## UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

# FIRST REPORT TO THE CONGRESS AND THE EAST-WEST FOREIGN TRADE BOARD

ON

TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES



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## UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

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First Report to the Congress and the East-West Foreign Trade Board

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United States International Trade Commission

March 31, 1975

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#### Introduction

This report by the U.S. International Trade Commission on trade between the United States and nonmarket economy countries is made pursuant to section 410 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2440), which requires the Commission to publish a detailed summary of such trade not less frequently than once each calendar quarter and to transmit such publication to Congress and to the East-West Foreign Trade Board. This is the first report in a series.

Section 410 of the Trade Act of 1974 directed the Commission to establish an East-West Trade Statistics Monitoring System for the purpose of assembling trade statistics and to coordinate its data system with relevant data gathering programs of the Department of Commerce. The trade statistics appearing in this report draw extensively on the data system developed by the Bureau of East West Trade of the Department of Commerce.

The nonmarket economy countries for which trade statistics are included in this series of reports are Albania, Bulgaria, People's Republic of China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolian People's Republic, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Yugoslavia. At a later date, North Korea and North

Vietnam may be included in this series of reports, pending the development of trade. 1/ In this group of countries, there is considerable variation in the amount of central planning and market intervention that exists in their respective economies. All of the countries maintain state trading monopolies of one degree or another, although some have recently relaxed the central control in this area. Yugoslavia has the most liberalized policy of state trading, allowing domestic enterprises to deal directly with Western Corporations and maintaining state trading agencies only for negotiations with other communist countries. Most of the countries have been denied most-favored-nation (MFN) treatment by the United States over most of the last twenty-five years. At the present time only Poland and Yugoslavia receive MFN treatment from the United States. 2/

On a general level these reports will describe and analyze the structure of U.S. trade with the nonmarket economy countries. The analysis will be in terms of the distribution of imports and exports

<sup>1/</sup> All of the countries listed above, with the exception of Poland and Yugoslavia, are cited in the General Headnote 1(e) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated, indicating that the rates of duty appearing in Column 2 shall apply to the products imported from these countries. All other countries with which the United States trades are accorded Most Favored Nation (MFN) treatment and imports from them bear the rates of duty appearing in Column 1. The differences between duty rates appearing in Columns 1 and 2 are not uniform throughout the TSUS but vary considerably as a result of concessions granted in the Column 1 rates over a period of years. Headnote 1(e) of the TSUSA cites other areas whose products are subject to Column 2 duty rates when imported into the United States, but these other areas are parts of the countries listed above and do not have separate trade statistics. For example, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are cited in the Headnote, but their trade with the United States is included in U.S. trade with the USSR.

<sup>2/</sup> Currently, the United States and Romania are negotiating a trade agreement that includes the extension of MFN to Romania under the provisions of Title IV of the Trade Act of 1974.

among the included countries and the commodity composition of the trade. The balance of U.S. trade with these countries will also be considered.

In addition, this series of reports will examine in detail U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries. Of particular interest will be any changes in the importation of commodities from these countries, including the appearance of new items and significant increases in the level of previously traded items. The emphasis here will be on identifying similar items produced in the United States with which the imported products compete and on assessing the economic impact of such imports on the relevant U.S. industry and on employment within that industry. For this purpose, imports will be examined at the detailed product level (TSUSA) in order to identify clearly the specific products involved. This initial report contains an analysis of the trends in U.S. imports at the detailed product level from each of the nonmarket economy countries. It does not examine the effects of these imports on U.S. production and employment, but subsequent reports will deal with these effects in depth as developments in the trade warrant more detailed study.

Besides reporting the trends in trade and analyzing the impact on U.S. industries, these reports will carry the findings of any investigations conducted by the International Trade Commission as the result of the filing of a petition for import relief under section 406 (Market Disruption) of the Trade Act of 1974. At the date of publication of this initial report no such petitions have been received by the International Trade Commission.

AN OVERVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN U.S. TRADE WITH NONMARKET ECONOMIES

The United States' exchanges of goods with the nonmarket economies as a group rose by about 10 percent in 1974 as compared with 1973-only about one-fourth as fast as the 41 percent growth registered for total U.S. trade with the world as a whole. These developments contrast sharply with the 126 percent rise in U.S. trade with nonmarket economy countries between 1972 and 1973. Last year's slower growth reflected both the uncertainties that had developed regarding the economic consequences of detente policies and a slackening of the extraordinarily large outbound shipments of farm products that characterized 1973's trade. Moreover, it is clear from the data that a far larger effect was felt on outbound shipments from the United States than on inbound ones; U.S. exports to the countries under review actually fell by some \$150 million, while the corresponding imports continued their rapid climb of recent years, from \$737 million in 1973 to \$1,235 million in 1974. As a result the U.S. balance of trade with these nations fell significantly, to \$1,327 million in 1974 from \$1,979 million in the previous year. The following table illustrates the main trends, comparing U.S. trade with the nonmarket economies with U.S. shipments to and from the world as a whole for 1973 and 1974 as well as 1970--the latter being a year more or less representative of patterns which existed prior to the recent great expansion of trading contacts.

TABLE 1 U.S. TRADE WITH THE WORLD AND WITH NONMARKET ECONOMIES 1970, 1973, and 1974 (millions of U.S. dollars)

	U.S. Value	EXPORTS Percent	U.S. IMP Value Po	PORTS	BALANCE Value
Total trade with world:					
1970	43,226	100	39,768	100	3,458
1973	71,314	100	68,656	100	2,658
1974	97,143	100	100,126	100	-2,983
Trade with nonmarket ecor	omies:				
1970	519	1	309	1	210
1973	2,716	4	737	1	1,979
1974	2,563	3	1,235	1	1,327
Trade with free world:					
1970	42,707	99	39,459	99	3,248
1973	68,598	96	67,919	99	679
1974	94,581	97	98,890	99	-4,310
Source: Tables 2 and 3	, and Pu	blication F	Т 990.		

U.S. trade with the nonmarket economies continues to loom small indeed in comparison with shipments to and from the world as a whole; even in 1973, the peak year so far, exports to these countries reached only four percent of the total, while imports never have exceeded one percent of aggregate inbound shipments. However, trade with the nonmarket economies remains in such substantial surplus that it makes a major contribution to the nation's overall trade balance; for 1974, the United States' balance of trade with the world as a whole--a deficit of \$2,983 million--was nearly a third smaller than it otherwise would have been, had not the surplus with the nonmarket economies (\$1,327 million) left its mark. This contribution may be subject to further erosion, however, if U.S. imports from the countries under review continue their fast climb. The objective of balancing bilateral trade flows is central

to the operations of state-trading monopolies, despite its tendency frequently to be honored in the breach rather than in observance.

The following tabulation highlights the geographic patterns of U.S. exports and imports to and from the nonmarket economies in three key years, showing percentages of total trade with these economies accounted for by the leading U.S. trade partners of the group:

	1	1970		973	1974		
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Impor	
China (P.R.)	0	0	25	8	32	9	
USSR	23	21	44	27	24	27	
Poland	13	32	13	25	15	21	
Yugoslavia	32	30	9	24	12	21	
Romania	13	4	4	8	11	10	
All others	<u>1</u> / 19	2/ 13	5	3/8	6	<u>4</u> / 12	

- 1/ Of which: GDR 6%; Hungary 5%; Czechoslovakia 4%; Bulgaria 3%.
- 2/ Of which: Czechoslovakia 8%; GDR 3%; Hungary 2%.
- 3/ Of which: Czechoslovakia 5%.
- 4/ Of which: Hungary 6%; Czechoslovakia 4%.

In recent years, the USSR and, latterly, China have tended to take the larger shares of U.S. trade with the nonmarket economies, especially on the side of U.S. exports. On the import side, this pattern is less clear; the trends in U.S. trade with the smaller economies of the group tend to have greater continuity in the longer term, being influenced less directly and probably less heavily by the detente policies negotiated by the United States with the USSR and China. While exports to the USSR and China have shown a lot of volatility in the upward direction, thus reducing the shares of the others, imports from the USSR and China have not responded as rapidly, leaving the relative shares of the others less altered from patterns developed before 1972.

The shifting trade patterns described above have had disparate effects on the United States' balances of trade with the several non-market economy countries. The tabulation below illustrates these changes, showing the trade balances (in millions of U.S. dollars) for the years 1970 and 1972-74.

	1970	1972	1973	1974
China (P.R.)	negl.	29.1	628.3	714.7
USSR	54.1	458.8	989.6	277.9
Poland	-27.8	-27.7	168.7	131.4
Yugoslavia	74.2	32.8	58.6	41.4
Romania	53.1	39.8	60.8	151.3
Czechoslovakia	- 1.5	19.3	38.5	4.7
Hungary	22.0	9.6	16.8	-17.8
Germany (Dem. Rep.)	23.9	4.5	17.7	7.5
Bulgaria	13.0	0.5	2.2	17.6
Albania, Cuba, Mongolia (P.R.)	-1.0	-1.3	-1.4	-1.3

It is clear that steeply increased U.S. exports to the USSR and (in in recent years) to China have had the major impact on the U.S. balance of trade with these countries as a group. Comparing 1974 with 1970 (thus ignoring the high peaks of 1973), the U.S. surplus with these two largest members of the group rose more than eighteen-fold, while the positive balance with all the others together only doubled. Excluding Poland from the latter group, the increase was a mere 27 percent, and further excluding Romania reveals a 38 percent decrease in the U.S. surplus with the remaining countries.

Table 2.-- U.S. exports to the individual nonmarket economies, select years 1950-1974

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

••	1950 <u>1</u> /	1960 <u>1</u> /	:	1964 <u>2</u> /	:	1968 <u>3</u> /	:	1970 3/	: :	1972 3/	:	1973 <u>3</u> /	:	1974 4/	•
:			:		:		:		:	······································	:		:		•
Albania:	169	3	:	18	:	8	:	4	:	217	:	221	:	485	
Bulgaria:	857	72	:	4,805	:	4,025	:	15,279	:	3,202	:	6,473	:	21,965	
Cuba:	461,430	223,728	:	72		-	:	43		8		32		71	
Czechoslovakia:	10,516	•		11,260	:	14,091	:	21,883	:	48,883	:	71,854	:	48,582	
German Democratic Republic:	(440,058)*	4,042	:	19,880	:	29,175	:	32,532		14,787	:	28,014		20,882	
Hungary:	3,476	-		13,648		11,016	:	28,137	:	22,405	:	32,798	:	56,172	
Peoples Republic of China:		•	:	· -	:	· •	:	-		60,205	:	689,104	:	820,479	
Peoples Republic of Mongolia:	-	: -	:	_	:	-	:	1	:	19	:	31		, ō	$\infty$
Poland:	8,986	143,091	:	137,907	:	82,174	:	69,838	:	111,527	:	349,317	:	394,588	
Romania::	2,009	1,260	:	5,137	:	18,186		66,274	:	69,050		116,510	:	277,116	
U.S.S.R:	752	38,440	:	144,544	:	57,403	:	118,215	:	546,616	:	1,187,099	:	611,888	
Yugoalavia:	42,362	85,979		144,710	:_	87,144	:_	167,033	:_	168,369	:	235,255	:	309,793	_
Total:	1,015,998	502,738		481,981	-:-	303,223	-:-	519,239	:-	1,045,299	: -	2,716,708	-: -	2,562,030	•
;		:	:		:		:		:		:	C* 1	:		

<sup>1/</sup> Statistical Abstract of the United States. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

2/ Department of Commerce publication FT-420.

3/ Department of Commerce publication FT-455.

4/ Department of Commerce, Bureau of East-West Trade.

<sup>\*</sup> Represent combined trade with East and West Germany.

