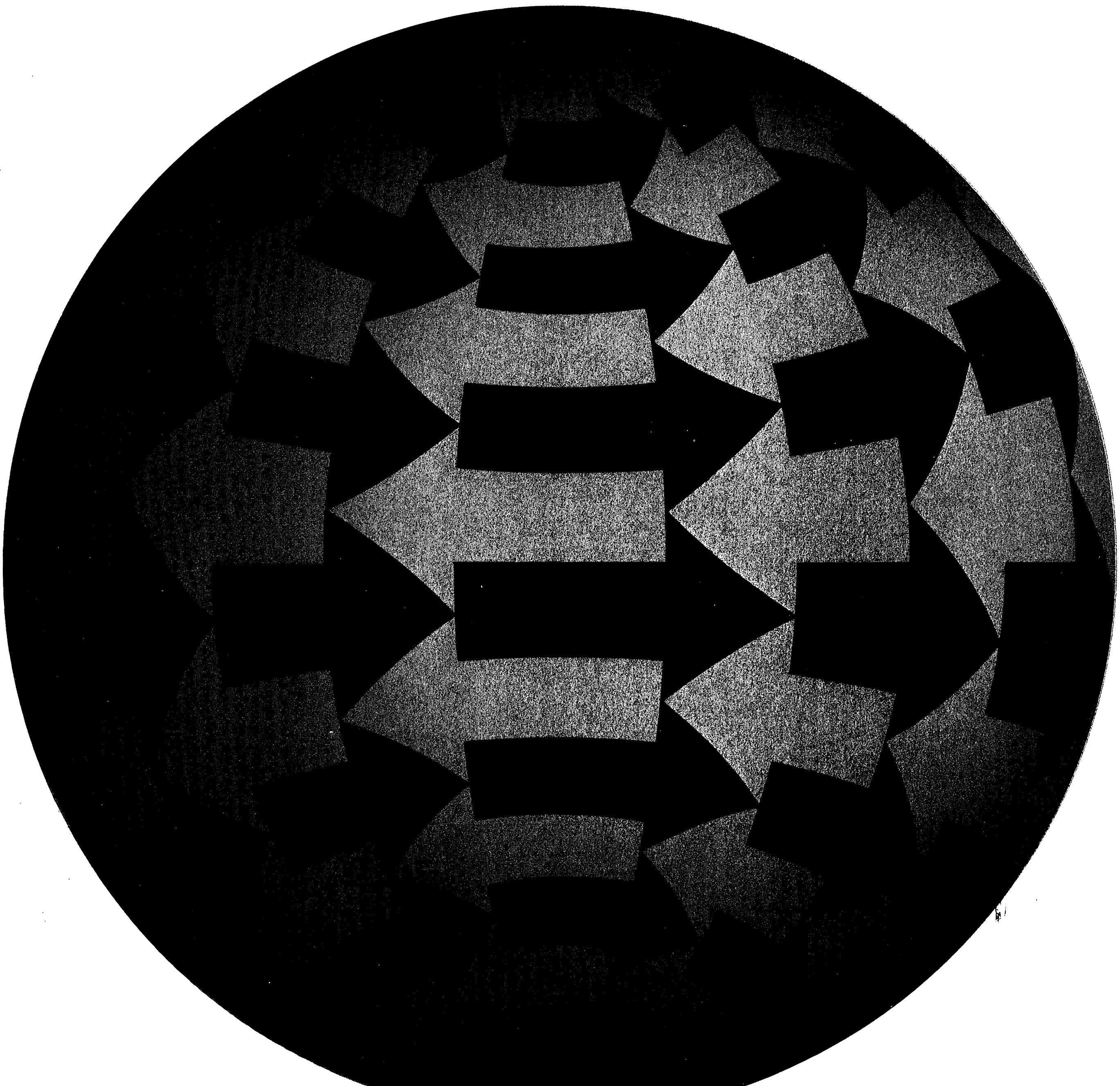
U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas

First Quarter 1983



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Prepared by the Office of Industries

and the Office of Data Systems

Office of Industries

Norris A. Lynch, Director

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Address all communications to

Office of the Secretary

United States International Trade Commission

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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

Following each sector analysis is a statistical table summarizing trade for the major commodity groups within the sector and a summary of the

Trade data indicating the origin of U.S. imports, by sources and the market countries for U.S. exports are available for each of the 650 commodity groupings covered in the sector tables. 1/ In addition, the Commission has similar data available on a more detailed product basis within these groupings.

Appendix B contains data for U.S. trade in articles covered by the MTN Civil Aircraft Agreement; appendix C contains data for U.S. trade in motor-vehicle parts and accessories. Both are areas of current interest in U.S. trade policy; and these data are the only comprehensive trade data available for the respective areas.

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

CONTENTS

Overview of U.S. Merchandise Trade, First Quarter 1983

During the first quarter of 1983, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit was $8.0 billion, 27 percent greater than the $6.3 billion deficit during the first quarter of 1982 (table 1). 1/ On a sector basis, merchandise trade deficits were experienced in the first quarter of 1983 for petroleum, natural gas, and related products ($11.1 billion), minerals and metals ($3.0 billion), textiles and apparel ($1.5 billion), footwear ($1.0 billion), and forest products ($354 million). Trade surpluses existed for agriculture, animal, and vegetable products ($4.3 billion), coal, chemicals, and related products ($2.7 billion), machinery and equipment ($1.7 billion), and miscellaneous manufactures ($136 million).

The $1.7 billion increase in the U.S. merchandise trade deficit reflects significant declines in the net U.S. trade position in machinery and equipment, agriculture, textiles, and chemicals, which were in large part offset by a $4.7 billion decline in the U.S. trade deficit for petroleum, natural gas, and related products.

The most significant shifts in net trade balances on a country basis (table 2) occurred in trade with Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and Mexico. The U.S. deficit with OPEC dropped by $3.6 billion, as U.S. imports of petroleum, natural gas, and related products dropped by close to $5.0 billion. The trade deficit with Mexico increased by $1.6 billion, as U.S. exports of machinery and equipment to Mexico fell by $866 million, and imports of petroleum, natural gas, and related products rose by $268 million.

The continuing U.S. trade deficit stems principally from weak foreign economic conditions and higher prices for U.S. goods, resulting from the appreciation of the U.S. dollar. The International Monetary Fund's weighted-average foreign currency value of the U.S. dollar was down 2.8 percent from that in the fourth quarter of 1982 but up 7.4 percent from that in the first quarter of 1982. This increase suggests a decrease in U.S. competitiveness in export markets in the first quarter of 1983 compared with that in the first quarter of 1982. The appreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to other major currencies is shown in the following tabulation (in average currency units per U.S. dollar):

Currency	First quarter 1982	First quarter 1983	Percentage change
Yen (Japan)	233.49	235.74	1
Pound (United Kingdom)	.5414	.6526	21
Franc (France)	5.9949	6.8874	15
Dollar (Canada)	1.2089	1.2273	2
Lira (Italy)	1,261.84	1,399.4	11
Mark (West Germany)	2.3459	2.4078	3

1/ The trade data provided in this report are based on trade in schedules 1 through 7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (imports) and Schedule B (exports); trade under schedule 8 and other special provisions is not included.

