickerwork and other articles made directly to shape of vegetable plaiting materials, nesi	23	0	23
4420.10	Statuettes and other ornaments, of wood	19	0	19
0901.11	Coffee, not roasted, not decaffeinated	16	0	16
4421.90	Articles of wood, nesi	13	0	13
6110.20	Sweaters, pullovers, sweatshirts, waistcoats (vests) and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	3	0	3
6302.51	Table linen, of cotton, not knitted or crocheted	3	0	3
9704.00	Used postage or revenue stamps, stamp- postmarks, first-day covers, postal stationery and the like, or certain unused issue of same	3	0	0
0301.10	Live ornamental fish	3	0	0
6304.92	Furnishing articles, other than bedspreads, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, excluding those of heading 9404	1	0	1
4202.32	Articles of a kind normally carried in the pocket or in the handbag, with outer surface of plastic sheeting or of textile materials	1	0	1
4202.92	Trunks, cases, bags and similar containers, with outer surface of plastic sheeting or of textile materials	1	0	1
4202.12	Trunks, suitcases, vanity cases, attache cases, and similar containers, with outer surface of plastics or textile materials	(¹)	0	(¹)
6302.60	Toilet linen and kitchen linen, of terry towelng or similar terry fabrics, of cotton	(¹)	0	(¹)
	Total	231	0	167
	Total, U.S. imports from Laos	231	137	167

¹ Trade less than \$500.

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

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

Table C-27

Leading items exported to Mongolia, by Schedule B subheadings, January-September 1990, July-September 1989, and July-September 1990

<i>Schedule B subheading</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Jan.-Sept. 1990</i>	<i>July-September--</i>	
			<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>
		<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
9030.10	Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting ionizing radiations	\$8	0	0
9015.90	Parts and accessories for surveying, hydrographic, oceanographic, hydrological, meteorological or geophysical instruments and appliances	6	0	6
8473.30	Parts and accessories of the machines of heading 8471	6	0	0
	Total	20	0	6
	Total, U.S. exports to Mongolia	20	30	6

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

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

Table C-28

Leading items imported from Mongolia, by HTS subheadings, January-September 1990, July-September 1989, and July-September 1990

HTS subheading	Description	Jan.-Sept. 1990	July-September—	
		1,000 dollars	1989 1,000 dollars	1990 1,000 dollars
5102.10	Fine animal hair, not carded or combed	\$1,116	\$286	\$521
2707.20	Toluene, obtained in distilling high temperature coal tar	499	0	499
2402.10	Cigars, cheroots and cigarillos, containing tobacco	50	0	0
6206.30	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton	26	0	0
9019.20	Ozone, oxygen and aerosol therapy, artificial respiration or other therapeutic respiration apparatus, nesi, and parts and accessories thereof	20	0	20
4103.90	Raw hides & skins of other animals nesi, fresh or preserved, not further prepared, & other than those excl. by note 1(b) or (c) to chap. 41	3	11	0
	Total	1,714	297	1,040
	Total, U.S. imports from Mongolia	1,714	301	1,040

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

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

Table C-29

Leading Items exported to North Korea, by Schedule B subheadings, January-September 1990, July-September 1989, and July-September 1990

<i>Schedule B subheading</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Jan.-Sept. 1990</i>	<i>July-September—</i>	
			<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>
		<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
2009.40	Pineapple juice, unfermented and not containing added spirit	\$30	0	0
	Total	30	0	0
	Total, U.S. exports to North Korea	30	4	0

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

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

Table C-30

Leading Items imported from North Korea, by HTS subheadings, January–September 1990, July–September 1989, and July–September 1990

<i>HTS subheading</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Jan.-Sept. 1990</i>	<i>July-September—</i>	
			<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>
		<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
	Total, U.S. imports from North Korea	0	45	0

Note.—The leading items imported during July–September 1989 entered under special classification provisions. Such items are not listed individually but are included in total trade in this report.