Table 3.--U.S. imports for consumption from the individual nonmarket economy countries, select years 1950-1974

		(Thousai	nds of U.S. o	lollars)				
	1950 <u>1</u> /	1960 <u>1</u> /	1964 1/	1968 2/	1970 <u>2</u> /	1972 2/	1973 2/	1974 <u>3</u> /
:	:				:	:	:	
Albania:	44 :	65	99 :	283 :	151 :	470 :	473 :	484
Bulgaria::	1,805 :	719	: 1,132	4,106	2,237:	2,698 :	4,240 :	4,374
Cuba:	403,366 :	342,472	4,621	617	159 :	34 :	11 :	2
Czechoslovakia:	26,485 :	11,946	: 12,767	23,685	23,352	29,859 :	33,343 :	43,852
German Democratic Republic:	· - :	3,043	6,728	5,423			10,265	13,37.7
Hungary:	1,919:	1,701		3,897			15,968	•
Peoples Republic of China:	148,051 :	262	477	Z			60,838	105,756
Peoples Republic of Mongolia:	- :	2,253	2,554	2,564	703 :	1,040 :	1,162	1,360
Poland:	11,113:	38,650	: 54,164	96,913	97,602:	139,227 :	180,590	263,173
Romania:	274 :	1,386	: 1,237	5,560	: 13,184 :	29,201:	55,685	125,820
U.S.S.R:	40,268:	22,764	: 21,003	56,677		87,778:	197,380	334,020
Yugoslavia:	17.511 :	40.159	50.332			135,596	176.623	268.385
Total:	1,232,504:	457,993				480,049	736,577	1,234,662
:	:		:	:	: :	:		

<sup>1/</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce publications FT-120 and FT-155.

2/ U.S. Department of Commerce publication FT-990.

3/ U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of East-West Trade.

Z - Less than one half of rounded unit.

#### - PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA -

U.S. trade with the People's Republic of China has increased rapidly since the lifting in 1971 of the U.S. embargo on goods from China and the signing of the Shanghai Communique in 1972. Sino-American trade in 1974 reached \$925 million, up almost one quarter from the \$750 million in 1973 and over 10 times the value of trade in 1972. The United States realized a surplus in its balance of trade with China during 1972-74 which exceeded \$600 million in 1973 and \$700 million in 1974. In relation to the other non-market economy countries in 1974, China was the largest market for U.S. exports and the fifth largest source of U.S. imports, behind the U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, Poland, and Romania.

Before the embargo on goods from China was applied in late 1950, U.S. imports from China exceeded those from any other country then in the group of non-market economy countries. The value of U.S. imports from China reached almost \$150 million in 1950, but fell to less than \$0.5 million annually throughout the ensuing two decades. U.S. imports in 1970 were valued at less than \$1 thousand, but following the lifting of the embargo imports rose to \$5 million in 1971, to \$31 million in 1972, to \$61 million in 1973, and to \$106 million in 1974.

U.S. imports from China in 1973 and 1974 were more concentrated in light manufactured goods, raw materials, natural chemical substances, and food stuffs (see Table 1A in the Appendix). Woven cotton fabrics (3 items), tin, antimony, rosin, shellfish, antiques, raw silk, and bristles, were the top ten items imported in 1974 and accounted for 42 percent of all U.S. imports from China in that year.

Imports of all of these items except raw silk increased in 1974 as compared with the previous year. Of these ten items, only bristles had a Column 2 tariff rate much higher than the Column 1 rate (3¢ per 1b. vs. 0.75¢ per 1b.), although the Column 2 rates on antimony and woven cotton fabrics were roughly twice the corresponding Column 1 rates.

Almost 80 percent of U.S. exports to China in both 1973 and 1974 consisted of four agricultural items--wheat, cotton, soybeans, and corn (see Table 2A in the Appendix). Other principal export items included aircraft, turbines and parts for aircraft, iron and steel scrap, tallow, paperboard, and gas compressors. Sino-American trade is expected to decline somewhat in 1975, chiefly because of reduced Chinese imports of agricultural products from the Unites States. Good crops are expected to reduce China's immediate need for grain imports.

Although progress has been made in normalizing trade relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China, a number of issues still remain, such as the availability of Eximbank credits to finance Chinese imports, business facilitation agreements, and the resolution of old questions involving U.S. claims and Chinese assets. Reduction in the imbalance of trade, which has resulted in an abnormally large U.S. surplus, is another area of concern.

Table 4 .-- U.S. Trade With Peoples Republic of China

## (Thousands of U.S. dollars)

	U.S. EXPORTS				
cheduxe:	. Commodity	1964	1968	1973	1974
:	Food and live animals			410.084.4	329,699.4
1 .	Beverages and tobacco	•	- •	1.358.6	2,718.4
, ,	Crude materialsinedible, except fuel			171,903.0	341.432.1
	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.			3.5	2 29. 8
	Oil and fatsanimal and vegetable			19,206.8	7,538.9
	Chemicals		. 4	7.850.4	10,474.7
-	Manufactured goods classified by chief material	•	45	9,078.0	18,586.5
	Machinery and transport equipment		<b>#</b> 2	68,755.9	
9 .	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	•		863.1	2.705.8
0.	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified:		·		348.7
· ·	Total 3/	THE RESERVE THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN TRANSPORT NAMED IN THE PERSON NAMED IN	.4	689,104.4	870.379.5
	10641 19			. 005,201.1	
	U.S. IMPORTS				
hedule:		1964	1968	1973	1974
hedule:	U.S. IMPORTS  Commodity	1964	1968	1973	1974
	Commodity	1964	1968		
	Commodity  Food and live animals		1968	5,973.1	13,465.3
A : 0 : 1 :	Food and live animals	•	1968	5,973.1 652.9	13,465.3 575.7
A : 0 : 1 : 2 :	Food and live animals	-	1968	5,973.1 652.9 14,621.9	13,465.3 575.7 16,194.2
A : 0 : 1 : 2 :	Food and live animals	-	1968	5,973.1 652.9 14,621.9 418.5	13,465.3 575.7 16,194.2 11.0
A : 0 : 1 : 2 :	Food and live animals	-	1968	5,973.1 652.9 14,621.9 418.5 733.7	13,465.3 575.7 16,194.2 11.0 372.5
A : 0 : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 :	Food and live animals	-	-	5,973.1 652.9 14,621.9 418.5 733.7 8,227.2	13,465.3 575.7 16,194.2 11.0 372.5 16,974.6
A : 0 : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 :	Food and live animals	4.5	-	5,973.1 652.9 14,621.9 418.5 733.7 8,227.2 21,007.8	13,465.3 575.7 16,194.2 11.0 372.5 16,974.6 38,993.3
A : 0 : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 7 :	Food and live animals	4.5	-	5,973.1 652.9 14,621.9 418.5 733.7 8,227.2 21,007.8 373.1	13,465.3 575.7 16,194.2 11.0 372.5 16,974.6 38,993.3 91.4
A : 0 : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 7 :	Food and live animals————————————————————————————————————	4.5	.3	5,973.1 652.9 14,621.9 418.5 733.7 8,227.2 21,007.8 373.1 11,157.2	13,465.3 575.7 16,194.2 11.0 372.5 16,974.6 38,993.3 91.4 17,965.8
A : 0 : 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 7 :	Food and live animals	4.5	.3	5,973.1 652.9 14,621.9 418.5 733.7 8,227.2 21,007.8 373.1	13,465.3 575.7 16,194.2 11.0 372.5 16,974.6 38,993.3 91.4 17,965.8 1,109.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Publications.

<sup>1/</sup> U.S. Imports For Consumption.
2/ U.S. General Imports
3/ Because of rounding the sum of the column may not equal the total.

Massive grain shipments from the United States to Russia in 1973 boosted total two-way trade to slightly less than \$1.4 billion and resulted in a positive U.S. trade balance of nearly \$1 billion. The magnitude of this trade surplus with the Soviet Union can be appreciated by considering that despite a decrease in U.S. exports in 1974 of nearly fifty percent and an increase in imports from the USSR of nearly seventy percent, the United States maintained a positive trade balance in 1974, amounting to \$278 million. In 1974 the shipments of grain fell markedly, although the amounts shipped were still impressive. For example, wheat shipments fell from \$552.5 million in 1973 to \$124.1 million in 1974, while shipments of corn fell from \$238.9 million to \$145.5 million in the same period. There were increases in the exports of other products over the 1973 levels, but not enough to offset the decrease in grain shipments. Exports of machine tools, for example, more than doubled from \$30.5 million in 1973 to \$68.1 million in 1974. Sales of pumps, air compressors, mineral working machinery, welders, and other electrical machinery also increased during the year. (See Tables 3A and 4A in the Appendix.)

Besides the impressive changes in the size and content of U.S.-U.S.S.R. trade in 1974, other aspects of the commercial relationships between the two countries developed during the year that were the result of discussions held in 1973. For example, the joint U.S.-U.S.S.R. Commercial Commission, which is composed of representatives of both governments and which has the responsibility for negotiating trade agreements, produced recommendations for various long-term

scientific and technical agreements which were implemented when the President visited Russia in July of 1974. The U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council, composed of members from the U.S. business sector and the Russian trade sector, also met during 1974. In addition, the U.S. opened a new Commercial Office in Moscow and the U.S. Eximbank approved a loan of \$180 million to finance exports of U.S. equipment. Despite these and other positive developments, prospects for future developments were clouded early in 1975 when the Russians announced their refusal to accept U.S. Most Favored Nation tariff treatment under the terms of the Trade Act of 1974, maintaining that certain provisions of that act interfered in the internal concerns of the Soviet Union. This action by the Russians invalidated the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade Agreement which had been signed in October 1972 and left many of the programs of that agreement in a state of uncertainty.

The question of whether or not the removal of tariff discrimination against Russian goods would increase U.S. imports of those goods is still open. The structure of United States imports from the Soviet Union during 1974 was much the same as in previous years. There were, however, significant increases in the importation of some products, particularly petroleum products, platinum group metals, unwrought nickel, chrome ore, and unwrought titanium. None of these products are subject to Column 2 tariff rates that are higher than Column 1 tariff rates. Coking coal, caprolactam monomer (a commodity used in the manufacture of nylon), unwrought copper, iron ore,

potassium chloride, and agricultural tractors were some of the products imported from the Soviet Union in significant amounts in 1974 but not at all in 1973. Of these only unwrought copper and caprolactam faced Column 2 tariff rates that were discriminatory. In the case of copper the average ad valorem tariff paid was 5.0 percent (the Column 1 rate was suspended) and for caprolactam the average ad valorem tariff was 55.3 percent on the Russian product in comparison to an average ad valorem tariff rate of 13.3 percent paid on the product imported from Belgium, the leading source for U.S. imports. Total U.S. imports of the latter product accounted for nearly five percent of U.S. domestic consumption in 1974, and Russia supplied about twenty percent of the imports, second only to Belgium.

Among the leading twenty items imported by the United States from the Soviet Union in 1974, only four items had a Column 2 ad valorem tariff rate five percentage points or more greater than the Column 1 rate - unwrought copper, diamonds, caprolactam, and plywood. In past studies of tariff discrimination against imports from the Soviet Union 1/, it was found that the percentage of imports subject to discrimination 2/ had been gradually increasing. For example, for 1966 only four percent of the products imported from the Soviet Union paid a higher, discriminatory rate. This figure climbed to ten percent in 1970 and to

<sup>1/</sup> See Anton F. Malish, Jr., United States East European Trade, Staff Research Study No. 4, U.S. Tariff Commission, Washington, D.C., 1972 and John E. Jelacic, Impact of Granting Most Favored Nation Treatment to the Countries of Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China, Staff Research Study No. 6, U.S. Tariff Commission, Washington, D.C., 1974.

<sup>2/</sup> For the purposes of definition, a product is considered subject to discrimination when the ad valorem or average ad valorem equivalent (AVE) Column 2 tariff rate is five percentage points or more greater than the Column 1 tariff rate.

twenty-five percent in 1972. In 1974, however, an analysis of the leading \$315 million of imports from the USSR shows that only \$8.9 million, or 2.8 percent, were subject to discriminatory tariff rates. This dramatic turnabout reflects the large increase in commodities imported that are not subject to tariff discrimination--especially petroleum products, platinum group metals, and unwrought nickel. By importing raw materials or semi-manufactured articles, the high discriminatory Column 2 rates applied to the more finished products can be avoided. The column 2 average ad valorem equivalent tariff on unwrought nickel, for example, was only 1.7 percent in 1974, whereas the Column 1 rate was suspended. The Column 2 rate on nickel plate, on the other hand, was 30 percent ad valorem, compared to a 12 percent rate on nickel plate in Column 1.

For the near future, U.S.-U.S.S.R. trade is likely to be carried on at the same or slightly higher levels than in 1974. Although U.S. exports of grain products will be lower than during the past two years, shipments of capital equipment for various Soviet projects such as the Kama River truck plant and several ammonia plants will continue. On the import side, the U.S. will have a continuing need for the types of raw materials that have been purchased from the Soviet Union for some time.

Table 5.--U.S. Trade With U.S.S.R.