Table 1.--U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major commodity sectors, 1982, January-March 1982, and January-March 1983 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item 2/	1982	January-March 1982	January-March 1983
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	37,141,668	10,241,595	9,339,040
Forest products	8,482,079	2,137,609	1,976,315
Textiles and apparel	6,519,283	1,968,282	1,419,941
Footwear	119,579	31,580	26,129
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products	5,716,850	1,611,201	1,470,477
Chemicals and related products	29,173,819	7,415,615	6,402,116
Minerals and metals	14,759,960	3,788,831	3,355,325
Machinery and equipment	87,291,151	22,486,265	20,594,382
Miscellaneous manufactures	15,290,409	3,682,299	3,711,312
Total	204,494,803	53,363,280	48,295,042
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	19,037,957	4,268,508	4,990,436
Forest products	9,020,612	2,064,377	2,330,133
Textiles and apparel	11,270,161	2,557,555	2,922,948
Footwear	3,433,638	856,474	1,027,926
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products	64,721,415	17,379,577	12,522,656
Chemicals and related products	13,340,607	3,239,374	3,671,164
Minerals and metals	29,246,777	8,341,812	6,390,328
Machinery and equipment	72,360,071	17,802,960	18,912,742
Miscellaneous manufactures	14,132,986	3,200,655	3,575,711
Total	236,564,228	59,711,296	56,344,047
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	18,103,711	5,973,087	4,348,604
Forest products	-538,532	73,231	-353,817
Textiles and apparel	-4,750,878	-589,273	-1,503,006
Footwear	-3,314,058	-824,893	-1,001,797
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products	-59,004,564	-15,768,376	-11,052,178
Chemicals and related products	15,833,212	4,176,240	2,730,951
Minerals and metals	-14,486,816	-4,552,980	-3,035,002
Machinery and equipment	14,931,079	4,683,305	1,681,639
Miscellaneous manufactures	1,157,423	481,644	135,601
Total	-32,069,425	-6,348,015	-8,049,005

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
2/ The product coverage of each of the sectors presented is identified (in terms of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) later in this report on the first page of the textual analysis for each sector.

Table 2.--All merchandise sectors: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1982, January-March 1982, and January-March 1983 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1982	January-March 1982	January-March 1983
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	31,564,006	7,889,499	8,308,187
Japan	20,295,017	5,181,051	4,649,143
EC	45,371,243	11,915,661	11,462,578
Brazil	3,352,603	840,950	562,010
Hong Kong	2,273,338	555,369	534,149
India	1,555,184	335,768	634,589
Korea	5,308,687	1,167,443	1,378,263
Mexico	10,858,344	3,446,881	1,986,932
Taiwan	4,073,154	1,064,150	845,700
OPEC	20,206,134	5,168,225	3,954,494
NMEs	6,448,690	2,500,093	1,535,326
China	2,902,418	903,908	663,130
All other	53,188,397	13,298,186	12,443,667
Total	204,494,803	53,363,280	48,295,042
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	44,411,018	10,760,366	11,653,339
Japan	37,045,610	9,767,268	9,155,165
EC	40,835,804	9,694,458	9,787,111
Brazil	4,113,756	966,122	1,073,304
Hong Kong	5,392,568	1,155,264	1,410,762
India	1,390,406	269,523	479,957
Korea	5,600,736	1,280,159	1,428,084
Mexico	15,037,527	3,565,097	3,686,818
Taiwan	8,797,619	1,947,913	2,359,731
OPEC	30,917,991	9,687,741	4,878,533
NMEs	3,249,167	776,232	802,798
China	2,194,707	518,977	514,905
All other	39,772,021	9,841,148	9,628,439
Total	236,564,228	59,711,296	56,344,047
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-12,847,011	-2,870,866	-3,345,151
Japan	-16,750,593	-4,586,216	-4,506,022
EC	4,535,438	2,221,203	1,675,467
Brazil	-761,152	-125,171	-511,294
Hong Kong	-3,119,229	-599,895	-876,612
India	164,777	66,244	154,631
Korea	-292,049	-112,716	-49,820
Mexico	-4,179,182	-118,216	-1,699,886
Taiwan	-4,724,464	-883,763	-1,514,030
OPEC	-10,711,857	-4,519,516	-924,039
NMEs	3,199,523	1,723,861	732,527
China	707,711	384,930	148,224
All other	13,416,376	3,457,037	2,815,228
Total	-32,069,425	-6,348,015	-8,049,005

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

Overall decreases in both U.S. exports and imports occurred in the first quarter of 1983, as discussed in the following sections.

U.S. export developments

U.S. exports decreased by 9.5 percent to $48.3 billion in the first quarter of 1983 compared with the first quarter of 1982. The decline is attributed generally to the stronger U.S. dollar and the slow foreign economies, resulting in export declines in all sectors except miscellaneous manufactures. Major changes in the value of U.S. exports occurred in a number of specific commodity areas within the major industrial sectors.

In the agricultural sector, U.S. exports of oilseeds and animal and vegetable fats and oils fell from $2.2 billion in the first quarter of 1982 to $2.0 in the first quarter of 1983, due largely to a drop in Soviet purchases.

In the textiles and apparel sector, U.S. exports of cotton during the first quarter of 1983 were valued at $426 million, $326 million less than in the corresponding period of 1982, as worldwide demand for cotton decreased as a result of recession. Further, China, a major market for cotton in 1982, has achieved self-sufficiency in cotton as a result of increased production and greater use of manmade fibers.

In the energy and chemicals sector, U.S. exports of nonbenzenoid organic chemicals fell from $794 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $677 million in the first quarter of 1983. The value of U.S. exports of petroleum products decreased from $1.3 billion to $1.2 billion. U.S. exports of coal and other carbonaceous material decreased from $1.6 billion to $948 million due to such factors as the surplus of crude petroleum available at depressed prices on the world market, decreases in steel production, and increased competition for world markets from Poland and Australia, two major coal exporters.

In the minerals and metals sector, U.S. exports of iron and steel mill products declined from $444 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $256 million in the corresponding period of 1983, reflecting decreased demand in all major markets. Exports of precious metals rose from $269 million to $637 million due in large part to increased speculative trading and increased industrial demand.

In the machinery and equipment sector, U.S. exports of steam generating boilers and equipment decreased from $290 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $115 million in the first quarter of 1983, as many traditional markets have excess energy-generating capacity resulting from conservation efforts. Exports of construction, mining, and material handling machinery fell from $1.8 billion in the first quarter of 1982 to $1.2 billion in the first quarter of 1983 due to lower market demands throughout the world. Exports of agricultural and horticultural machinery dropped sharply to $113 million, or by 54 percent. Exports of metalworking machine tools decreased from $311 million to $173 million due in large part to the depressed automotive and oil industries in Canada and Mexico, major markets for U.S. machine tools. U.S. exports of automobile trucks and truck tractors declined from $499 million to $337 million due to reduced exports of vehicles for military use. Exports of passenger automobiles increased from $651 million to $958 million, with virtually all of the increase going to Canada. Exports of tractors and parts fell by one half to $343 million as the slowdown in world construction activity continued. Exports of motor-vehicle parts and accessories declined from $2.8 billion to $2.6 billion.

U.S. import developments

U.S. imports decreased by 5.6 percent to $56.3 billion in the first quarter of 1983 compared with $59.7 billion in the first quarter of 1982. This drop primarily reflects the slow U.S. economy and a significant drop in imports of petroleum and minerals and metals products. There were major changes in the first quarter of 1983 in the value of U.S. imports for specific commodity groups in the various sectors.

In the agricultural sector, U.S. imports of shellfish increased from $294 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $413 million in the corresponding period of 1983, as U.S. landings decreased and dealers turned to alternative sources of supply.

In the forest products sector, U.S. imports of softwood lumber were valued at $546 million (2.8 billion board feet) in the first quarter of 1983 compared with $266 million (1.6 billion board feet) in the corresponding period of 1982. This increase reflects the resurgence of U.S. housing starts. Imports of newsprint dropped from $731 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $624 million in the first quarter of 1983 as a result of a glut of newsprint in world markets.

In the textiles and apparel sector, U.S. imports of apparel climbed 20 percent over the level in the first quarter of 1982 to a total of nearly $2.1 billion. Increasing imports are attributed in large part to the growth in shipments of items not covered by specific quotas and also the efforts of importers and retailers to replenish inventories, which were kept to a minimum during 1982. Imports of footwear also increased by 20 percent to a level of slightly over $1.0 billion in the first quarter of 1983, as major suppliers continued to demonstrate the ability to supply a product of satisfactory quality at a relatively low price.

In the energy and chemicals sector, U.S. imports of benzenoid intermediate chemicals in the first quarter of 1983 were $305 million, over twice the level from those in the corresponding period of 1982. This increase is due largely to the importation of a mixture of benzenoid and nonbenzenoid chemicals in large quantities for fuel use, rather than a major rise in benzenoids for use in their customary way as chemical intermediates. The value of crude petroleum imports in the first quarter of 1983 was $7.6 billion, which was $4.7 billion lower than imports in the first quarter of 1982. This decrease was the result of the combination of a decrease of 112 million barrels in imports and a $3.64 per barrel decrease in the average unit value of imports. The value of petroleum product imports in the first quarter of 1983 was $2.9 billion, down $0.4 billion. Imports of natural gas and its derived products increased from $1.7 billion to $2 billion primarily as a result of increased imports of liquefied natural gas from Algeria's national oil and gas company.