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

Table C-31

Leading Items exported to Poland, by Schedule B subheadings, January–September 1990, July–September 1989, and July–September 1990

Schedule B subheading	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September—	
		1990	1989	1990
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
8802.40	Airplanes and other aircraft, of an unladen weight exceeding 15000 kg	\$78,327	0	\$78,327
1005.90	Corn (maize) excluding seed	37,475	0	0
2304.00	Oilcake and other solid residues, resulting from the extraction of soybean oil	10,417	0	10,417
5201.00	Cotton, not carded or combed	6,980	4,852	0
8708.99	Parts and accessories, nesi, of the motor-vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705	6,047	2,400	1,568
4703.21	Chemical woodpulp, soda or sulfate, other than dissolving grades, of semibleached or bleached coniferous wood	5,945	0	1,553
0203.29	Meat of swine, nesi, frozen	5,742	0	0
8411.12	Turbojets of a thrust exceeding 25 kN	5,583	0	5,583
1001.10	Durum wheat	5,335	0	5,335
8701.90	Tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709), nesi	4,316	0	69
1006.30	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	3,321	0	3,321
2403.10	Smoking tobacco, whether or not containing tobacco substitutes in any proportion	3,167	384	789
2710.00	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included	3,137	3,197	17
4702.00	Chemical woodpulp, dissolving grades	2,608	1,271	670
6309.00	Worn clothing and other worn textile articles	2,318	467	857
2402.20	Cigarettes containing tobacco	2,281	2,441	100
9006.53	Cameras for roll film of a width of 35 mm	2,108	2	165
9705.00	Collections and collectors' pieces of zoological, botanical, mineralogical, anatomical, historical, archaeological etc. interest	2,007	0	1,970
5208.12	Plain weave fabrics of unbleached cotton, containing 85% or more by weight of cotton and weighing more than 100 g/m ²	1,507	0	1,012
	Total	190,143	15,094	111,792
	Total, U.S. exports to Poland	289,907	61,458	141,300

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

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

Table C-32

Leading Items Imported from Poland, by HTS subheadings, January–September 1990, July–September 1989, and July–September 1990

HTS subheading	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September--	
		1990	1989	1990
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1602.41	Prepared or preserved hams and cuts thereof, of swine	\$52,035	\$18,706	\$19,624
0304.20	Frozen fish fillets (whether or not minced)	11,020	1,873	3,359
1602.42	Prepared or preserved shoulders and cuts thereof, of swine	10,053	2,430	3,211
8701.30	Track-laying tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709)	9,021	2,106	2,504
3501.10	Casein	8,423	2,264	3,296
8539.22	Electrical filament lamps, excluding tungsten halogen lamps, nesi, of a power not exceeding 200 W and for a voltage exceeding 100 V	8,321	1,393	2,738
1205.00	Rape or colza seeds, whether or not broken	8,253	0	5,062
8701.90	Tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709), nesi	6,666	1,281	2,021
6201.12	Men's or boys' overcoats, carcoats, capes, cloaks and similar articles, of cotton, not knitted or crocheted	5,193	1,150	3,068
7407.21	Bars, rods and profiles of copper-zinc base alloys (brass)	5,008	2,256	1,706
6202.12	Women's and girls' overcoats, carcoats, capes, cloaks and similar coats, of cotton, not knitted or crocheted	4,499	1,912	2,129
8458.19	Horizontal lathes for removing metal, other than numerically controlled	4,024	866	1,529
7408.21	Wire of copper-zinc base alloys (brass)	3,934	1,114	1,364
9401.69	Seats with wooden frames, not upholstered	3,644	689	1,261
6203.11	Men's or boys' suits, of wool or fine animal hair, knitted or crocheted	3,555	1,856	1,956
8708.99	Parts and accessories, nesi, of the motor-vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705	3,403	662	585
6110.20	Sweaters, pullovers, sweatshirts, waistcoats (vests) and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	3,204	139	1,275
6110.30	Sweaters, pullovers, sweatshirts, waistcoats (vests) and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers	3,129	665	1,332
9403.60	Wooden furniture, other than of a kind used in the bedroom	3,003	608	1,288
7013.31	Glassware of a kind used for table (other than drinking glasses), or kitchen purposes of lead crystal	2,965	483	1,099
	Total	159,355	42,452	60,406
	Total, U.S. imports from Poland	294,347	86,729	107,643

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

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

Table C-33

Leading items exported to Romania, by Schedule B subheadings, January-September 1990, July-September 1989, and July-September 1990