## (Thousands of U.S. dollars)

chedul	e: Commodity	: 1964 :	1968	1973 :	1974
<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	: : :	1500	: : :	1374
•		:		: :	
Ü	: Food and live animals		14.5	: 841,729.5	291,553
1	: Beverages and tobacco		895.8	386.6	713
2	: Crude materialsinedible, except fuel	·-: 4,540.5 :	18,015.1	: 72,796.3:	24,912
3	: Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-: 298.5 :		-	
4	: Oil and fatsanimal and vegetable	8,252.6:			2,000
5	: Chemicals				28,017
6	: Manufactured goods classified by chief material	215.8	685.0		•
7	: Machinery and transport equipment		000.0	•	•
8	: Miscellaneous manufactured articles		,	204,307.1	
0	: Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified		-,0-0.0	9,132.2	
9				1,696.9_	
	Total 3/	-: 144,544.5 :	57,403.1	1,187,099.1	611,888
	<u> </u>	<u>.:</u>		<u>:                                      </u>	

Schedul A	le: Commodity	1964	1968	1973	1974
		:	•	;	:
. 0	: Food and live animals				
1	: Beverages and tobacco	: 10.1	: 78.7	: 519.9	: 375.0
2	: Crude materialsinedible, except fuel	: 12,653.1	: 15,505.5	: 11,228.4	: 19,169.3
3	: Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	:	: 5.4	: 76,416.1	: 105,813.8
4	: Oil and fatsanimal and vegetable	; -	: 1.6	: 11.9	: 2.0
5	: Chemicals	212.6	: 1,017.1	: 2,285.2	: 10,102.9
6	: Manufactured goods classified by chief material	7,060.6			: 192,661.6
7	: Machinery and transport equipment	8.6	: 188.0	: 142.2	: 1,732,2
8	: Miscellaneous manufactured articles				: 2,391.7
9	: Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-	131.2	: 194.5	: 1,370.8	: 1,145.9
	: Total 3/	:1/21,003.0	2/58,024.0	:2/214,576.9	1/334.020.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Publications.

<sup>1/</sup> U.S. Imports For Consumption.

2/ U.S. General Imports

3/ Because of rounding the sum of the column may not equal the total.

#### POLAND

The most salient aspect of U.S. trade with Poland in recent years was the large increase in U.S. exports in 1973 and 1974. After fluctuating between \$35 million and \$143 million annually during 1960-72, exports jumped to \$349 million in 1973 and rose further to \$395 million in 1974. U.S. imports from Poland, on the other hand, increased regularly but more gradually during the period, reaching \$181 million in 1973 and \$263 million in 1974. As a result of the large exports in 1973 and 1974 the United States achieved a substantial surplus in its balance of trade with Poland during both years, thus reversing the series of trade deficits incurred during 1965-72.

Poland has been accorded MFN status since 1960 and U.S. imports from Poland are treated for tariff purposes like those from any other MFN country. U.S. imports from Poland exceeded those from any other Communist country during each of the years 1953-72, but were second to those from the U.S.S.R. in 1973 and third, behind the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia, in 1974.

The structure of U.S. imports from Poland has changed gradually and diversified over the past decade. Food and crude materials have declined in relative importance while chemical products, mineral fuels, and a variety of manufactured items have increased in importance (see table 6). Although canned ham is still by far the single most important item, accounting for almost one-fourth of imports in 1974, such imports declined both in absolute and relative terms in 1974. Other principal items imported in 1974 included several iron and steel products--plates and sheets, wire rods, nails and barbed wire--unwrought zinc and copper, coal, certain woven fabrics, bent-wood furniture,

cyclic organic chemical products and casein. Items showing the largest increase over imports in 1973 were the iron and steel products, copper, coal, and cyclic organic chemical products. (See Table <u>5A</u> in the Appendix.)

Leading U.S. exports to Poland in 1974 consisted predominately of agricultural products, with corn, oilseed cake and meal, soybeans, wheat, rice, cattle hides, and cotton accounting for 54 percent of total exports. Other principal exports included finished iron and steel structures and parts, heavy machinery, and motor vehicle parts (see table 6A in the Appendix).

Poland's 1975 economic plan includes a 16 percent increase in foreign trade, with exports scheduled to increase more rapidly than imports. Thus U.S. trade with Poland can be expected to increase in 1975. Poland has begun formulating a 5-year plan of industrial modernization for 1976-80. This modernization plan will involve new equipment and technology, some of which may be obtained in the West, thereby expanding U.S. opportunities for increased economic relationships with Poland, including greater trade flows between the two countries.

Table 6 .-- U.S. trade with Poland

e.~~~ =	(Thousands of U.S. dollars	3)	and the second section of the section of	en e	المائية والمراجع المراجع المراجع المحا	
	. U.S. EXPORTS					
Schedule:	Commodity	1964	1968	1973	1974	•
? 3 :	Food and live animals	77,798.3: 3,107.8: 26,257.4: 94.2: 20,721.9: 1,944.2:	40,867.3 3 1,242.5 3 26,752.5 3 8 4,177.5 1,748.3	71,029.2 : 175.7 : 13,574.8 :	7.000.6 73.400.1 200.8	
7 8	Manufactured goods classified by chief material	1,494.3 : 1,176.2 : 867.4 : 4,445.1 :	1,601.2 4,131.1 1,310.4 2/8.7 82,174.0	\$\ \( \( \)	23,000.0 81,001.2 9,737 5 1,100.0	-5 <b>\</b>
eggana and Alberta	U.S. IMPORTS	ng yang anggaranggan anggan angga Tanggan anggan	na ana an	أ معدودو تهممها بيد يم يع	in the second control of the second control	· &
Schedule:	Commodity	1964	1968	1973	1974	
2 3 4 5 6	Food and live animals	27,935.7 111.0 6,678.5 242.2 1.0 1.586.6 13,405.0 297.0 3,853.5 53.5	6,080.0 227.9 40.9 5,502.4 32,147.4 905.2 5,344.0 313.8	890.8 4,752.6 131.4 13,494.1 50,379.8 7,237.7 21,794.6 419.1	453.9 4,736.0 7,056.5 1,588.7 18,510.4 102,753.8 16,291.6 28,858.5 815.6	

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Publications.

<sup>1/</sup> U.S. Imports For Consumption.
2/ U.S. General Imports
3/ Because of rounding the sum of the column may not equal the total.

#### - YUGOSLAVIA -

The United States showed a positive balance in its trade with Yugoslavia in 1974, continuing a succession of trade balances that have seen only two deficit years in the last quarter century. During the 1950's U.S. trade balances were based on large shipments of aid, including food, that were sent in response to the economic blockade erected around Yugoslavia by the Communist countries of Eastern Europe from 1948 until 1954. The aid has ended, but the positive trade balances continue.

The relative importance of Yugoslavia as a U.S. trading partner in comparison to other nonmarket economy countries in Eastern Europe has declined in recent years. In 1970, for example, 30.1 percent of all U.S. imports from Eastern Europe came from Yugoslavia while 32.2 percent of all U.S. exports to Eastern Europe went to Yugoslavia. By 1974, however, these percentages had fallen to 23.5 and 17.8, respectively. U.S. trade with Yugoslavia was growing absolutely during this period, but not nearly as fast as trade with other East European countries, particularly the USSR and Rumania. Today Yugoslavia ranks second behind the Soviet Union, and slightly ahead of Poland, in importance among all nonmarket economies as a source of U.S. imports. For exports, Yugoslavia ranks fourth behind the Soviet Union, Poland, and the People's Republic of China.

The structure of U.S. trade with Yugoslavia remained rather constant between 1973 and 1974. Exports to Yugoslavia were highly concentrated in food items and machinery and transport equipment. I/ The food items

<sup>1/</sup> At the time of publication a detailed listing of import and export items for Yugoslavia was not available. Subsequent reports will carry this information.

consisted mainly of wheat and soy oilseed cake, while machinery included items such as computer components, mining machinery, and pumps. On the import side, the more important changes occurred in food, a category which fell from sixteen percent of the total in 1973 to ten percent in 1974. Chief among food items imported in 1974 were meat and meat products (\$20.7 million) and fresh and dried vegetable products (\$3.7 million). The share in total imports of manufactured goods classified by chief material rose from 26.2 percent in 1973 to 44.7 percent in 1974. Most of this increase was accounted for by ferroalloys, which increased from \$3.1 million in 1973 to \$18.9 million in 1974; copper and copper alloys, wrought and unwrought, which increased from \$1.0 million in 1973 to \$35.6 million in 1974; and zinc and zinc alloys, which increased from \$1.0 million to \$14.8 million. There were significant increases also in the imports of silver, aluminum, and base metals. The other major category of imports, miscellaneous manufactured articles, accounted for 25.5 percent of all imports in 1974. Chief among the commodities in this class were furniture (\$31.4 million), clothing (\$10.1 million), and footwear (\$14.1 million).

All imports from Yugoslavia are subject to Column 1 tariff rates. Yugoslavia is the only nonmarket economy country besides Poland that receives Most Favored Nation (MFN) treatment. When MFN treatment was withdrawn from communist countries in January of 1952 under the authority of Section 5 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, Yugoslavia was not included because at the time Yugoslavia was under economic blockade by the other East European communist countries and, therefore, was not considered to be part of the communist bloc. The Trade Expansion Act

of 1962 contained a provision that would have resulted in the withdrawal of MFN treatment from Yugoslavia (as well as from Poland which had received MFN treatment in 1960), but a provision of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1962 amended the Trade Expansion Act and allowed Yugoslavia and Poland to continue receiving MFN treatment from the United States.

Table 7.-- U.S. trade with Yugoslavia

	(Thousands of U.S. dollar	·s)	<del></del>		<u> </u>
	. U.S. EXPORTS				
Schedule: B :	Commodity	1964	1968	1973	1974
:		20 462	: :	:	
	Food and live animals:	-	,0,0.0		•
	Beverages and tobacco:	616.6	2,070.0		
2 :	Crude materialsinedible, except fuel:	26,255.8	,000.		
	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc:	5,856.0			-
	Oil and fatsanimal and vegetable:				
	Chemicals:	2,818.4	0,777.0		
6 :	Manufactured goods classified by chief material	6,969.1	• 0,0,0,0		•
7 :	Machinery and transport equipment:	23,843.6			141,101.
	Miscellaneous manufactured articles:		· 4,007.0		
9:	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified:				1,608.
:	Total 3/	144,710.2	: 87,144.4 :	235,255.1	309,793.
	U.S. IMPORTS				
Schedule: A :	Commodity	1964	1968	1973	1974
:	Park and Mark and make	7 070 0	:	26 447 7	
0 :	Food and live animals	7,030.8			,-:
1 ;	Beverages and tobacco	7,177.5	•		,
2 :	Crude materialsinedible, except fuel	4,137.4	•		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
3 :	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	-	- :	340.5	468
	Oil and fatsanimal and vegetable		- :	- 3	
	Chemicals	_,			~~,~~.
	Manufactured goods classified by chief material				,
	Machinery and transport equipment		•		20,000
8 :	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	9,098.8	: 19,948.2	: 54,747.7	68,566
		070 =			
9 :	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	839.3	2/102,447.9		984

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Publications.

<sup>1/</sup> U.S. Imports For Consumption.
2/ U.S. General Imports
5/ Because of rounding the sum of the column may not equal the total.

#### ROMANIA

Nineteen-seventy-four marked the first full year of the existence of the U.S.-Romanian joint Economic Commission, and one of the goals of the commission, that of expanding trade between the two countries, was met with success during the year as the total value of trade more than doubled compared with 1973. A positive trade balance in favor of the United States was recorded for the fourteenth consecutive year as exports to Romania rose to \$277 million while imports climbed to \$126 million. Trade with Romania has been increasing dramatically during the last ten years and today Romania ranks as one of the more important U.S. trading partners among the nonmarket economy countries. For example, in 1968 Romania accounted for 1.8 percent of U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries, but by 1974 the percentage had increased to 10.2; for exports, the share increased from 5.9 to 10.8 percent.