In the minerals and metals sector, U.S. imports of iron and steel mill products totaled $1.3 billion in the first quarter of 1983 compared with $2.9 billion in the first quarter of 1982. Imports of precious metals increased to $1.2 billion from $857 million over the two periods. The increase was due to speculative trading, resulting from increased prices, and increased industrial consumption. Imports of nickel ore and metal declined from $255 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $115 million during the first quarter of 1983. Domestic primary nickel consumption declined as depressed market conditions and low prices prevailed.

In the machinery and equipment sector, U.S. imports of construction, mining, and material handling machinery fell 52 percent to $111 million during the first quarter of 1983 from $234 million in the corresponding period of 1982. This reflects the continued slowdown in construction activity in the United States, especially in residential and office construction, and the decline in mining activity. Imports of metalworking machine tools decreased from $424 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $297 million in the corresponding 1983 period. Industry sources report lingering inventories of foreign-made tools in U.S. warehouses and weak domestic demand. Imports of automatic data processing machines increased by 51 percent, rising from $205 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $309 million in the first quarter of 1983. A large part of the increase was from Japan, reflecting their efforts to develop worldwide competitive products. Imports of semiconductors reached $1.0 billion in the first quarter of 1983, representing an increase of 14 percent over such imports in the corresponding period of 1982, with Japan increasing its share of total imports from 14 percent to 19 percent. Imports of automobile trucks and truck tractors fell from $1.2 billion in the first quarter of 1982 to $894 million in the corresponding 1983 period, due primarily to reduced imports of lightweight trucks from Japan and Canada. U.S. imports of passenger automobiles increased in value from $5.1 billion to $5.9 billion, with the increase caused principally by six- and eight-cylinder automobiles from Canada. Imports of motor-vehicle parts and accessories increased from $2.0 billion in the first quarter of 1982 to $2.6 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1983. Most of the increase was caused by rising demand for original-equipment parts used in the assembly of new motor vehicles.

In the miscellaneous manufactures sector, U.S. imports of all types of furniture increased 30 percent, from $318 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $412 million in the first quarter of 1983.

ANALYSES OF TRADE SHIFTS, BY SECTORS

Agricultural, Animal, and Vegetable Products 1/

During the first quarter of 1983, the United States had a favorable balance of trade in agricultural, animal, and vegetable products of $4.3 billion compared with $6.0 billion during the corresponding period of 1982 (table 3, fig. 1). For these comparable periods, U.S. imports increased from $4.3 billion 2/ to $5.0 billion, and exports declined from $10.2 billion to $9.3 billion. 3/

The European Community (EC), Mexico, Canada, and Brazil together supplied 48 percent of the U.S. imports of agricultural, animal, and vegetable products here considered during the first quarter of 1983 compared with 46 percent in the corresponding period of 1982. 4/ The most significant shift in imports occurred from the EC and Canada.

Imports from the EC rose from $689 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $868 million in the first quarter of 1983, or by 26 percent. A large part of the increase occurred in imports of canned hams and cheese. Imports of agricultural products from Canada rose from $466 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $614 million in the corresponding period of 1983, or by 32 percent. The bulk of the increase was accounted for by imports of fish and shellfish, reflecting lower U.S. landings of some species coupled with higher prices.

In regard to exports, during the first quarter of 1983, the EC, Japan, and nonmarket economy countries (NME's) together took 48 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports compared with 54 percent of such exports during the corresponding period of 1982. The most significant shift in exports to these major markets was to the NME's; they declined from $1.8 billion during the first quarter of 1982 to $1.0 billion in the corresponding period of 1983, or by 44 percent. A large part of the decrease occurred in exports of grains, oilseeds, and animal and vegetable oils, fats, and greases.

In addition, the value of U.S. imports of seeds, cut flowers, tobacco, fresh fruit, canned tuna, beef, and cocoa and confectionery increased between the first quarter of 1982 and the first quarter of 1983. In terms of value, U.S. imports of leather were down between the first quarter of 1982 and the corresponding period of 1983.

U.S. exports of butter, almonds, and sugar, sirups, and molasses were down in dollar value between the first quarter of 1982 and the first quarter of 1983.

1/ Included here are the commodities classified in schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Animal and Vegetable Products.
2/ Value in country of origin.
3/ Value f.a.s., U.S. port of export.
4/ All percentage figures are computed on unrounded data.

Table 3.--Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1982, January-March, 1982, and January-March 1983 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1982	January-March 1982	January-March 1983
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	1,928,130	464,202	456,669
Japan	5,717,126	1,261,974	1,316,173
EC	8,622,846	2,464,144	2,203,345
Brazil	527,389	167,919	127,681
Hong Kong	436,112	98,146	93,703
India	350,751	44,088	261,509
Korea	1,245,429	224,486	329,553
Mexico	1,168,884	311,573	480,621
Taiwan	962,520	173,846	251,877
OPEC	2,685,765	803,942	639,294
NMEs	3,887,150	1,775,903	999,751
China	1,386,054	387,946	283,692
All other	9,609,561	2,451,368	2,178,857
Total	37,141,668	10,241,595	9,339,040
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	2,515,302	466,085	613,608
Japan	324,480	63,096	83,056
EC	3,272,169	688,733	867,759
Brazil	1,604,630	349,807	428,350
Hong Kong	59,640	16,573	14,742
India	248,250	52,651	42,848
Korea	120,295	26,402	30,325
Mexico	1,609,226	473,600	466,311
Taiwan	249,097	52,825	56,074
OPEC	763,866	176,556	214,450
NMEs	345,322	87,916	106,069
China	151,675	44,727	32,793
All other	7,925,675	1,814,259	2,066,838
Total	19,037,957	4,268,508	4,990,436
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-587,171	-1,882	-156,938
Japan	5,392,646	1,198,877	1,233,117
EC	5,350,677	1,775,410	1,335,585
Brazil	-1,077,240	-181,888	-300,668
Hong Kong	376,472	81,572	78,961
India	102,500	-8,562	218,661
Korea	1,125,133	198,083	299,228
Mexico	-440,341	-162,027	14,309
Taiwan	713,423	121,021	195,802
OPEC	1,921,898	627,386	424,844
NMEs	3,541,827	1,687,987	893,681
China	1,234,379	343,218	250,898
All other	1,683,886	637,108	112,018
Total	18,103,711	5,973,087	4,348,604