Schedule B subheading	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September--	
		1990	1989	1990
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
1005.90	Corn (maize) excluding seed	\$74,518	0	\$26,178
2701.12	Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverized, but not agglomerated	73,009	20,314	13,197
1201.00	Soybeans, whether or not broken	72,949	0	0
5201.00	Cotton, not carded or combed	11,709	4,981	2,195
0405.00	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	10,702	0	0
4101.21	Whole raw hides and skins of bovine animals nesi, fresh or wet-salted	9,975	11,653	1,558
3100.00	Fertilizers	8,762	1,528	0
0207.41	Cuts and offal, of chickens, other than livers, frozen	7,898	0	21
4407.91	Oak wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, over 6 mm thick	7,674	0	5,423
2823.00	Titanium oxides	6,197	0	612
1005.10	Seed corn (maize)	4,478	0	0
4403.91	Oak wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, not treated with preservatives	3,991	15	104
2942.00	Organic compounds, nesi	2,857	0	0
4703.21	Chemical woodpulp, soda or sulfate, other than dissolving grades, of semibleached or bleached coniferous wood	1,622	0	0
3808.30	Herbicides, antisprouting products and plant-growth regulators, put up for retail sale or as preparations or articles	1,159	0	0
8537.10	Boards, panels, consoles, desks, cabinets and other bases, equipped with apparatus for electric control, for a voltage not exceeding 1,000 V	996	180	383
4702.00	Chemical woodpulp, dissolving grades	901	0	0
6403.91	Footwear, covering the ankles, with outer soles of rubber, plastics or composition leather and uppers of leather	801	0	56
8406.90	Parts for steam turbines and other vapor turbines	522	139	224
5408.31	Woven fabrics of artificial filament yarn, nesi, unbleached or bleached	470	0	470
	Total	301,191	38,809	50,422
	Total, U.S. exports to Romania	320,492	41,270	54,832

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

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

Table C-34

Leading Items Imported from Romania, by HTS subheadings, January–September 1990, July–September 1989, and July–September 1990

HTS subheading	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September—	
		1990	1989	1990
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
2710.00	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included	\$103,418	\$59,861	\$30,112
6403.91	Footwear, covering the ankles, with outer soles of rubber, plastics or composition leather and uppers of leather	12,364	11,839	7,448
7306.30	Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, nesi, welded, of circular cross section, of iron or nonalloy steel	4,809	420	1,770
4202.11	Trunks, suitcases, vanity cases, attache cases, etc. and similar containers, with outer surface of leather, composition or patent leather	4,183	2,023	1,192
8701.90	Tractors (other than tractors of heading 8709), nesi	2,901	1,162	476
9403.60	Wooden furniture, other than of a kind used in the bedroom	2,859	1,962	1,132
6101.20	Men's or boys' overcoats, carcoats, capes, cloaks, anoraks, windbreakers and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	2,739	3,274	2,421
6403.99	Footwear not covering the ankles, with outer soles of rubber or plastics or composition leather and uppers of leather	2,297	3,162	1,096
9401.69	Seats with wooden frames, not upholstered	1,797	944	763
7013.29	Drinking glasses other than of glass—ceramics or of lead crystal	1,684	832	678
7013.39	Glassware of a kind used for table or kitchen purposes, nesi	1,672	897	617
6110.30	Sweaters, pullovers, sweatshirts, waistcoats (vests) and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers	1,632	1,136	1,087
8481.80	Taps, cocks, valves, and similar appliances, nesi, for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats or the like	1,582	1,259	210
7208.42	Flat-rolled iron or nonalloy steel products nesi, not in coils, 600 mm or more wide, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated, over 10 mm thick	1,462	1,600	1,027
6105.10	Men's or boys' shirts, knitted or crocheted, of cotton	1,444	522	348
6203.12	Men's or boys' suits, of synthetic fibers, knitted or crocheted	1,443	554	760
5701.10	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, of wool or fine animal hair, knotted	1,183	756	290
7208.43	Flat-rolled iron or nonalloy steel products nesi, not in coils, 600 mm or more wide, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated, 4.75 mm but n/o 10 mm thick	1,170	1,061	897
2523.29	Portland cement, other than white, whether or not colored	1,068	0	0
2204.21	Wine (excluding sparkling wine); grape must with fermentation prevented or arrested by the addition of alcohol, in containers of 2 liters or less	971	513	335
	Total	152,678	93,777	52,660
	Total, U.S. imports from Romania	176,583	108,453	61,071

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

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

Table C-35

Leading Items exported to Vietnam, by Schedule B subheadings, January-September 1990, July-September 1989, and July-September 1990