Although U.S. trade with Romania has grown dramatically, the increases have been concentrated in a few items. U.S. exports to Romania have increased in 1974 largely because of shipments of corn, raw cotton, and aircraft. Increases in these three items accounted for 80 percent of the \$160 million total increase in the last year. On the import side the increases have likewise been dominated by shipments of only a few products, mainly petroleum and petroleum-related products. The value of mineral fuels imported, for example, increased from \$15.7 million in 1973 to \$76.4 million in 1974. Motor fuel, crude petroleum, and naphtha accounted for the bulk of this amount. Shortages of petrochemical products in the U.S. economy resulted in increased imports of

such products. In 1973 the United States imported no nitrogeneous monoamines from Romania, but in 1974 the amount imported was \$1.3 million, and Romania accounted for about 20 percent of total U.S. imports of the product despite facing an ad valorem equivalent tariff rate over four times greater than the five percent ad valorem rate paid by countries receiving Most-Favored Nation treatment. U.S. shortages probably accounted for other new products imported from Romania during 1974; for example, the nearly \$530,000 of oilwell casing pipe that was imported. The Column 2 tariff on this product is twenty percent ad valorem as compared to a Column 1 tariff rate of 7.5 percent. Other import items that showed increases in 1974 included farm tractors, soda ash, and urea, whereas imports of plate glass from Romania decreased markedly in 1974. (See tables 7A and 8A in the Appendix.)

Trade between the United States and Romania probably will continue to grow during 1975, based on projections of the Romanian 1976-80 five-year plan. The Romanians have also begun negotiating a new trade agreement with the United States which would include the extension of Most-Favored Nation (MFN) treatment to Romania. The MFN agreement is being negotiated under the provisions set forth in Title IV of the Trade Act of 1974.

Table 8.--U.S. trade with Romania

## (Thousands of U.S. dollars)

	U.S. EXPORTS				
Schedule B	Commodity .	1964	1968	1973	1974
0	: : Food and live animals	179.1	483.0	: 38,203.4	: 93,350.6
1	: Beverages and tobacco:	2,336.4	11.1		: 132.7
2	: Crude materialsinedible, except fuel:	1,253.3			: 69,159.6
3	: Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	379.6			5,540.1
4	: Oil and fatsanimal and vegetable:	480.9		_	: -
	: Chemicals	11.5		5,691.0	: 7,939.0
6	: Manufactured goods classified by chief material	411.4			
	: Machinery and transport equipment:				
	: Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	2,485.1	633.5	1,649.9
9	: Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified		20.2	142,9	
•	Total 3/	5,137.4	18,186.3	116,510.3	: 277,115.6 ·
	U.S. IMPORTS			·	<u> </u>
Schedule	Commodity	1964	1968	1973	1974
	•		<u> </u>	<del>`</del>	<u>:</u>
0	Food and live animals	175.8	881.7	7,721.3	: 11,145.5
ĭ	: Beverages and tobacco	1.1		•	: 192.0
2	: Crude materials inedible, except fuel	72.1		•	: 1.024.5
3	: Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	/2.1	848.2		76,406.7
4	: Oil and fatsanimal and vegetable	_		: 10,700.0	:
Š .	: Chemicals	2.4	30.5	548.0	: 3,639.1
6	: Manufactured goods classified by chief material				: 5,816.4
7	· Machinery and transport equipment	_	94.4	.,	: 8,553.1
Ŕ	: Miscellaneous manufactured articles	535.3	2,633.4		: 18,691.1
Ö	: Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	. 335.3 . 4.8	65.7		351.4
9	Total 3/	1/1,237,1			: 1/125,819.9
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	±,,,,,,,	: = = , 0	E. 33,103,3	7143,019.9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Publications.

<sup>1/</sup> U.S. Imports For Consumption.
2/ U.S. General Imports
3/ Because of rounding the sum of the column may not equal the total.

#### - CZECHOSLOVAKIA -

U.S. trade with Czechoslovakia showed some significant changes in 1974 as compared with the year before, changes which can be traced mainly to economic rather than policy-oriented causes. While U.S. exports, at \$48.6 million, remained well above the levels of the late 1960's, they experienced a precipitous drop from the extraordinary \$71.9 million in outbound shipments recorded in 1973. Meanwhile, about \$43.9 million in Czech goods passed U.S. Customs frontiers on their way to domestic markets, continuing a decade-long trend of rising Czech shipments, chiefly of manufactured goods, to the United States. As a result of these developments, the U.S. balance of trade with Czechoslovakia declined by some \$33 million, from \$38.5 million in 1973 to \$5.5 million in 1974 (see Table 9).

While several changes of note occurred in patterns of trade in the various product groups, movements in the overall trade accounts were dominated by steeply declining U.S. exports in the "food and live animals" and "crude materials" categories; the trade balances under these heads fell by \$23.5 million and \$9.2 million, respectively (see Tables 9A and 10A in the Appendix). These shifts, in turn, can be accounted for almost entirely by (1) a sharp drop in U.S. shipments of feedstuffs (chiefly soybean meal) from the unusually high levels of 1973, due to a parallel improvement in the Czech grain harvests of 1974; and (2) a similarly sharp decline in outbound loadings of cattle hides, the consequence mainly of exceptionally strong domestic demand conditions in the United States that left smaller amounts available for export. In 1974, these two groups of products continued together to account for fully half of total U.S. shipments to Czechoslovakia. For 1975, indications are that some resurgence of U.S.

export trade to Prague in these commodities may be in store. Demand pressures in domestic markets for most raw materials (including hides) are easing, and early reports suggest that flood-related delays in winter grain plantings in Slovakia may portend reduced harvests later and a consequent rise in feedstuff imports, of which the United States will be a primary source.

Most other U.S. export products of interest to the Czechs showed an improved performance in 1974. A \$1.4 million upsurge in shipments of tobacco and tobacco products almost offset a \$1.5 million drop in Czech purchases of U.S. sunflower seeds. Among the important manufactured goods, buoyant Czech demand for high-technology U.S. industrial items remained in evidence and is likely to continue to do so. During 1974, U.S. exports of electrical and electronic manufactures (including communications gear, computers and other office machines, and instruments) rose by \$3.7 million from 1973 levels, while shipments of construction and mining machinery were up from \$633.4 thousand to \$1.1 million.

Notwithstanding the steady rise in U.S. exports of sophisticated manufactures to Czechoslovakia, however, the United States remains a heavy net importer of manufactured goods from that country. For Schedule A/B Groups 6 through 8 (roughly, all manufactures except chemicals) the 1974 trade deficit reached more than \$24 million, somewhat less than a million dollars above the 1973 shortfall. The most notable impact on these figures came from a steep increase in U.S. imports of steel wire rods, to \$11.4 million in 1974 from a more or less normal level of \$1.5 million in 1973. This increase apparently stemmed from 1974's extraordinarily tight steel supply conditions in the U.S., and it probably will not be repeated-

or will be largely reversed-- in 1975. It is noteworthy in this regard that, given the unusually high prices prevailing in world steel products markets in 1974, the protective effect of the Column 2 rate of duty (a fixed impost of 0.6¢/lb. as against the MFN rate of 0.25¢/lb.) tended to lose its punch in ad valorem terms. It is also clear from the data, that excluding the increase of nearly \$10 million in U.S. imports of Czech steel wire rods, inbound shipments of other manufactures as a group (including several types of industrial machinery, footwear, motorcycles, and imitation genstones, among the more important items) declined. With slack demand conditions in the United States, a similar development probably can be expected in 1975, with the likely result that, overall, the U.S. balance of trade in manufactures with Czechoslovakia may improve in the current year.

hedu. B	Commodity :	1964	1968	1973	1974
	: Food and live animals:	:	1 666 1	70 (00 5	15 044
1	: Beverages and tobacco:	6,666.2 : 44.9 :	•	38,603.5 : 1,072.4 :	•
2	: Crude materialsinedible, except fuel:	2.075.2 :	•	•	
3	: Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc:	2,073.2 :		•	-
4	: Oil and fatsanimal and vegetable:	726.8 :	• •		
5	: Chemicals:	664.4 :			
6	: Manufactured goods classified by chief material:	570.9:	853.7 :	1,297.6:	1,722
7	: Machinery and transport equipment:	388.1:	1,874.5 :	6,251.2.:	11,770
8	: Miscellaneous manufactured articles:	119.1:	1,339.9:	1,737.3:	1,945
9	: Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified:	4.2:	30.9:	444.2:	277
	: Total -3/:	11,259.7:	14,091.3:	71,854.3:	48,582
	<u>: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : </u>	<u>:</u>	:	<u>:</u>	

Schedi A	ıle:	Commodity	1964	1968	1973	1974
	:			•	•	;
C	:	Food and live animals:	760.5	: 1,973.4	705.5	: 1,600.0
1	:	Beverages and tobacco:	77.6	: 129.8	: 189.1	: 251.5
2	:	Crude materials inedible, except fuel:	453.7	439.0	384.2	: 394.8
3		Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc		:	355.4	: -
4		Oil and fatsanimal and vegetable		26.8	: -	: -
5		Chemicals		829.3	: 480.5	: 1,040.8
6	:	Manufactured goods classified by chief material	4,434.3	: 6,247.0	: 10,522.5	: 19,656.6
7		Machinery and transport equipment	•	6,316.1	: 11,575.7	: 11,380.4
8		Miscellaneous manufactured articles		7,396.8	: 10,398.2	: 9,125.9
9		Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified		397.3	542.8	: 402.1
-		Total 3/	1/12,767.3	:2/23,755.6	:2/35,154.1	:1/43,851.8
	:			<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	- /

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Publications.

 $<sup>\</sup>frac{1}{2}$  U.S. Imports For Consumption.  $\frac{2}{2}$  U.S. General Imports  $\frac{3}{2}$  Because of rounding the sum of the column may not equal the total.

# - DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF GERMANY (GDR) -

U.S. trade with the GDR (East Germany) is miniscule, considering that the latter is the fourteenth-ranking industrial economy of the world. In 1974, total U.S. exports to the GDR were about \$21 million, not much different from the \$20 million recorded a decade before, in 1964, and well under the \$29 million of 1968 and the \$28 million of 1973. Inbound shipments to the United States, on the other hand, reached some \$13 million in 1974, continuing an uptrend from about \$10 million in 1973 and some \$6 million in 1968. Comparing the two most recent years, the U.S. balance of trade with the GDR fell substantially--from \$17.5 million in 1973 to \$7.9 million in 1974 (see Table 10 ). Although direct trade contacts between the United States and the GDR are rather small, there is ample evidence that U.S. firms through their affiliates abroad, have an important stake in this market. GDR figures--which include much of such trade--show total "U.S. sales" to the GDR reaching as much as \$130 million in 1973.

A major political development portends a possible rise in the levels of U.S.-GDR trade in coming years, especially on the side of U.S. exports. Late in 1974, the two nations completed the establishment of formal diplomatic ties, with the opening of their respective embassies on December 9th. This development opens the way for officially-sponsored U.S. trade promotion efforts in the GDR, and these should begin to bear fruit in the form of increased U.S. exports.

The commodity structure of U.S.-GDR trade is similar to that of U.S. goods exchanges with another Eastern European industrial country, namely, Czechoslovakia. This structure consists of a heavy preponderance

of U.S. exports of agricultural commodities, offset in part by a net U.S. deficit on the two-way trade in manufactures and chemicals. From 1973 to 1974, the chief influence on the trade figures was a substantial decline in outbound shipments of U.S. farm products, as exports of items in the "food and live animals" category dropped from \$23.5 million to \$16.1 million, a movement offset only partially by \$2 million in shipments of beverages and tobacco that had not occurred in 1973. Among the agricultural products, some \$14.5 million in U.S.-1973 exports of feeds (oilseed cake, meal, residues--mainly soybean products) and unmilled wheat disappeared from the trade accounts altogether in 1974, while shipments of corn, grain sorghums, citrus, almonds, and offals rose by a combined total of \$7 million. (See table 12A in the appendix; the two items totalling \$14.5 million in 1973, noted above, are not shown in the table because they did not appear in the accounts for 1974.)

Between 1973 and 1974, the U.S. deficit with the GDR on trade in manufactures (Schedule A/B groups 6-8; see table 10) rose by a modest \$1.2 million, from \$5.7 million to \$6.9 million; the change was compounded of both a drop in manufactures exports and an increase in imports. On the export side, the shift resulted from a number of minor changes in individually insignificant items. On the import side, the GDR made substantially larger shipments to the United States of motorcycles, motor vehicles, furskins, and cyclic organic chemicals, while its sales of radio-phonos and printing machinery fell. The single most important product shipped to the United States by the GDR, namely montan wax (used, among other things, in the manufacture of phonograph records),

accounted for 10.1 percent of total U.S. imports from the GDR in 1974 and continued on its steady, rising trend of past years. (See Table 11A in the Appendix).