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

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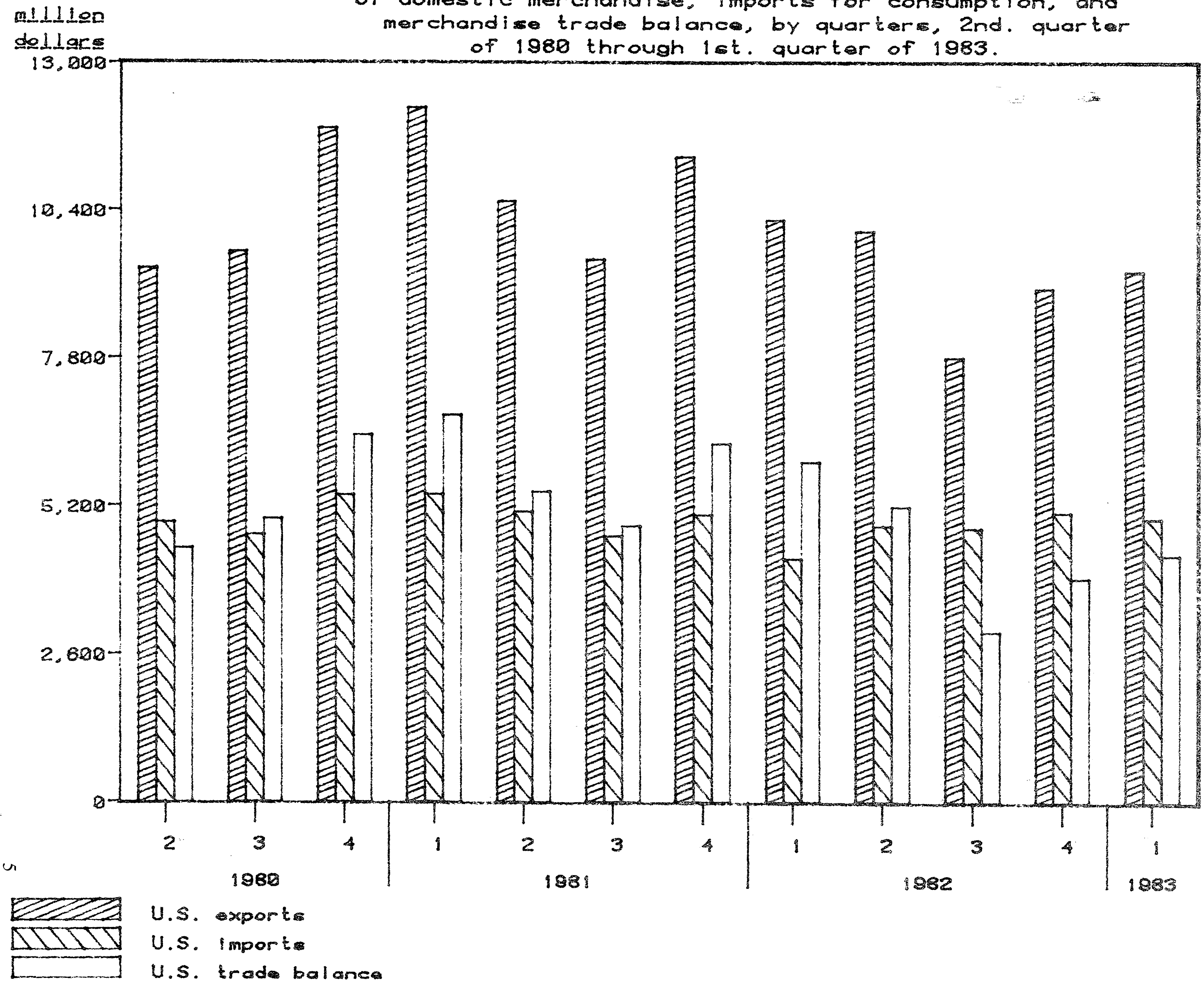
Figure 1.--Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 2nd. quarter of 1980 through 1st. quarter of 1983.



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

Almonds

U.S. exports of almonds during the first quarter of 1983 totaled 36.2 million pounds, valued at $47 million, compared with 52.1 million pounds, valued at $61 million, in the corresponding period of 1982, representing a decline in quantity of 30 percent. Exports to the U.S.S.R. and West Germany accounted for most of the drop between the two periods, falling from 20 million pounds in the first quarter of 1982 to 8 million pounds in the corresponding period of 1983. The principal reasons for the decline in U.S. exports were the withdrawal of a major California processor from the export market to assess the effects of adverse weather conditions on the new crop, reduced commitments by West German importers (West Germany is the principal U.S. export market), and trade tensions between the United States and the U.S.S.R.

Steve Burket
724-0088

Seeds

U.S. imports of seeds increased from $20 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $33 million in the corresponding period of 1983, or by 63 percent. Imports of clover seeds from Canada accounted for most of this increase. The sharp jump in trade reflects, in part, increased demand for seeds owing to a new U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) program to reduce certain crop surpluses (payment-in-kind program). The USDA requires that growers of wheat, corn, grain sorghum, rice, and upland cotton who participate in the program must keep idle a portion of their cropland, which must then be put into soil conservation uses such as pasturage (which includes clover) and hay. Farmers participating in the program for a commodity receive an amount of that commodity for their use or sale as payment for reducing their planted acreage.

Robert Roeder
724-1170

Fresh fruit

The value of U.S. imports of fresh fruit increased from $178 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $219 million in the first quarter of 1983, or by 23 percent. The increased imports caused a shift in the trade balance for the fresh fruit sector from a surplus of $6 million in the first quarter of 1982 to a deficit of $25 million in the first quarter of 1983. U.S. exports between the two quarters increased by 6 percent, to $195 million in 1983. Virtually all of the rise in imports of fresh fruit between the two quarters can be attributed to the following factors. First, there was a 23-percent increase in imports of fresh bananas, which accounted for two-thirds of the value of all fresh fruit imported in the first quarter of 1983. The increased banana imports were shared by all major suppliers (except Nicaragua) and were led by Panama, which showed an $8 million gain over the first quarter of 1982;

the higher value in 1983 was primarily due to increased supplies (up 20 percent) and increased U.S. consumption. Second, U.S. imports of winter-season fresh fruit from Chile rose significantly in 1983 compared with such imports in the first quarter of 1982. Chile, which has been aggressively promoting winter-season fruit sales in the United States, was the principal supplier of fresh grapes, peaches, nectarines, and plums in the first quarter; imports of these commodities have increased nearly 50 percent in 1983, or by $9 million. Finally, imports of fresh apples from France, which began to market the Granny Smith variety of apple in the United States in 1983, accounted for 7 percent of the increase over the two quarters.

Alvin Macomber
724-1765

Tobacco

Imports of tobacco classified in the basket category, "tobacco, manufactured or not manufactured, not specially provided for," continued to expand during the first quarter of 1983. The majority of imports which enter under this category consist of machine-threshed cigarette leaf tobacco (about 10 percent of first quarter 1983 imports consisted of smoking tobacco in retail-size packages). Total imports of such tobacco products increased 52 percent from $29 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $44 million in the corresponding period of 1983. Expansion of exports from Brazil, South Korea, Malawi, and Mexico accounted for most of the increase. Trade and Government sources indicate these countries have generally increased the quality of their cigarette export tobacco in recent years, and this fact, combined with competitive pricing, is the major reason for the increase.

William A. Lipovsky
724-0097

Cut flowers

The value of U.S. imports of fresh cut flowers rose from $28 million during the first quarter of 1982 to $41 million during the first quarter of 1983, or by 47 percent. Much of the $13 million increase in imports was accounted for by Colombia and the Netherlands, imports from which went from $25 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $36 million in the first quarter of 1983. Roses and carnations from Colombia and tulips and orchids from the Netherlands were the principal flower types experiencing increases. Improvement in the U.S. economy, the strength of the dollar, and bad growing weather in the major producing areas of the United States contributed to the rise in U.S. imports of fresh cut flowers.

Steve Burket
724-0088

Sugar

U.S. exports of sugar, sirups, and molasses in the first quarter of 1983 totaled $14 million, representing a 44-percent decline from the levels of the corresponding quarter of 1982. The exports during the first quarter of 1982 received the benefit of drawback (which allows importers to receive a refund of 99 percent of the duties and fees paid when they reexport the product or export an article made from the imported product within 3 years of importation). Effective May 11, 1982, a system of import quotas was imposed. The quota quantities were based on estimated domestic consumption requirements and did not allow additional amounts to be imported for processing. 1/ The effect of the quotas was to raise the import price from the world price to the domestic price; thus, even with the available drawback, exports cannot compete with world price sugar.

Steve Burket
724-0088

Flavored or blended sugar, sirups, and molasses

Imports of flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses amounted to 68.2 million pounds, valued at $9 million, in the first quarter of 1983 compared with 459,000 pounds, valued at $318,000, in the corresponding quarter of 1982. Virtually all of the increased imports were from Canada; they are believed to have consisted entirely of blends of liquid sugar and corn sirup imported in bulk. As blended products were developed following the imposition on May 11, 1982, of quotas on imports of sugar into the United States, it has been contended that the new products were designed to avoid the quotas.

Lowell Grant
724-0099

Cocoa and confectionery

U.S. imports of cocoa and confectionery rose from 238 million pounds, valued at $232 million, in the first quarter of 1982 to 408 million pounds, valued at $315 million, in the corresponding period of 1983. Much of the growth was accounted for by imports of semiprocessed products, which rose from 207 million pounds, valued at $196 million, in the 1982 period to 370 million pounds, valued at $272 million in 1983. There were also significant increases in U.S. imports of cocoa beans. Larger world supplies and lower prices contributed to the rise in U.S. cocoa and confectionery imports.