Schedule B subheading	Description	Jan.-Sept.	July-September—	
		1990	1989	1990
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
8529.90	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the apparatus of headings 8525 to 8528, excluding antennas and antenna reflectors of all kinds	\$257	0	0
3003.20	Medicaments containing antibiotics, nesi, not in dosage form or packed for retail sale	80	0	80
9021.30	Artificial parts of the body nesi, and parts and accessories thereof	36	0	36
8543.80	Electrical machines and apparatus having individual functions, nesi	30	0	0
8411.99	Parts of gas turbines except parts for turbojets or turbopropellers	23	0	0
8471.92	Automatic data processing machines with or without input or output units or containing storage units in the same housing	18	0	0
7314.30	Grill, netting and fencing, welded at the intersection, of iron or steel wire, nesi	9	0	0
8433.52	Threshing machinery other than combine harvester-threshers	6	0	0
8437.10	Machines for cleaning, sorting or grading seed, grain or dried leguminous vegetables	6	0	0
9029.10	Revolution counters, production counters, taximeters, odometers, pedometers and the like	5	0	0
9011.80	Compound optical microscopes, nesi	4	0	0
	Total	475	0	116
	Total, U.S. exports to Vietnam	6,410	2,837	1,173

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

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

Table C-36

Leading Items Imported from Vietnam, by HTS Subheadings, January-September 1990, July-September 1989, and July-September 1990

<i>HTS subheading</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Jan.-Sept.</i>	<i>July-September—</i>	
		<i>1990</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>
		<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
	Total, U.S. imports from Vietnam	0	0	0

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



APPENDIX D
OFFICIAL SCHEDULE B AND HTS SECTION TITLES
AND RELATED CHAPTERS

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3	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes	15
4	Prepared foodstuffs; beverages, spirits and vinegar; tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	16-24
5	Mineral products	25-27
6	Products of the chemical or allied industries	28-38
7	Plastics and articles thereof; rubber and articles thereof	39-40
8	Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silkworm gut)	41-43
9	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal; cork and articles of cork; manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basketware and wickerwork	44-46
10	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; waste and scrap of paper or paperboard; paper and paperboard and articles thereof	47-49
11	Textiles and textile articles	50-63
12	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking sticks, seatsticks, whips, riding crops and parts thereof; prepared feathers and articles made therewith; artificial flowers; articles of human hair	64-67
13	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware	68-70
14	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewelry; coin	71
15	Base metals and articles of base metal	72-83 ¹
16	Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles	84-85
17	Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment	86-89
18	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; clocks and watches; musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof	90-92
19	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	93
20	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	94-96
21	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	97
22	Special classification provisions	98-99 ²

¹ Chapter 77 was reserved for possible future use.

² Chapter 99, which covers provisions of a temporary nature, such as articles temporarily subject to additional tariff duties or other import restrictions, appears only in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule.

GLOSSARY

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Full wording</i>
BXA	Bureau of Export Administration (U.S. Department of Commerce)
CCC	Commodity Credit Corporation (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
CCL	Commodity Control List
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
COCOM	Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls
CPE	Centrally planned economy
EC	European Community
EEP	Export Enhancement Program (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
EXIMBANK	Export-Import Bank of the United States
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization (United Nations)
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GNP	Gross National Product
GSP	Generalized System of Preferences
HS	Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, or Harmonized System The HS is arranged as follows: Sections, which are divided into Chapters (2-digit numbers), which are divided into Headings (4-digit numbers), which are divided into Subheadings (6-digit numbers)
HTS	Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LTFV	Less than fair value
MFA	Multifiber Arrangement
MFN	Most-favored-nation
NMEs	Nonmarket economy countries
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification MSIC: SIC-based import product groupings OSIC: SIC-based domestic manufactured output categories
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
TSUSA	Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated
USC	United States Code
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USITC	U.S. International Trade Commission

See following page for abbreviations frequently used in the tables.

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Full wording</i>
cc	Cubic centimeters
cm	Centimeters
fbr m	Fiber meter
GVM	Gross vehicle weight
kg	Kilograms
kN	Kilonewtons
kW	Kilowatts
kWH	Kilowatt-hours
kVA	kilovolt-amperes
m	Meters
m ²	Square meters
mm	Millimeters
nesi (or)	Not elsewhere specified or included
nesoi	Not elsewhere specified or included
nm	Number of 1000 meterlengths of (textile) yarn in one kilogram
pcs.	Pieces
mt	Metric ton(s)
V	Volts
vol	Volume
W	Watts
wt	Weight



INDEX

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- (2) summary tables and figures depicting changes in the value of U.S.-NME trade, total and by individual country, and individual country shares of this trade during or through that calendar quarter;
- (3) a series of tables describing the major commodity groups and leading items in trade between the United States and each of the NME countries during or through that calendar quarter, by SITC sections and by Schedule B Nos. (exports) and TSUSA items (imports) through the *57th Quarterly Report* and by Harmonized System-based (HS-based) sections and by HS-based Schedule B and Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) subheadings beginning with the *58th Quarterly Report*.

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

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