Table 10.--U.S. trade with Germany, Democratic Republic

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

Schedule B	Commodity	1964	1968	1973	1974
	: Food and live animals:	13,515.8	22 710 0	23,492.5	16,091.
1	: Beverages and tobacco::	1,052.7	22,318.9 1,373.7	23,492.3	2,006.
2	: Crude materials inedible, except fuel:	1,439.3	-,,-	1,449.9 :	:
3	: Mineral ruels, lubricants, etc:	2,856.0		1,745.5	
4	: Oil and fatsanimal and vegetable:		1,1/1,4	_ :	
5	: Chemicals:	725.0	100.9	231.1:	135.
6	: Manufactured goods classified by chief material:	1.6:		893.5	176.
7	: Machinery and transport equipment:	214.7		1,248.0.:	1,856.
. 8	: Miscellaneous manufactured articles:	14.5		679.7	596.9
9	: Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified:	:	2.2.	19_0_:	19:
<b>'</b> ,	: Total <u>3</u> /:	19,879.8	29,174.6	28,013.8	20,881.

11	.s.	Tλ	IPO	רק	rs
v		41	,, ,	1.	

Sched	dule:	Commodity	1964	1968	1973	1974
		Food and live animals			: :	
1		Beverages and tobacco	195.9 5.4		and the second s	17.2 24.3
2		Crude materialsinedible, except fuel	-,	527.3	527.1:	904.8
3 4		Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc				1,351.9
5		Chemicals				1,432.9
7		Manufactured goods classified by chief material: Machinery and transport equipment		•	•	2,204.2 5,070.1
8	:	: Miscellaneous manufactured articles	848.3	2,242.3	2,656.7:	•
9		Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified Total 3/			143.7 2/10,515.7	

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Publications.

<sup>1/</sup> U.S. Imports For Consumption.
2/ U.S. General Imports
3/ Because of rounding the sum of the column may not equal the total.

### - HUNGARY -

United States imports from Hungary increased dramatically to \$74.1 million in 1974 from \$16.4 million in the previous year. Almost the entire increase was accounted for by the importation of \$51 million in gold coins. These imports were prompted by the growing speculation in gold during 1974 and by the fact that Americans were not allowed to own gold bullion but were permitted to hold "dated" gold coins. The U.S. law said nothing about when these gold coins were to have been minted. The Hungarian government, using some 1915 and 1916 dies from the Austro-Hungarian empire, struck new gold coins which were then imported into the U.S. and sold for their bullion content rather than for any numismatic value. According to coin dealers, Mexico and Austria also undertook this practice during the year. Since Americans have been allowed to hold gold bullion since January 1975, the continued importation of large amounts of gold coins seems highly unlikely. Of course, imports of authentic old coins, gold or otherwise, and newly minted commemorative coins will continue.

The influx of gold coins resulted in the first U.S. trade deficit with Hungary since 1962. From 1963 until 1970 U.S. exports to Hungary averaged \$10 million per year, and then in 1970 exports increased significantly to \$28.2 million. In 1974 exports were up again, rising seventy percent to \$56.2 million.

Over the same period, imports from Hungary had been rising slowly until 1970 when they increased to \$6.2 million, fifty percent higher than the previous year. Imports continued growing at the same annual rate over the next three year period until 1974 when the gold coin

influx pushed up imports by over 350 percent.

The structure of imports from Hungary did not change markedly between 1973 and 1974, except for the appearance of gold coins. Canned hams, of which over \$7.3 million were imported in 1974, continue to make food products the mainstay of U.S. imports from Hungary. The third third most important item imported from Hungary in 1974 was pig iron; over \$2.7 million of this product was imported. Shortages in the steel industry in 1974 probably were the reason for these imports. Other items that were imported during the year in increasing amounts despite substantially higher Column 2 rates were certain types of pipe, cyclic organic chemicals, flashlight lamps, alkaloids, some types of glassware, and loudspeakers. The differences between the Column 1 and Column 2 tariff rates are quite significant in some cases; for example, the Column 1 rate for loudspeakers is 7.5 percent ad valorem while the Column 2 rate is 35.0 percent ad valorem.

United States exports to Hungary in 1974 were dominated by soybean products--oilseed cake, meal, and residues. Cattle hides and skins were also important agricultural-based products. In the line of manufactured goods, agricultural machinery and tractors were important, as well as electronic computer components and electrical measuring apparatus. (See tables 13A and 14A in the appendix).

Table 11.--U.S. trade with Hungary

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

	(Thousands of U.S. dollar U.S. EXPORTS	s)		······		
Schedule		·				
8	Commodity	1964	1968	1973	1974	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:		:		
9	: Fcod and live animals:	7,661.8:	7,949.9			
Ţ	: Beverages and tobacco:	.5 :	2.1			
2	: Crude materialsinedible, except fuel:	5,055.1:	655.2 :		8,952.0	
3	: Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc:	-:	2.8			
4	: Gil and fatsanimal and vegetable:	77.2:	- :		1.9	
	: Chemicals:	400.5:	629.4		. ,	
Ó	: Manufactured goods classified by chief material:	138.7:	514.9			
. 7	: Machinery and transport equipment:	177.0:	914.9			
	: Miscellaneous manufactured articles:		333.0		•	•
9	: Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified:		11.6			-
	Total 3/:	13,648.5:	11,016.1	32,798.2:	56,172.2	
<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	U.S. IMPORTS	<u>-</u>		<u> </u>		- 8
Schedule		•		: :		• `
Α	Commodity	1964	1968	1973	1974	<b>-</b>
0	: : Food and live animals:	193.1:	233.0	: : 5,683.7 :	8,683.2	
1	: Beverages and tobacco:		207.8	- ,	•	
2	: Crude materialsinedible, except fuel	31.8:	128.3			
<u> </u>	: Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	31.0 .	120.3			
3	: Oil and fatsanimal and vegetable:	- :	-		_	
	: Chemicals:	26.7:	99.9	•	1,086.0	
	: Manufactured goods classified by chief material:	20	1,240.5	•		
			409.5	•	•	
/	: Machinery and transport equipment:: : Miscellaneous manufactured articles:		1,454.9			
Ö	: Hiscertaneous manufactured articles:	124.1 ;			•	
^	. Campadiain and amamagations may already and alongified	04 7 .				
9	: Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified: : Total 3/:	96.2:	73.9	: 126.5 :2/16,419.9		-

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Publications.

<sup>1/</sup> U.S. Imports For Consumption.
2/ U.S. General Imports
3/ Because of rounding the sum of the column may not equal the total.

#### - BULGARIA -

The most notable aspect of 1974 trade between the United States and Bulgaria was the sharp increase in exports above the 1973 levels. The increase in U.S. exports from \$6.5 million to nearly \$22 million was dominated by large sales of agricultural products, mainly corn, oilseed cake, and dried beans, resulting in a positive trade balance with Bulgaria for the tenth straight year. Over this period U.S. imports have increased slowly and rather steadily from just over one million dollars in 1964 to just over four million dollars in 1974. On the other hand, U.S. exports have been more erratic, jumping from 150 thousand dollars in 1963 to five million dollars in 1964 and remaining at a level of three to four million dollars throughout most of the ensuing decade, except for 1970 when they rose to \$15 million and 1974 when they reached nearly \$22 million.

The structure of U.S. imports from Bulgaria has held rather constant over the last decade, as shown in Table 12 and in Tables 15A and 16A in the appendix. Food products and natural chemical substances dominate the import statistics with rose oil, paprika, pecorino cheese, canned hams, and enfleurage greases (floral essences) all among the top ten items imported. These five items alone accounted for nearly sixty-eight percent of all U.S. imports from Bulgaria in 1974. Of these five items only pecorino cheese faced a Column 2 tariff rate that was substantially higher than the Column 1 rate (35 percent ad valorem vs. 9 percent ad valorem for Col. 1).

Among leading items imported in 1974 that were new or that had not appeared since 1969 were fresh cherries, onion seed, and urea. There was a sharp increase in the amount of metal-cutting machine tools despite a very high Column 2 tariff rate of 30 percent ad valorem. Even so, these imports in 1974 were barely \$100,000 and accounted for less than three percent of

U.S. imports from Bulgaria. The increase probably can be attributed to the large backlogs of orders in the domestic tooling industry, and future growth of imports of this product are unlikely under the existing tariff situation.

In 1974 slightly over four million dollars in cigarette tobacco leaf were imported under the classification of General Imports, but only \$39,138 of this amount appeared as Imports for Consumption, meaning that nearly all of the tobacco was placed in bonded warehouses. Before higher Column 2 tariff rates were imposed against nonmarket economy countries in 1951, large amounts of Bulgarian tobacco were imported. Since that date, however, this item has virtually disappeared from the import figures. The large amount imported and classified as General Imports in 1974 is extraordinary, but may not be destined for domestic consumption.

The Bulgarian Government has been following the lead of the Soviet Union, to which it is closely aligned, and as a result Bulgaria has been opening more commercial channels with the West. The expansion of trade ties has included the establishment in the fall of 1974 of a joint U.S.-Bulgarian Economic Council involving representatives of the Chambers of Commerce of the respective countries. Agreements such as this will probably lead to more economic interaction in the future, including greater trade between the two countries.

Table 12.--U.S. trade with Bulgaria

	U.S. EXPORTS				
chedule B	Commodity	1964	1968	1973	1974
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u></u> :	
O .	: Food and live animals:	1,582.6:	2,416.3:	1,782.8 :	15,028.
1	: Beverages and tobacco:	<b>-</b> ;	48.9 :		•
2	: Crude materialsinedible, except fuel:	2,622.1:	89.5 :	173.4 :	•
3	: Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc:	_ :	<b>-</b> ;	19.2:	213.
4	: Oil and fatsanimal and vegetable:	154.3 :	<b>-</b> :	:	
5	: Chemicals:	208.9	537.9:	674.6:	1,404.
6	: Manufactured goods classified by chief material:	7.6:	27.5:	735.8 :	
7	: Machinery and transport equipment;	221.5:	862.1 :	1,554.9	
8	: Miscellaneous manufactured articles:	8.5	36.9:	453.9	
9	: Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified:	- :	3.8 :	33.4 :	
•	: Total 5/:	4,805.5	4,025.2 :	6,472.8	
che du l	U.S. IMPORTS	<del></del>			
chedule A		1964	1968	1973	1974
_	Commodity :	:	:	1973 :	1974
_	Commodity :	1964 : : : :	1968 : 2,721.4 :	1973 : 2,250.5 :	
<u>A</u>	Commodity : : Food and live animals: : Beverages and tobacco	:	:		1,846.
<u>A</u>	Commodity  Food and live animals:  Beverages and tobacco:  Crude materialsinedible, except fuel	; \$68.0 :	2,721.4:	2,250.5	1,846. 177.
<u>A</u>	Commodity  Food and live animals:  Beverages and tobacco:  Crude materialsinedible, except fuel	568.0 : - :	2,721.4 : 1.4 :	2,250.5 59.9	1,846. 177.
0 1 2 3	Commodity  Food and live animals  Beverages and tobacco  Crude materialsinedible, except fuel  Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	; 568.0: -: 106.9:	2,721.4 : 1.4 : 137.9 :	2,250.5 59.9	1,846. 177.
0 1 2 3	Commodity  Food and live animals  Everages and tobacco  Crude materialsinedible, except fuel  Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc  Oil and fatsanimal and vegetable  Chemicals	568.0 : - : 106.9 :	2,721.4 : 1.4 : 137.9 :	2,250.5 : 59.9 : 247.4 : - :	1,846. 177. 294.
0 1 2 3	Commodity  Food and live animals  Everages and tobacco  Crude materialsinedible, except fuel  Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc  Oil and fatsanimal and vegetable  Chemicals	568.0 : - : 106.9 : - :	2,721.4 : 1.4 : 137.9 : - :	2,250.5 : 59.9 : 247.4 : - :	1,846. 177. 294.
0 1 2 3	Commodity  : Food and live animals: : Beverages and tobacco: : Crude materialsinedible, except fuel: : Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc: : Oil and fatsanimal and vegetable: : Chemicals	\$68.0 : - : 106.9 : - : - : 283.7 : 80.6 :	2,721.4 : 1.4 : 137.9 : - : 602.4 :	2,250.5 : 59.9 : 247.4 : - : - : 1,163.0 : 544.6 :	1,846. 177. 294. 1,738.
0 1 2 3	Commodity  Food and live animals  Beverages and tobacco  Crude materialsinedible, except fuel  Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc  Oil and fatsanimal and vegetable  Chemicals  Manufactured goods classified by chief material  Machinery and transport equipment	\$68.0 : - : 106.9 : - : 283.7 : 80.6 : 1.2 :	2,721.4 : 1.4 : 137.9 : - : 602.4 : 174.7 :	2,250.5 : 59.9 : 247.4 : - : 1,163.0 : 544.6 : 49.1 :	1,846. 177. 294. 1,738. 124. 168.
0 1 2 3	Commodity  : Food and live animals: : Beverages and tobacco: : Crude materialsinedible, except fuel: : Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc: : Oil and fatsanimal and vegetable: : Chemicals	\$68.0 : - : 106.9 : - : - : 283.7 : 80.6 :	2,721.4 : 1.4 : 137.9 : - : 602.4 : 174.7 :	2,250.5 : 59.9 : 247.4 : - : 1,163.0 : 544.6 : 49.1 : 111.5 :	1,846. 177. 294. 1,738. 124. 168. 23.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Publications.