Steve Burket
724-0088

1/ On June 28, 1983, the Administration announced a re-export program for sugar that allows refiners to buy imported sugar at world prices and not have the imported product charged to the quota if the refiners re-export the same amount of sugar in refined form.

Beef

U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen beef increased from 246 million pounds, valued at $225 million, in the first quarter of 1982 to 351 million pounds, valued at $305 million, in the first quarter of 1983, or by 43 percent in quantity and 36 percent in value. Imports from Australia, the leading U.S. supplier, accounted for about 55 percent of the increase in quantity and value. Australia has experienced droughts and distress cattle slaughter resulting in a short-term rise in beef production and exports. Imports from New Zealand, the second leading U.S. supplier, accounted for 44 million pounds and $36 million of the total rise in imports, or about 42 percent of the increase in quantity and 34 percent of the increase in value. The rise in imports from New Zealand reflects, in part, withdrawal of beef stored in bonded warehouses in the fourth quarter of 1982. The beef had been stored so that New Zealand would not exceed the voluntary restraint levels negotiated in October 1982 for U.S. imports of beef from that country in calendar year 1982.

David E. Ludwick
724-1763

Canned hams

The value of U.S. imports of canned hams increased from $56 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $104 million in the first quarter of 1983, or by 86 percent. Imports from Denmark, the leading U.S. supplier in both quarters, rose from $30 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $53 million in the first quarter of 1983, or by 77 percent, and accounted for nearly half of the $48 million increase in canned ham imports. Denmark increased its exports of canned hams apparently to offset a reduction in its exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork. Imports of fresh chilled, or frozen pork from Denmark into the U.S. and Japanese markets have been prohibited because of an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Denmark. U.S. imports of canned hams from Poland increased from $2 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $22 million in the first quarter of 1983 and accounted for about 40 percent of the $48 million rise in U.S. imports. Imports from Poland were unusually low in 1981 and 1982, in part, because of reduced pork production in that country.

David E. Ludwick
724-1763

Leather

The value of U.S. imports of leather declined from $90 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $61 million in the first quarter of 1983, or by 32 percent. Argentina accounted for about half of the $29 million drop, as imports from that country fell from $36 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $21 million in the first quarter of 1983, or by 41 percent. The drop in imports from Argentina followed the termination of the United States-Argentine Agreement concerning hide exports and other trade matters (TIAS 9976). As a result of that agreement, the United States had, among other things, lowered the column 1 rate of duty applicable to imports of bovine leather from 5 percent ad valorem to 1 percent ad valorem through staged reductions. Because Argentina took action inconsistant with its obligations under the agreement, the President terminated the agreement, and the column 1 rate of duty reverted to 5 percent ad valorem. India accounted for about 17 percent of the decline; imports from that country fell from $9 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $4 million in the first quarter of 1983, or by 56 percent. An increasing quantity of Indian leather has been used in India for the production of leather goods, such as unlasted uppers for shoes, for export.

David E. Ludwick
724-1763

Butter

In the first quarter of 1983, U.S. exports of butter totaled about 16 million pounds, valued at $11 million, compared with exports of about 62 million pounds, valued at $48 million, in the corresponding period of 1982. The exports in the first quarter of 1983 were down 73 percent in quantity and 78 percent in value from those in the first quarter of 1982. The drop in exports in the first quarter of 1983 mostly reflected the end of the sale of butter to the New Zealand Dairy Board from the inventories owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This butter had been purchased by the CCC in order to support the price of milk as required by law. It was sold to the New Zealand Dairy Board at, or below, world prices, which were equivalent to about 60 percent of the original CCC purchase price, as discussed in previous trade shift reports. 1/ Prior to exports under this sale, which first began in the fall of 1981, U.S. exports of butter had been small, because U.S. prices of butter have been higher than those of traditional world suppliers such as New Zealand and Australia.

J. Fred Warren
724-0090

Cheese

During the first quarter of 1983, U.S. imports of cheese amounted to 65 million pounds, valued at $90 million, compared with 46 million pounds,

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1/ On Aug. 27, 1982, the U.S. International Trade Commission instituted investigation No. 104-TAA-10, Certain Dairy Products from the EC. In that investigation (which included butter and soft-ripened cow's milk cheese), the Commission unanimously determined in December 1982 that an industry in the United States is not materially injured, is not threatened with material injury, and that the establishment of an industry is not materially retarded by reason of imports from the EC of certain dairy products which were subject to an outstanding countervailing duty order, but for which the imposition and collection of such duties had been waived. On Jan. 28, 1983, the U.S. Department of Commerce revoked the outstanding countervailing duty order.

valued at $65 million, in the first quarter of 1982. The imports in the first quarter of 1983 were up 39 percent in terms of quantity and 40 percent in terms of value from the level of imports in the corresponding period of 1982. A large part of the increased imports consisted of soft-ripened cow's milk cheese such as Brie and Camembert, from the EC. Unlike imports of most cheese made from cow's milk, the soft-ripened cheese is not subject to quotas imposed under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended. The price of imported cow's milk cheese in the United States is higher than the price of such domestic cheese, even though cheese prices in the United States are supported under the dairy price-support program of the Department of Agriculture. Thus, the rising imports appear to reflect growing consumer demand for the imported soft-ripened cow's milk cheese. 1/

J. Fred Warren
724-0090

Canned tuna

During the first quarter of 1983, U.S. imports of canned tuna totaled 39 million pounds, valued at $45 million, about twofold over such imports in the corresponding period of 1982, when imports totaled 18 million pounds, valued at $25 million. The increase follows the trend of recent years whereby the foreign tuna industry has been expanding and, consequently, shipping an increasing volume of its output into the U.S. market. In addition, some 1982 shipments probably were held back from entry until January 1, 1983, to take advantage of the new-year within-quota rate of duty of 6 percent ad valorem, as compared with the over-quota rate of duty of 12.5 percent ad valorem.

Tom Lopp
724-1759

Poultry

U.S. exports of poultry during the first quarter of 1983 remained below the level in the corresponding period of 1982; such exports totaled $91 million in the first quarter of 1983 compared with $109 million in the first quarter of 1982, representing a decline of 17 percent. A drop in exports of chickens and chicken meat between the periods accounted for most of the change. Such exports were valued at $56 million in the first quarter of 1983, or 20 percent less than the $70 million total in the corresponding period of 1982. Most of this decline was accounted for by a loss of exports to Latvia and Nigeria. In the first quarter of 1982, the United States exported 11 million dollars' worth of broilers to Latvia, which is not a consistent export market; there were no such exports in the first quarter of 1983. Nigeria, which purchased 6 million dollars' worth of U.S. chicken

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1/ Ibid.

exports (mostly spent laying hens) in the first quarter of 1982 imposed a ban on poultry imports in April of that year; the ban is still in effect.

Doug Newman
724-0087

Eggs

U.S. exports of eggs declined from $35 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $15 million in the corresponding period of 1983, or by 58 percent. U.S. exports of shell eggs dropped from $22 million to $10 million between the periods, mainly the result of competition in the Middle Eastern market from exports of eggs from the EC which allegedly are subsidized. Exports of shell eggs to Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates totaled $11 million in the first quarter of 1982; there were no such exports in the corresponding period of 1983. Exports of egg products also declined, from $13 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $5 million in the corresponding period of 1983. Most of the decrease was in exports to Japan, which has been increasing domestic production.

Doug Newman
724-0087

Shellfish

U.S. imports of shellfish increased from $294 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $413 million in the corresponding period of 1983, or by 40 percent. Shrimp imports accounted for most of the increase; such imports rose from $175 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $264 million in the corresponding period of 1983. Imports from Mexico and Ecuador, which together supplied 60 percent of the total in the first quarter of 1983, provided most of the increase. Decreased U.S. shrimp landings, an improved U.S. economy, and a relatively strong dollar vis-a-vis the Mexican peso are factors which contributed to the rise in U.S. shrimp imports between the two periods. U.S. imports of crabs also rose significantly, from $6 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $18 million in the corresponding period of 1983. There were increases in 1983 of imports from Japan, Canada, Chile, and the Soviet Union, as U.S. landings of king crabs have almost disappeared, and U.S. shellfish dealers have turned to alternative sources of supply.