<sup>1/</sup> U.S. Imports For Consumption.
2/ U.S. General Imports
3/ because of rounding the sum of the column may not equal the total.

#### - ALBANIA -

The value of trade with Albania continues to be small compared with U.S. trade with other nonmarket economy countries. U.S. imports were valued at \$484 thousand in 1974, an amount slightly higher than the previous two years although five times the level of a decade earlier. U.S. exports to Albania in 1974 of \$485 thousand were up by more than 100 percent over the previous year. The increase in exports resulted in only the second positive trade balance with Albania in the last fifteen years.

Besides the large increase in U.S. exports, the other notable develop ment in 1974 was a change in the structure of U.S.-Albanian trade. A new commodity, chrome ore, appeared in the U.S. import data and was the largest single item imported. In previous years sage had been the largest and virtually the only item imported, but in 1974 sage accounted for less than thirty percent of total imports. 1/

The chrome ore imported from Albania constituted less than one percen of the total value of all chrome ore imported by the United States during the year. Albania's reserves of this material are small, and the country could not become an important source of the ore. However, some further moderate increases might be expected if chrome ore from Southern Rhodesia, now an important supplier, is subjected to an embargo as has been proposed before Congress.

On the export side, undressed calf skins continued as the leading export item, but exports of audio recorders, radio and television broadcast equipment, and other manufactured items changed the export structure in 1974. (See table 13.)

<sup>1/</sup> See tables 17A and 18A in the appendix for a detailed listing of the most important items traded in 1974.

98.8

282.8:

2/ 473.1 :

Total 5/---::

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Publications.

<sup>1/</sup> U.S. Imports For Consumption.

<sup>2/</sup> U.S. General Imports

<sup>3/</sup> Because of rounding the sum of the column may not equal the total.

#### - CUBA -

United States trade with Cuba has been under an embargo since February 7, 1962, when President Kennedy, acting under the authority of Section 620(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, issued Presidential Proclamation 3447 that declared the embargo. Under Section 620(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 the Secretary of Commerce is directed to carry out the prohibition on exports while the Secretary of the Treasury enforces the prohibition on imports. In both cases exceptions may be granted when determined to be appropriate by the respective Secretaries. To date, the number of exceptions granted has been mininal so that trade between the two countries is almost nil. For example, in 1974 the only recorded imports consisted of exposed photographic film used by various journalists in recording news stories. 1/ Most of the export permits granted through the Secretary of Commerce have been for shipments to international health organizations, western diplomatic missions, and for shipments by charitable organizations.

<sup>1/</sup> An interesting aspect of U.S. statistical reports on imports from  $Cu\bar{h}a$  is that for years after the embargo, shipments of Cuban tobacco continued to appear in statistics on Imports for Consumption as the tobacco was removed from bonded warehouses where it had been placed prior to the embargo. Most of this has now been entered and in 1973 only \$7,500 was reported while figures for 1974 show no tobacco (see Table 19A in the Appendix).

Table 14. -- U.S. trade with Cuba

### (Thousands of U.S. dollars)

#### U.S. EXPORTS Schedule: Commodity 1973 1964 1968 1974 : Food and live animals-----1.9: : Beverages and tobacco-----: Crude materials--incdible, except fuel-----: 7.1 : Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.----: : Oil and fats--animal and vegetable----: : Chemicals-----: 35.6: 19.3: 12.7 : Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----: : Machinery and transport equipment----: 38.9: 8.9.: 13.9 : Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----: 1.5: 1.6: 13.6 : Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified ----: 1.0: 24.0 Total 3/----: 75.5: 1.5: 31.8: 71.3 U.S. IMPORTS Schedule: Commodity 1964 1973 1968 1974 : Food and live animals-----: Beverages and tobacco----: 4,608.9 : Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----: : Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.----: : Oil and fats--animal and vegetable----: : Chemicals----: : Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----: : Machinery and transport equipment----: .5: : Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----: 3.2: 1.7 : Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified----:

----: 1/ 4.621.4 :

2/ 11.4:

1.7

2/ 3.5 :

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Publications.

<sup>1/</sup> U.S. Imports For Consumption.

<sup>2/</sup> U.S. General Imports

<sup>3/</sup> Because of rounding the sum of the column may not equal the total.

## - PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MONGOLIA -

The country of Mongolia, lying between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China in central Asia, is the most remote and least developed of the nonmarket economy countries. As a consequence, United States commercial relations with Mongolia have been minimal and probably will continue to be small. U.S. imports from Mongolia have consisted almost entirely of camel hair, cashmere goat hair, and animal skins. Imports of these products averaged about \$3.0 million per year during the 1960's. In the early 1970's generally depressed conditions in the U.S. wool and animal fiber industry resulted in a decrease in imports from Mongolia to a low figure of \$583 thousand in 1971. Imports from Mongolia have been growing rather slowly since then and in 1974 were \$1.4 million. Exports to Mongolia have been negligible, averaging less than \$500 throughout the 1960's. In 1972 and 1973, exports increased slightly to \$19 thousand and \$31 thousand, respectively, but exports in 1974 fell to only \$8,580. These exports consisted of medical supplies, some testing equipment, and a few turbine pumps. (See tables 21A and 22A in the Appendix.)

(Thousands of U.S. dollars) U.S. EXPORTS Schedule: Commodity 1964 1968 1973 1974 : Food and live animals-----: Beverages and tobacco----: : Crude materials--inedible, except fuel----: : Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.----: : Oil and fats--animal and vegetable----: : Chemicals-----: : Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----: 3.2 : Machinery and transport equipment----: 3.1.: : Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----: 16.3: 1.5 : Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified ----: 8.8 Total 3/----: U.S. IMPORTS Schedule: Commodity 1964 1968 1973 1974 : Food and live animals-----: Beverages and tobacco----: : Crude materials--incdible, except fuel-----: 1,359.8 1,841.6 : Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.----: -: Oil and fats--animal and vegetable----:: : Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----: 8.0 : Machinery and transport equipment----: : Miscellaneous manufactured articles----:: 17.7: : Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified ----:

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Publications.

<sup>1/</sup> U.S. Imports For Consumption.

<sup>2/</sup> U.S. General Imports

<sup>3/</sup> Because of rounding the sum of the column may not equal the total.

## APPENDIX

Leading U.S. Imports (TSUSA) from each of the Nonmarket Economy Countries and Leading U.S. Exports (Schedule B) to each of the Countries

Note: All data appearing in the Appendix are from the Bureau of East West Trade,
Department of Commerce

Table 1A.--Leading items imported from People's Republic of China in 1974, and comparable imports in 1973

: 20.2032: Print-cloth shirting, not elsewhere specified, white cotton, not fancy or figured: 22.0200: Tin, other than alloys, unwrought	4,674,345 : 7,801,012 : 1,245,165 : 5,215,394 : 5,124,693 : 581,112 :	9,395,564 7,876,325 6,673,799	8.9 7.4
22.0200: Tin, other than alloys, unwrought: 88.5040: Rosin: 66.2560: Antiques, not specially provided for: 86.3000: Bristles, crude or processed: 14.4545: Shrimps and prawns, shell-on:	1,245,165 : 5,215,394 : 5,124,693 :	7,876,325 6,673,799	7.4
88.5040: Rosin:: 66.2560: Antiques, not specially provided for: 86.3000: Bristles, crude or processed: 14.4545: Shrimps and prawns, shell-on:	1,245,165 : 5,215,394 : 5,124,693 :	7,876,325 6,673,799	
66.2560: Antiques, not specially provided for:: 86.3000: Bristles, crude or processed:: 14.4545: Shrimps and prawns, shell-on::	5,124,693 :		6.3
86.3000: Bristles, crude or processed:: 14.4545: Shrimps and prawns, shell-on::	5,124,693 :		
14.4545: Shrimps and prawns, shell-on:	581.112 :		5.6
20 2038 . All sheeting white cotton not fancy or figured not bleached or colored		5,269,761	5.0
20, 2030 . And Sheeting, white cotton, not lake, of lighted, not brokened of colored	54,138 :	3,927,741	: 3.7
08.0440: Raw silk in skeins but not processed, not elsewhere specified:	4,328,658 :		2.4
20.1058: Twill, not elsewhere specified, white cotton, not fancy or figured, not bleached	:	•	ı •
an anional auridal	393,596 :	2,099,667	
32.0200: Antimony, unwrought and waste and scrap:	225,246	1,993,497	
52.8040: Distilled or essential oils, not specially provided for	339,106 :	: 1,457,493	1.4
20.2092: Fabric, not elsewhere specified, white cotton, not fancy or figured, not bleached	:	:	•
or colored carded	124,910	: 1,308,763	•
86.1520: Feathers, crude, except ostrich:	1,374,692	: 1,203,090	
52.1800 : Citronella oil	763,593	: 1,172,371	: 1.1
01.5400 · Tungsten ore	213,541	: 1,094,613	: 1.0
20.1092: Fabric, not elsewhere specified, white cotton, not fancy or figured, not bleached		:	:
or colored, carded	57,508	1,020,083	1.0
60, 5000 Tea, crude or prepared	612,720	1,017,477	1.0
61.8300 : Pepper, capsicum or cayenne, or red, unground	314,548	998,504	. 9
755.1500 · Fireworks	3,187,663	966,587	9
22.6400 . Articles, not elsewhere specified, of unspun fibrous material	901,426	931,129	. 9
Total imports itemized above	37,533,066	. 66,303,957	. 62.6
: : Total U.S. imports:	60,838,242	105,756,439	100.0

Table 2A.--Leading items exported to Peoples Republic of China in 1974, and comparable exports in 1973.

Schedule : B Number :		1973	1974	Percent of 1974 total
04100	Wheat, including spelt or meslinunmilled	277,700,820 :	234,014,893	28.5
26310	Raw cotton, other than linters	100,526,916.		
22140	Sovbeans	43,364,627		17.1
04400	Corn or maizeunmilled	132,383,598		11.7
73410	Aircraftheavier than air	53,298,284		6.8
71142	Jet and gas turbines for nonmilitary aircraft, and parts	3,929,831	16,193,675 :	2.0
28200	Iron and steel scrap	24,214,172	12,492,065	1.5
41132	Tallow, inedible	1,343,750	7,538.854	.9
64130	Kraft paper and paperboard in rolls, etc	2,404,638	7,148,196	.9
71922	Gas compressors, centrifugal and axial, and parts	_ :	6,052,834	.7
	: Total exports itemized above	639,166,636	760,629,428	92.7
	: Total U.S. exports	689,104,367	820,479,497	100.0
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Table 3A.--Leading items imported from U.S.S.R. in 1974, and comparable imports in 1973

TSUSA : Number :	Description	1973	1974	Percent of 1974 total
:	:	:	;	
05.0750 : Palla	adium bars, plates, etc	40,183,031	56,236,164	16.8
20.0300 : Unwro	ought nickel	9,223,954	39,379,552	11.8
75.1030 : Fuel	oil, SUV under 145, NES, 25AO:	32,506,450	32,591,674	9.8
05.0290 : Plat	inum group metals and combined NES platinum metal content	14,076,715	20,091,360	6.0
05.0260 : Palla	adium, palladium content	3,732,145	19,667,310	5.9
	lino:	3,760,257	19,470,051	
75.3520 : Naph	thas from petroleum, etc., cert. by importer for refinement, BBL	6,780,651		
INS 0270 : Phod	ium rhodium contenta	3 047 581		5.2
05.0710 : Plat	inum bars, plates, sheets	12,698,022	15,215,373	
75.3000 : Kero	sene, derived from shale oil, petroleum, or both:	4,909,000		
501.1560 : Chro	me ore. 46 percent or more chromic oxide	5.407.149	•	
329.1500 : Tita	nium unwrought and waste and scrap:	2,504,335	• •	
75.0550 : Fuel	oil SUV 145AO NES U25:	3,927,433		
75.1020 : Fuel	oil, SUV UN145 F RF 25A0:	10,240,174	•	
175.3540 : Naph	thas derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, etc	_ :	4,584,615	
24 1045 : Sable	e furskins, whole, raw or undressed	2,116,201		
103.7000 : Capr	olactam monomer	2,110,201		
505 0210 : Plat	inum grain and nuggets	75,100		
20 3200 : Diam	onds, not over 1/2 carat cut, N/Set	5,194,241		
20.3200 · DIAM	e, suitable for fuel	3,134,241	2,378,612	
	, suitable for fuer		2,378,012	
	otal imports itemized above	160 703 470		90.4
: 1'	otal imports itemized above	160,382,439	302,103,514	90.4
:	Total U.S. imports	198,813,456	334,020,059	100.0
;	Total 0.3. Imports	130,013,430		100.0
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Table 4A.--Leading items exported to U.S.S.R. in 1974, and comparable exports in 1973