Doug Newman
724-0087

Oilseeds and animal and vegetable fats and oils

U.S. exports of oilseeds and animal and vegetable fats and oils fell 9 percent to $2.0 billion in the first quarter of 1983 as compared with sales of $2.2 billion in the first quarter of 1982. The Soviet Union, which in the first quarter of 1982 purchased 164 million dollars worth of soybeans and 35 million dollars worth of soybean and sunflowerseed oils, did not purchase any of these oilseed products from the United States in the first 3 months of 1983. The lack of Soviet purchases accounted for most of the drop in U.S. exports of these oilseed products in this period, although the Netherlands, Spain, and West Germany purchased less from the United States as well.

J. Reeder
724-1754

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Live animals, except birds and poultry					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	345,175	484,690	89,076	131,637	48
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	229,803	269,194	50,348	34,072	-32
Cattle					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	659	1,004	158	172	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	191,058	297,720	46,472	63,759	37
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	87	57	17	11	-35
Value (1,000 dollars)	65,466	50,096	16,841	8,606	-49
Swine					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	145	294	75	143	90
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,878	41,886	9,062	19,983	121
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	24	36	7	6	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,125	13,885	2,432	2,290	-6
Poultry and poultry meat					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	93,668	72,086	14,947	21,456	44
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	594,485	403,161	109,229	90,533	-17
Feathers and downs					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	16,952	10,913	2,088	3,536	69
Value (1,000 dollars)	75,545	52,567	11,419	16,744	47
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,239	4,995	1,557	1,014	-35
Value (1,000 dollars)	47,456	37,029	8,761	9,429	8
Meat, except poultry meat					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,083,141	2,116,441	416,564	576,815	38
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,055,683	1,041,940	246,285	243,085	-1
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,199,516	1,337,675	246,303	351,292	43
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,192,108	1,206,704	224,809	305,041	36
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	137,499	157,895	33,445	43,461	30
Value (1,000 dollars)	247,815	319,540	65,081	87,531	34

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

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	216,547	276,194	66,348	63,948	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	158,012	239,477	51,773	52,956	2
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	172,518	117,011	31,712	24,471	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)	204,515	149,552	33,466	32,774	-2
Sausage					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	11,670	13,129	2,166	2,769	28
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,251	19,978	3,393	4,203	24
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,419	7,505	2,062	1,410	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,395	10,356	2,748	1,929	-30
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	32,645	31,349	5,432	11,698	115
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,357	47,174	8,160	17,211	111
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	49,894	36,153	9,598	6,763	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,448	38,933	9,946	8,435	-15
Fish, fresh or frozen					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,345,698	1,299,160	245,233	294,709	20
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	690,986	690,487	65,872	66,734	1
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	72,803	70,379	16,032	17,580	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	81,440	75,239	16,211	16,962	5
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	14,165	19,192	1,295	5,006	286
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,240	22,764	2,006	4,720	135
Fish, in airtight containers					
Imports:					
Quantity (number)	149,315	158,797	34,986	54,495	56
Value (1,000 dollars)	195,574	184,602	42,372	62,582	48
Exports:					
Quantity (number)	88,666	54,084	14,539	12,247	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)	157,073	77,725	23,442	18,873	-19

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Sardines					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	55,272	50,044	12,573	10,151	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,195	41,309	10,505	9,904	-6
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,730	1,049	322	102	-68
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,699	870	277	108	-61
Tuna					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	70,851	87,578	17,560	38,540	119
Value (1,000 dollars)	110,358	113,346	25,377	45,475	79
Other fish in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	23,121	21,016	4,834	5,755	19
Value (1,000 dollars)	33,836	29,351	6,447	6,969	8
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	23,442	11,879	3,358	2,414	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,757	10,971	2,987	2,378	-20
Shellfish					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	399,560	457,794	81,362	112,550	38
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,333,154	1,592,703	294,367	413,058	40
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	110,643	91,484	19,837	16,175	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)	240,180	213,582	48,064	49,466	3
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	2,134	2,608	256	983	283
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,168	6,661	629	3,270	420
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	4,371	2,603	790	364	-54
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,031	7,466	2,319	1,141	-51
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	20,587	9,573	3,050	2,045	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,908	4,535	1,478	826	-44
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	397,790	424,559	94,959	115,039	21
Value (1,000 dollars)	148,028	156,035	33,232	48,372	46

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Butter					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,785	1,683	348	260	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,120	2,197	465	339	-27
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	118,127	138,187	61,671	16,369	-73
Value (1,000 dollars)	89,005	104,100	48,292	10,514	-78
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	42	62	41	8	-78
Value (1,000 dollars)	34	53	26	8	-67
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	16,554	13,243	2,869	3,449	20
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,772	6,767	1,393	1,531	10
Cheeses					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	247,662	269,343	46,482	64,515	39
Value (1,000 dollars)	332,062	367,522	64,657	90,269	40
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	12,635	39,591	4,594	9,983	117
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,089	31,869	5,232	8,089	55
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	10	67		11	1,480
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,926	4,606	801	1,133	41
Ice cream					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)					41
Value (1,000 dollars)					0
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	1,137	1,257	220	357	62
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,676	3,082	511	897	75
Eggs					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,540	4,837	1,070	2,821	164
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	175,219	111,660	34,765	14,740	-58
Hides and skins					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	100,753	70,670	20,405	13,237	-35
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	690,974	769,057	198,481	201,159	1

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Cattle hides					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	1,039	666	165	124	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,226	15,961	3,604	2,835	-21
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	20,292	23,508	5,931	6,287	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	627,129	703,547	180,859	188,594	4
Leather					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	354,234	318,304	90,159	60,721	-33
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	266,464	274,537	64,686	51,864	-20
Cattle hide upper leather					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	57,322	67,695	18,118	12,058	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)	55,016	64,179	17,119	10,974	-36
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	26,812	21,411	5,533	4,030	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,753	23,614	5,782	3,909	-32
Furskins					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	193,794	149,649	73,281	61,722	-16
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	432,490	333,559	166,289	140,555	-15
Mink furskins					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	3,352	2,840	1,441	1,236	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	99,035	82,148	44,651	33,298	-25
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	3,179	3,406	1,412	1,510	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	115,339	110,593	47,649	43,200	-9
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,248	42,068	5,611	6,347	13
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,624	3,595	860	843	-2
Live plants					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,581	27,812	6,518	7,658	17
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	35,350	35,610	10,110	10,909	8

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Seeds					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	53,713	65,185	20,141	32,898	63
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	167,476	164,543	44,855	46,678	4
Grains					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	47,526	68,770	18,731	17,796	-5
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,900,458	13,422,105	3,901,615	3,639,780	-7
Corn					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	1,208	934	231	144	-38
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,989	13,501	8,331	2,050	-75
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	2,158,500	1,924,115	487,518	505,980	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,007,074	5,676,593	1,542,545	1,516,130	-2
Rice (paddy and brown)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,300	1,814	1,283	292	-77
Value (1,000 dollars)	848	675	460	136	-70
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,864,500	1,267,149	251,302	159,399	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)	545,698	172,671	38,499	24,322	-37
Wheat					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	34	2,093	36	1,892	5,123
Value (1,000 dollars)	234	6,475	252	5,530	2,086
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	1,613,339	1,498,408	421,959	420,868	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,843,960	6,675,574	2,012,203	1,864,887	-7
Milled grain products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,400	16,462	3,190	4,117	29
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,366,149	1,127,650	333,064	275,598	-17
Milled rice					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	15,701	38,256	7,637	10,972	44
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,348	9,110	2,020	2,450	21
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,111,892	4,368,875	1,170,638	902,307	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)	981,610	824,643	244,031	168,345	-31

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Milled wheat					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)	157	265	28	38	34
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,016	3,038	449	477	6
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)	27,770	39,517	8,606	12,782	49
Value (1,000 dollars)	309,429	244,280	75,652	97,096	28
Malts and starches					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,133	32,846	8,142	6,978	-14
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,850	45,709	12,290	8,179	-33
Malts					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	111,234	89,659	20,714	15,603	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,296	13,088	3,140	2,270	-28
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	34,175	110,159	28,220	12,028	-57
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,788	18,271	4,773	1,899	-60
Starches					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,242	18,569	4,872	4,047	-17
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,255	27,078	7,408	6,145	-17
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,726,894	1,925,431	824,092	880,141	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	541,751	523,778	245,056	225,078	-8
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,244,076	1,823,583	447,988	400,570	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	446,062	376,479	99,812	89,257	-11
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	374,641	304,546	170,701	208,442	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	54,875	63,172	36,885	30,919	-16
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	40,658	31,487	5,715	3,945	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,052	4,595	989	809	-18
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	525,885	592,618	277,208	259,473	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	238,255	174,124	87,123	83,130	-5
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	192,342	175,441	31,329	35,742	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	50,023	46,916	9,394	11,844	26

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	96,421	77,187	18,592	18,459	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	42,796	41,701	10,464	9,702	-7
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,282,376	1,622,382	531,188	286,233	-46
Value (1,000 dollars)	730,565	440,692	163,024	68,724	-58
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	156,482	228,957	64,080	56,445	-12
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	127,954	120,576	29,852	24,564	-18
Mushrooms and truffles					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	90,645	52,223	25,020	3,719	-85
Value (1,000 dollars)	98,030	56,581	24,536	5,799	-76
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,717	2,324	508	1,187	134
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,043	3,153	625	586	-6
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	88,634	50,189	24,209	2,673	-89
Value (1,000 dollars)	84,116	46,261	21,827	2,523	-88
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	497	256	43	54	24
Value (1,000 dollars)	371	232	42	64	53
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	690,059,389	277,733,375	59,446,621	63,737,083	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	531,713	226,710	46,780	42,965	-8
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	933,857,018	1044,690,722	238,418,046	222,542,444	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	623,797	582,984	142,612	111,359	-22
Almonds					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	69,440	584,180	13,699	79,151	478
Value (1,000 dollars)	214	766	46	150	225
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	194,448,293	196,067,838	52,061,089	36,237,234	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)	307,890	236,934	61,237	47,443	-23

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Filberts					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	7,860,777	15,807,517	3,138,337	6,346,669	102
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,214	7,235	1,578	2,758	75
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	19,078,287	9,931,604	1,902,691	1,906,777	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,946	4,583	724	798	10
Pistachio nuts					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	3,287,451	6,440,023	357,197	604,119	69
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,145	13,883	438	1,180	169
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	760,887	2,753,536	359,540	1,359,389	278
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,236	5,802	869	3,212	269
Fruit, fresh					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,717,512	7,237,536	1,508,022	1,777,624	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	789,559	880,563	178,238	219,262	23
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,490,322	3,613,904	792,094	860,579	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	856,962	799,348	184,020	194,644	6
Berries, fresh					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	33,692	38,785	516	2,183	323
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,573	22,154	680	2,057	202
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	56,031	62,840	8,130	5,218	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,596	33,930	4,148	3,423	-17
Cherries, fresh					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	152	311	242	766	216
Value (1,000 dollars)	194	393	343	595	74
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	21,158	620,407			74
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,605	15,412			0
Citrus fruit					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	203,587	189,677	48,857	45,881	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	53,616	48,874	12,475	12,828	3
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,030,608	1,672,859	571,317	628,934	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	418,768	386,229	115,567	123,677	7

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Fruit, dried					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	27,085	43,966	10,426	22,207	113
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,183	30,656	6,926	14,371	107
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	284,782	271,012	69,787	58,494	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)	224,282	204,015	48,399	41,093	-15
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	647,376	658,847	154,932	158,865	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	254,290	273,437	63,322	61,763	-2
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	417,635	343,969	78,483	77,356	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	171,742	144,591	33,289	32,511	-2
Olives					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	85,610	104,657	26,070	24,115	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)	77,964	96,070	22,595	19,737	-13
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,118	4,497	760	544	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,894	3,365	583	471	-19
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	9,942	8,043	2,614	2,191	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,377	7,644	2,449	1,922	-21
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,592	3,549	455	1,757	285
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,604	1,418	194	489	152
Sugar, sirups, and molasses					
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)	5,120,730	2,637,862	646,516	524,386	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,141,287	798,892	200,732	187,352	-7
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)	988,450	77,705	25,998	4,642	-82
Value (1,000 dollars)	506,786	22,736	7,550	2,080	-72
Molasses					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)	1,161,891	1,210,925	203,327	571,222	181
Value (1,000 dollars)	117,716	63,741	14,788	27,929	89
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)	257,829	277,255	97,231	71,341	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,414	21,105	6,907	3,353	-51

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Corn sweeteners					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)	897,179	653,096	79,116	939,390	1,087
Value (1,000 dollars)	196	267	39	141	259
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)	75,843,461	36,383,168	9,051,263	9,756,921	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,870	10,031	2,351	2,570	9
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	47,612	57,318	10,628	22,342	110
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,262	30,994	8,740	6,274	-28
Cocoa and confectionery					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	1038,466,005	900,488,524	237,649,156	408,120,650	72
Value (1,000 dollars)	999,970	787,582	231,774	314,784	36
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	76,929,347	76,326,671	18,384,083	17,194,221	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	87,244	85,645	19,587	17,434	-11
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,019,422	3,034,822	701,903	751,725	7
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	142,248	125,388	34,594	29,423	-15
Coffee					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,882,341	2,903,114	668,797	719,542	8
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	130,372	114,678	31,904	26,274	-18
Spices					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	136,033	137,405	30,846	37,811	23
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,217	20,899	4,976	5,315	7
Fruit juices					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	295,294	469,057	99,770	111,865	12
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	246,282	230,363	60,339	48,397	-20
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,964	48,381	6,693	7,687	15
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	49,756	49,676	10,119	8,855	-12

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Ale, porter, stout, and beer					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	161,848	178,387	36,414	42,274	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	396,534	465,590	92,789	112,738	21
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	20,365	16,836	3,575	3,639	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,914	34,373	7,192	7,832	9
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	115,504	122,533	25,631	30,834	20
Value (1,000 dollars)	761,594	782,846	153,219	182,951	19
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	10,759	9,131	2,066	1,876	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	42,209	38,344	8,142	7,540	-7
Distilled spirits					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 proof gallons)	117,938	106,032	19,177	25,806	35
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,179,957	1,159,399	208,166	254,117	22
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 proof gallons)	7,181	10,046	1,978	1,777	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	55,806	66,472	14,891	13,593	-9
Tobacco and tobacco products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	556,144	568,913	121,840	144,321	18
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,722,784	2,844,512	720,341	585,816	-19
Cigarettes					
Imports:					
Quantity (thousands)	567,060	590,117	115,305	174,386	51
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,653	7,912	1,495	2,599	74
Exports:					
Quantity (thousands)	82,581	73,585	21,911	15,673	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,228,514	1,234,754	352,731	272,759	-23
Cigars					
Imports:					
Quantity (thousands)	123,599	125,544	26,457	26,991	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,266	40,768	9,178	8,385	-9
Exports:					
Quantity (thousands)	181	181	41	34	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,042	10,516	2,306	1,923	-17

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Oilseeds					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	86,771	60,923	15,184	17,785	17
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,732,656	6,657,716	1,814,482	1,661,329	-8
Cottonseed					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	349	189	73		-100
Value (1,000 dollars)	26	19	8		-100
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	56,171	82,809	29,778	1,399	-95
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,599	9,747	3,687	576	-84
Flaxseed					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	260,280	112,255	17,327	18,828	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,621	13,402	2,319	1,903	-18
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,176	33,171	201	392	95
Value (1,000 dollars)	64	3,077	10	23	111
Soybeans					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		14,195	2,517	1,128	-55
Value (1,000 dollars)		1,461	253	166	-34
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	51,947,948	56,260,823	15,194,912	15,482,331	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,199,625	6,239,860	1,769,211	1,646,439	-7
Sunflower seed					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	80,351	70,123	15,314	19,767	29
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,573	7,194	1,823	1,816	0
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,759,642	3,218,813	254,864	89,944	-65
Value (1,000 dollars)	510,656	397,307	40,949	12,176	-70
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,694,651	1,554,754	363,051	440,911	21
Value (1,000 dollars)	471,266	386,042	95,650	96,044	0
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,235,365	6,971,728	1,781,541	1,773,434	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,817,912	1,598,703	414,073	363,141	-12
Corn oil					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	44	11		50	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)	29	9		3	0
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	182,922	207,037	30,912	56,014	81
Value (1,000 dollars)	67,310	77,604	13,448	23,368	74