Schedule :		1973	1974	Percent of
в нишвег		1373	13/4	1974 total
72992 21110	Corn or maizeunmilled Wheat, including spelt or meslinunmilled Machine tools for working metal Vacuum pumps, air compressions, fans, and parts Tractor-shovel loaders, oil field equipment, conveyors Mineral working and glass-working machinery and parts Rye, unmilled	238,959,306 552,551,196 30,507,184 6,892,651 65,674,154 621,600 41,956,516 5,455,599 1,107,657 6,424,674	145,513,099 124,129,826 68,065,938 27,739,860 18,342,990 17,544,447 12,291,101 12,246,586 7,877,200 7,525,089	23.8 20.3 11.1 4.5 3.0 2.9 2.0 2.0 1.3 1.2
	Total exports itemized above	:	441,276,136	72.1
:	Total U.S. exports	1,187,099,134	611,888,427	100.0
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Table 5A.--Leading items imported from Poland in 1974, and comparable imports in 1973

TSUSA : Number :	Description	1973	1974	Percent of 1974 total
;	:	:	:	
107.3525	Hams, shoulders, canned, over 3 lb: Steel wire rods, not alloyed, not tempered, over 4 cents per lb:	63,741,378 : 3,009,004 ·	62,272,100 : 22,455,542 ·	23. 7 8. 5
608.7100 :				- · ·
608.8420 :		3,043,242 ;	9,968,230	3.8
626.0200 :		- :	3,300,230	3.0
646.2620 :	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5,050,212	8,273,842	3.1
:	or more in ordered states.		7,039,903	2.7
521.3120 :	Bituminous coal:	114,791 :		2.7
107.3560 :		6,808,324	6,027,780	1.9
727.1500 :	Furniture and parts made of Bentwood:	3,262,026	4,913,843	1.9
335.9040 :			4 (07 000	
:	4 ounce per square yard:	3,906,713	4,683,982	1.8
403.6000 :	Cyclic or benzenoid organic chemical products, not specially provided for	1,700,719		
642.0200 :	Barbed wire:	1,236,911 :	4,084,390	
612.0640 :		1,140,242		1.5
493.1500 :	Casein	4,088,776	3,883,950	1.5
110.4710	Cod blocks, frozen, over 10 lbs. each	4,437,059	3,550,918	.1.3
692.1090		2,396,991	3,389,276	1.3
608.8440		460,692	3,278,479	1.2
700.3550	Leather footwear for men, cement, not elsewhere specified	1,412,391	3,003,727	1,1
646.2640	Brads, nails of iron or steel, not elsewhere specified, 1 inch or more in length,			
040.2040	0.065 inch or more in diameter	1,720,953	2,937,951	1.1
124.1010	Fox fur, except silver and black, undressed	2,317,902	2,702,002	1.0
437.3200	Antibiotics, not specially provided for	2,147,724	2,589,211	1.0
437.3200	Antibiotics, not specially provided for		,	
	Total imports itemized above	114,778,050	182,643,765	69.3
	Total U.S. imports	180,602,080	263,172,677	100.0

Table 6A.--Leading items exported to Poland in 1974, and comparable exports in 1973

Schedule B Number	' NPSCTIDITOR '	1973 :	1974	Percent of 1974 total	-
04400	: : Corn or maizeunmilled	: 50.223,156 :	63.945.041 :	16.2	
08130	: Oilseed cake, meal, residues:	76,757,071 :		15.9	
22140	: Soybeans excluding roasted coffee substitute:			9.2	
04100	: Wheat, including spelt or meslin-unmilled:	66,319,223 :	•	4.7	
04220	Rice-milled	<b>-</b> ,	12,345,524	3.1	
21110	: Hidescattle and equine, undressed etc	15,641,411		2.5	
	Raw cotton, other than linters	8,447,520 .	9,261,961	2.3	
	: Finished structural parts and structuresiron and steel	675,503	•		
		769,165			
73289	: Tractor-shovel loaders, oil field equipment, conveyors	1,888,531	•	1.8	
,5203	noted ventere pares (except boates)		:		-
	: Total exports itemized above	294,287,850	235,560,241	59.7	_
·	Total U.S. exports	349,317,374	394,587,615	100.0	54
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Table 7A.--Leading items imported from Romania in 1974, and comparable imports in 1973

TSUSA :	Description .	1973	1974	Percent of 1974 total
Number  475.2520 475.0550 107.3525 692.3020 475.1030 700.2610 700.2718 475.1020 475.3520 700.4540 475.0510  425.2000 420.8400 475.2540 700.4340 107.3560	Gasoline	7,287,610 : 1,584,690 : 5,486,259 : 5,160,935 : 1,477,429 : 3,609,418 : 1,196,083 :	39,213,107 22,133,948 8,345,454 7,044,481 6,653,280 3,377,034 3,165,540 2,998,085 2,991,088 1,547,294 1,476,624 1,347,144 1,086,237 940,566 940,304	31.2 17.6 6.6 5.6 5.3 2.7 2.5 2.4 2.4 1.2 1.2 1.1 0.9 0.7
727.3500 700.3550 542.3320	: Wood furniture, not specially provided for: : Footwear, leather, not elsewhere specified, men, cement soles: : Ordinary glass, 16-18.5 ounces per square foot measuring not over 40 united inches: : Urea, not elsewhere specified		879,364 799,033 740,893	0.7 0.6 0.6
	: Total imports itemized above	30,556,588	107,258,240	85.1
	: Total U.S. imports	55,685,099	125,819,852	100.0

Table 8A.--Leading items exported to Romania in 1974, and comparable exports in 1973

Schedule B Number	' Describitor	1973	1974	Percent of 1974 total
04400	: : Corn or maizeunmilled	4,118,875	63,033,155	22.7
73410	Aircraftheavier than air		44,485,975	16.0
6310	Raw cotton, other than linters	11,603,814	38,818,265	14.0
8130	Oilseed cake, meal, residues	28,449,410	25,454,855	9.2
1110	Hidescattle and equine, undressed, etc	18,102,959	24,080,529	8.7
1980	Machinery and mechanical appliances, n.e.c	1,505,291		7.7
1919	Machines for treating plastics, rubber, etc. cooking equipment	1,319,274	7,179,539	2.6
7470	Tin plate and tin coated sheet	<u>-</u>	7,136,915	2.6
2140	Coalanthracite and bituminous	5,878,540	5,527,549	2.0
4300	Barleyunmilled	2,671,628	4,731,779	1.7
	Total exports itemized above	73,649,791	241,723,946	87.2
	: Total U.S. exports	116,510,264	277,115,603	100.0
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Table 9A.--Leading items imported from Czechoslovakia in 1974, and comparable exports in 1973

YSUSA : Number	Description :	1973	1974	Percent of 1974 total
		:	:	
	Steel wire rods no alloy not tempered over 4 cents per pound	1,491,578	11,433,693 :	
	Spinning machines	1,657,027:	2,734,569 :	
	Leather, welt footwear, not elsewhere specified, over \$5 not over \$6.80 per pair	687,890 :	1,522,864:	3.5
692.5060	Motorcycles, engines over 190 cubic centimeters but not over 290 cubic centimeters,	:	:	
;	piston displacement	2,802,208:	1,337,441 :	3.0
741.3500	Imitation gemstones (except imitation gemstone beads)	832,546 :	1,222,384 :	2.8
692.5080	: Motorcycles, engine over 290 cubic centimeters piston displacement	1,260,112:	1,045,050	2.4
	Footwear, leather, not elsewhere specified, men, cement soles	1,140,849 :	892,707 :	2.0
	Glassware, not elsewhere specified, valued over \$1 but not over \$3 each	880,430 :	806,241:	1.8
727.1500	: Furniture and parts of bent-wood:	827,615:	803,977 :	1.8
107.3525	Pork ham and shoulders, canned, over 3 pounds	291,233:	731,264 :	1.7
674.3270	Combination boring, drilling and milling machines, horizontal spindle	127,478 :	729,980 :	1.7
674.3504	: Engine lathes, metal-cutting machine tools:	305,787:	707,464 :	1.6
692.5040	: Motorcycles, engine over 90 cubic centimeters but not over 190 cubic centimeters, :	:	:	
	: piston displacement:	502,542 :	706,083 :	1.6
610.3215	: Steel pipes not over 2.375 inches in diameter	822,455 :	573,159 :	1.3
545.5700	: Glass prisms, and articles for chandeliers and wall brackets	454,986 :	546,510 :	1.2
270.2580	: Books, not specially provided for:	589,844;	521,255 :	1.2
741.3000	: Beads, bugles and spangles, not elsewhere specified:	- :		
	: Glasswhere, not elsewhere specified, valued over \$0.30 but not over \$1 each:	590,078 :	500,174	1.1
	Other woven fabrics of vegetable fiber, not elsewhere specified, over 4 ounce per	,	, ,	,
333.3040	square yard	290,167 :	500,019	1.1
546 5800	: Glassware, not elsewhere specified, cut or engraved, valued over \$3 each:	400,499 :	•	
340.3000				` <del></del>
	: Total imports itemized above:	15,955,324	28,304,963	64.4
	: : Total U.S. imports:: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	33,343,270	43,851,809	100.0

Table 10A.--Leading items exported to Czechoslovakia in 1974, and comparable exports in 1973

Schedule B Number		1973	1974	Percent of 1974 total
00170	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	31,015,138	: 15,134,909 :	31.1
08130 21110	Oilseed cake, meal, residues:: Hidescattle and equine, undressed, etc::	16,051,462		
73492	: Loudspeakers, microphones, public address systems:	34,739	• •	
72499	: Transmitters, amplifiers, communications equipment:	765,804	•	
22105	: Sunflower seeds:	3,242,460		
71492	: Electronic computer components and parts, adding machines:		•	
12100	: Tobaccounmanufactured:	778,300	• •	
71842	: Construction and mining machinery, n.e.c. and parts:			
12230	: Chewing and smoking tobacco, and snuff:	249,100		_
72952	: Electrical measuring and controlling apparatus, n.e.c:	977,032		
72932	: Electrical measuring and controlling apparatus, more			<del></del>
	Total exports itemized above	54,906,104	36,778,916	75.7
	: Total U.S. exports:	71,854,278	48,582,189	100.0
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Table 11A.--Leading items imported from German Democratic Republic in 1974, and comparable imports in 1973

TSUSA Number	Description	1973	1974	Percent of 1974 total
Number  494,2000 692,5090 692,1020 403,6000 685,3060 124,1025 722,1620 668,2035 748,2100 546,5800 662,2025 207,0050 668,2045 534,1100 206,9740 417,7000 609,8050 624,0330	Montan wax	1,020,274  11,784  17,350  1/  412,166  687,865  854,513  285,251  429,443  360,255  297,170  211,790  158,217  177,574  150,713  2,572  19,307  5,096,244	1,351,949 : 1,009,196 : 988,021 : 724,711 : 707,050 : 654,479 : 554,061 : 362,746 : 353,808 : 345,295 : 324,092 : 305,821 : 255,159 : 224,452 : 209,714 : 196,629 : 185,108 : 178,374 : 168,650 : 145,563 : 9,244,878 :	1974 total  10.1 7.5 7.4 5.4 5.3 4.9 4.1 2.7 2.6 2.6 2.4 2.3 1.9 1.7 1.6 1.5 1.4 1.3 1.3 1.1
	1/ Reclassified 12/3/73. 1973 figures are included in item 685.3040.	:		

Table 12A.--Leading items exported to Germany Democratic Republic in 1974, and comparable exports in 1973

(In U.S. dollars) Schedule : Percent of Description B Number . 1973 1974 1974 total : Corn or maize--unmilled -----46.1 6,441,357 9,633,359 04400 : Grain sorghums, unmilled -----14.0 2,922,931 04590 Citrus fruits, n.e.c.--fresh------5.2 1,263,497 1,091,921 05120 Oranges, tangerines, clementines--fresh -----1,051,834 5.0 539,031 05110 Electrical measuring and controlling apparatus, n.e.c -----287,165 661,032 3.2 72952 Offals--bovine, equine, etc., fresh, frozen -----575,289 2.8 543,973 01160 Almonds, shelled, fresh or dried -----478,408 2.3 05172 Calf skins, undressed, raw, cured -----155,985 413,833 2.0 21120 Furskins--undressed ------382,183 341,475 1.6 21200 Tungsten ores and concentrates -----337,891 1.6 28392 Total exports itemized above -----9,613,191 17,508,063 83.8 100.0 Total U.S. exports -----28,013,804 20,881,884

Table 13A.--Leading items imported from Hungary in 1974, and comparable imports in 1973

TSUSA Number	Description :	1973	1974	Percent of 1974 total
(57 2260	: Netal coins nes	:	:	
	notal collis, nes	531,269	50,614,849	68.3
07.3525	Pork hams and shoulders, boned, cooked, canned, over 3 pounds	5,137,021	7,324,460	9.9
	Pig iron and cast iron, containing no dutiable alloy	<b>-</b> :	2,732,980	3.7
	Electric filament lamps, for operating at 100 volts or over, nes	2,103,734	1,791,598	2.4
	Stamps, postage and revenue, and government stamped envelopes and postal cards	492,803	1,096,640	1.5
	Ordinary glass, 16-18.5 ounce square foot measuring not over 40 united inches	597,111 <sup>;</sup>	697,742	0.9
	: Paprika, ground or unground:	97,436 :	484,007	0.7
	: Wine, grape not over 14 percent alcohol, in containers not over 1 gallon, not	:	•	- • •
	: over \$4 gallon:	190,842 :	477,263	0.7
	: Electric filament lamps, under 100 volts, not over 0.25 diameter, surgical instr:	<b>-</b> :	469,717	0.6
	Glassware, nes, valued over \$0.30, not over \$1 each	292,695 :	438,361	0.6
67.3040	: Wine, grape not over 14 percent alcohol, in containers not over 1 gallon, over	:	•	
	: \$4 gallon	394,047	437,826	0.6
10.4940	: Steep pipes, tubes not alloy, not suitable for ball bearings, nes	_ :	401,501	0.6
37.2000	: Alkaloids and their compounds, synthetic NSPF:: Loudspeakers	58,585 :	328,691	0.5
		126,490	319,512	0.4
50.2600	: Whiskbrooms of broom corn, not over \$.32 each, under quota:	184,514	296,476	5.4
03.9000	: Mixtures in whole or part of industrial organic chemicals:	´ _ :	248,849	0.3
18.1000	: Aluminum waste and scrap::	_ :	237,856	0.3
90.3900	: Pneumatic mattresses and other inflatable articles NSPF	115,788 :		0.3
42.3320	: Ordinary glass, 16-18.5 ounces per square foot, measuring 40-60 united inches:	260,593		0.3
	: Cryolite or kryolith:	_ :	161,425	
			101,423	<u></u>
	: Total imports itemized above:	10,582,928 :	69,005,286	93.2
	: : Total U.S. imports:::	15,967,554	74,063,430	100.0

Table 14A.--Leading items exported to Hungary in 1974, and comparable exports in 1973

Schedule B Number		1973	1974	Percent of 1974 total
08130	: : Oilseed cake, meal, residues::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	14,721,252	25,649,110	45.7
21110	: Hidescattle and equine, undressed, etc::	1,686,019:	4,213,105:	7.5
71210	: Agricultural machinery cultivating soil, and parts:	1,819,086:	3,529,755:	6.3
71250	: Tractors, except road and industrial::	3,409,953:	2,942,859:	
00110	: Cattlelive::	1,472,200:	2,723,926:	4.9
21120	: Skinscalf and kip, undressed, raw, cured::	684,148 :	2,710,854:	
71492	: Electronic computer components and parts, accounting machines:	1,029,170:	1,490,158:	2.7
51209	: Ethyl acrylate and miscellaneous organic chemicals, n.e.c::	51,535 :		
56129	: Concentrated supersulphate::	<del>-</del> :		
72952	: Electrical measuring and controlling apparatus, n.e.c::	415,886 :	964,083 :	1.7
	: Total exports itemized above:::	25,289,249 :	46,501,325	82.8
	: Total U.S. exports: :	32,798,173:	56,172,163	100.0
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Table 15A.--Leading items imported from Bulgaria in 1974, and comparable imports in 1973

ISUSA : Description	: 1973	1974	Percent of 1974 total
: !52.6000: Rose oil or attar of roses	: : 832,591	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	29.6
161.7100: Paprika, ground or unground	: 277,213		
117.6700: Cheese, pecorino, not for grating	: 899,066		
107.3525: Hams, shoulders, containers, holding over 3 lhs		•	
160.0500: Enfleurage greases, a floral essence	: 42.500	201,240	
.67.3040: Wine containing over 14% alcohol, valued over \$4 per gallo	n		
149,2600: Prunes, plums, dried	: 634 870		
180.3000 : Urea, not elsewhere specified	:		
39.3040: Natural crude drugs of vegetable origin	:: 13,141		
674.3552: Metal-cutting machine tools, not elsewhere specified			
21 3600 · Sodium silicofluoride		•	
26.6100 : Onion seed		: 60,913	1.4
26.6100: Onion seed		59,323	
41.7540 : Vegetables, not specially provided for, in salt, brine, et	c:: 21,540	: 59,050	: 1.3
46.9100 : Cherries, fresh, in airtight containers			: 1.1
61.5500 : Mint leaves, crude or not manufactured	:: 14,504	: 46,520	: 1.1
92.4000 Fork lift and similar work trucks	20,801	: 40,593	. ,0.9
170.2800 Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, not over 8.5 inches		: 39,138	: 0.9
$52.8040$ $_{:}$ Other essential and distilled oils		: 36,000	: 0.8
46.5200 Glassware, not elsewhere specified, not over \$0.30 each	: 52,256	: 35,573	: 0.8
Total imports itemized above	2,831,366	: 3,981,926	90.9
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Total U.S. imports	: 4,239,886	: 4,373,789	: 100.0
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Table 16A.--Leading items exported to Bulgaria in 1974, and comparable exports in 1973

(In U.S. dollars) Percent of Schedule : Description 1973 1974 1974 total B Number : : Corn or maize--unmilled-----04400 9,994,999 : 45.5 08130 Oilseed cake, meal, residues-----3,180,946 : 14.5 Thyristors, semiconductors-----72930 935 : 1,433,642 : 6.5 05420 Vcgetables--leguminous dried-----619,574 : 851,879 : 3.9 59920 Insecticides, fungicides, and similar products-----831,787 : 3.8 00110 Cattle--live-----: 1,013,000 : 769,200 3.5 Hides--cattle and equine, undressed, etc.----: 21110 97,700 : 621,560 : 2.8 71220 Agricultural machinery for harvesting, etc. and parts-----419,233 : 1.9 72952 . Electrical measuring and controlling apparatus-----156,064 : 392,185 : 1.8 Fruit and vegetable processing machines and other food proc. mach., n.e.c.----: 71839 300,762 : 1.4 Total exports itemized above-----1,887,273 18,796,193 85.6 Total U.S. exports-----6,472,781 21,964,974 100.0

Table 17A.--Leading items imported from Albania in 1974, and comparable imports in 1973

TSUSA Number	(In U.S. dollars)  Description	1973 :	1974	Percent of 1974 total
601.1540	: : Chrome ore, 41 to 46% chrome oxide::	:	218,144 :	45.1
161.9400	: Sage, unground::	386,758 :		
420.8400	: Sodium carbonate, calcined:	_ :	74,910	
470.5500	: Myrobalan and sumac:	4,200 :		
124.1020	: Marten fur, undressed, whole:	12,516		
999.9500	: Under 251 formal and informal entries estimated:	29,120 :		
	: Metal coins::	1,617 :		
274.4000	: Postage stamps, classified envelopes bearing no printing::	· - :	1,530	
	: U.S. goods returned:	- :	630	
	: Total imports itemized above	434,211	483,890	100.0
	: Total U.S. imports:::	473,067	483,890	100.0
	interpolation in the second se	4/3,007	403,030	100.0
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Table 18A.--Leading items exported to Albania in 1974, and comparable exports in 1973

(In U.S. dollars) Percent of Schedule : Description 1973 1974 1974 total B Number : : Calf skins, undressed, raw, cured-----: 21120 185,625 353,606 72.9 89111 : Recorders, magnetic tape, video-----: 97,603 20.1 : Iron or steel tube and pipe fittings----:: 67850 2.844 15,627 3.2 : Dictating and recording machine parts----: 89112 11,440 2.4 : Radio and television broadcast audio equipment-----: 72499 3,797 . 8 86134 : Microscopes, except electron and proton-----: 1,621 . 3 72610 : Electro-medical apparatus and parts (except X-ray)------1,892 1,568 . 3 Total exports itemized above----:: 485,262 100.0 190,261 100.0 \$ Total U.S. exports-----: 220,960 485,262

Table 19A.--Leading items imported from Cuba in 1974, and comparable imports in 1973

TSUSA : Number :	Description :	1973	1974	Percent of 1974 total
274.7000 :	Photographic film, exposed	: : 	1,700	100.0
:	Total imports itemized above:	:	1,700	100.0
:	Total U.S. imports	31,217	1,700	100.0
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Table 20A.--Leading items exported to Cuba in 1974, and comparable exports in 1973

Schedule : B Number :	Description	1973	1974	Percent of 1974 total
		:	24,000	33.7
93100	Special transactions not classified by kind:	19,333 :	12,695	17.8
59920 :	Insecticides, fungicides, and similar products:		10,530	14.8
89111 :	Sound recorders, tape, wire, and disc (except office recording mchs.):	7 104	•	
71964 :	Sprayers and dusters, agricultural and pesticidal, power:	3,194 :		
29269	Nursery stock, n.e.c	- :	7,127	
73201	Passenger cars over 6 cylinder, new:	- i	6,108	
84180	Clothing, etc. (except new) for relief	- :	1,700	
86150 :	Cameras, etcmotion picture, and parts	- •	800	
86192 :	Balances, laboratory, (except electrically operated)		604	0.8
:	:			
:	Total exports itemized above::	22,527	71,265	100.0
:	:			
:	Total U.S. exports::	31,765	71,265	100.0
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Table 21A.--Leading items imported from Peoples Republic of Mongolia in 1974, and comparable imports in 1973 (In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA : Number :	(In U.S. dollars)  Description	1973	1974	Percent of 1974 total
704 4007	Campal hair control	704 170	£16 270 :	45.3
306.4293	Camel hair, sorted	384,130		
		587,676		
306.4192 •	Camel hair, not sorted	105,576		
306.6100 .	Hair of the cashmere goat, not sorted	18,679		1
306.6300 •	Carel hair accurate	34,086		1.6
	Camer harr, Scoured	8,770		1.3
	whole furskins, not elsewhere specified, raw	6,900	7,502	0.6
	Whole mink skins, except "Japanese mink", undressed	<del>-</del> :	7,141	0.5
274,4000	Postage stamps, government stamped cards and envelopes	<del></del> :	256	0.0
	Total imports itemized above	1,145,817	1,360,063	100.0
:	Total U.S. imports	1,162,137	1,360,063	100.0
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Table 22A.--Leading items exported to Peoples Republic of Mongolia in 1974, and comparable exports in 1973

Schedule B Number		1973	1974	Percent of 1974 total	
72952	: : Test instruments for testing electric, radio, and communications circuits:	: : 3,117	: 2,317 :	27.0	
	: Medicinal and pharmaceutical products for relief::	-:	2,020;	23.6	
93100	: Special transactions not classified by kind::	8,818:	1,812:		
71921	: Turbine pumps for liquids:::	-:	895 :		
89596	Office and stationery supplies, n.e.c::		800 ;	9.3	
86171	: Medical, surgical, ophthalmic, and veterinary instruments and apparatus:	:	736:	8.6	
	:;	:	:		-
	: Total exports itemized above:::	11,935:	8,580:	100.0	_
	: Total U.S. exports::	31,125 :	8,580 :	100.0	٠,
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