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Cottonseed oil					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	93				74
Value (1,000 dollars)	14				0
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	692,389	848,940	296,492	195,936	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)	196,085	204,314	75,334	47,531	-37
Soybean oil					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	11	114	24	1	-95
Value (1,000 dollars)	170	25	6		-87
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,756,445	1,920,723	339,473	433,980	28
Value (1,000 dollars)	457,469	447,791	77,825	86,435	11
Other vegetable oils					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,645,541	1,517,934	356,564	434,169	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	453,878	373,194	93,060	93,561	1
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	751,115	301,660	139,768	162,205	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	226,807	87,694	39,287	37,720	-4
Animal and marine-animal oils					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	37,264	26,771	3,927	4,777	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,621	8,149	1,098	1,668	52
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,669,615	3,431,390	945,508	900,734	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	787,281	688,241	196,071	157,601	-20
Shortening and cooking oils					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	11,696	9,923	2,535	1,912	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,552	4,662	1,485	810	-45
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	182,876	261,975	29,385	24,562	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)	82,958	93,056	12,107	10,483	-13
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	236,925	193,600	38,267	32,353	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)	137,576	112,564	24,392	17,788	-27
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	22,700	19,433	4,809	3,331	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)	33,384	38,712	9,100	6,883	-24

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Edible preparations					
Bakery products, except bread					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	105,795,581	129,624,851	26,895,346	31,469,271	17
Value (1,000 dollars)	95,228	117,986	24,023	27,504	14
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	62,137,196	62,715,000	14,039,375	15,516,756	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	39,074	41,003	9,675	9,746	1
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	47,219,564	58,528,300	11,089,890	13,211,442	19
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,609	23,597	4,579	5,516	20
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	10,595,277	10,598,099	2,390,771	3,096,740	30
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,794	4,006	913	1,235	35
Cereal breakfast foods					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	29,105,652	25,310,452	7,407,770	3,243,420	-56
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,966	10,223	2,209	1,763	-20
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	46,355,357	55,043,867	10,161,196	9,215,662	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,662	30,802	6,778	6,033	-11
Chewing gum					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	12,988,315	13,093,433	2,460,558	3,692,338	50
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,995	10,874	2,102	2,894	38
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	15,132,761	8,902,300	2,521,978	1,477,402	-41
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,735	10,940	3,171	2,056	-35
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar ailmentary pastes					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	101,921,299	118,781,965	27,672,915	32,021,054	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	43,928	45,762	11,087	12,333	11
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	8,115,167	14,785,327	3,785,569	3,587,751	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,905	7,636	1,812	1,888	4
Sauces					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,126	38,489	8,371	12,595	50
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	43,694	46,902	10,983	9,656	-12

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Soups					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	11,806,267	13,339,577	3,777,834	3,760,836	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,102	23,896	6,793	6,170	-9
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	32,516,271	32,064,032	8,204,484	6,528,473	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,795	16,479	4,457	3,384	-24
Edible preparations, not specially provided for					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	152,349,968	156,035,567	30,787,939	53,316,849	73
Value (1,000 dollars)	102,803	103,148	21,271	33,718	59
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	733,345,392	722,753,441	176,496,614	148,833,600	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)	413,055	451,250	138,507	92,146	-33
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	868	870	179	273	52
Value (1,000 dollars)	132,737	138,547	25,830	39,190	52
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	14,247	13,891	4,040	4,839	20
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,746,867	2,487,932	757,587	862,450	14
Naval stores					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,709	3,324	1,022	722	-29
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,185	48,091	14,543	11,318	-22
Miscellaneous vegetable products					
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flowers or other fresh plant parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	102,804	130,231	27,718	40,741	47
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,512	9,835	2,643	2,913	10
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	35,767	32,616	19,688	23,705	20
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	98,666	70,266	29,597	21,529	-27
Tonka and vanilla beans					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	1,454,391	1,997,314	229,260	584,375	155
Value (1,000 dollars)	31,374	45,384	4,551	12,135	167

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Miscellaneous vegetable products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	89,955	109,119	25,949	20,684	-20
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	54,851	49,612	12,106	13,015	8

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Table 5.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1983

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

Table 5.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1983

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

Table 5.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1983

Commodity area	Imports			Exports
Shortening and cooking oils	(03)			10
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum	09			(06)
Edible preparations				
Bakery products, except bread				
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance				06
Cereal breakfast foods	(06)	08	09	
Chewing gum	06			(06)
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar ailmentary pastes				09
Sauces	03	09	10	
Soups				
Edible preparations, not specially provided for	03	06	09	
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor	03	06	09	
Naval stores	09			
Miscellaneous vegetable products				
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flowers or other fresh plant parts	03			
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin				09
Tonka and vanilla beans	03	06		
Miscellaneous vegetable products				

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Forest Products 1/

During the first quarter of 1983, the United States had an unfavorable balance of trade in forest products of $354 million compared with a surplus balance of $73 million during the corresponding period of 1982 (table 6, fig. 2). For these corresponding periods, U.S. imports increased from $2.1 billion 2/ to $2.3 billion, and exports declined from $2.1 billion 3/ to $2.0 billion.

Canada supplied 78 percent of the U.S. imports of forest products during the first quarter of 1983, about the same percentage as that country supplied in the corresponding period of 1982; 4/ no other country dominated as a supplier of the remaining 22 percent of the imports. Of the $266 million increase of U.S. imports of forest products in the first quarter of 1983, Canada supplied $205 million, or 77 percent; the majority of the increase occurred in imports of softwood lumber largely resulting from the surge in U.S. housing starts in the first quarter of 1983.

During the first quarter of 1983, Canada, the EC, and Japan together took 65 percent of total U.S. forest product exports compared with 62 percent of such exports during the first quarter of 1982. The most significant shift in exports to these major markets was to Japan. Exports to that country declined from $496 million during the first quarter of 1982 to $420 million in the corresponding period of 1983, or by 15 percent. Roughwood and wood pulp accounted for the majority of the decline. This decline primarily reflected a drop in Japanese housing starts and glut of wood pulp on the world market.

In addition, the value of U.S. imports of roughwood, millwork, miscellaneous wood manufactures, plywood and building boards, waste paper, building papers, industrial paperboards, industrial papers, miscellaneous books, and printed matter increased between the first quarter of 1982 and the first quarter of 1983. In terms of value, U.S. imports of wood pulp and fine papers were down between the first quarter of 1982 and the corresponding period of 1983.

U.S. exports of millwork, industrial paperboard, fine papers, industrial papers, and miscellaneous books were down in dollar value between the first quarter of 1982 and the first quarter of 1983; values of exports of lumber, plywood and building boards, waste paper, building papers, and miscellaneous printed matter were up.

1/ Included here are the commodities classified in schedule 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States. Wood and wood products, paper and paper products, and printed matter.
2/ U.S. Customs value.
3/ Value f.a.s., U.S. port of export.
4/ All percentage figures are computed on unrounded data.

Table 6.--Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1982, January-March 1982, and January-March 1983 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1982	January-March 1982	January-March 1983
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	1,395,589	342,282	368,854
Japan	1,869,305	496,407	420,170
EC	1,832,333	483,979	488,838
Brazil	38,687	8,136	8,117
Hong Kong	71,701	13,678	16,902
India	19,528	3,880	8,044
Korea	247,126	53,983	63,178
Mexico	527,138	142,606	90,640
Taiwan	105,338	24,081	25,280
OPEC	554,412	141,426	95,256
NMEs	286,027	46,238	47,257
China	275,161	43,351	46,352
All other	1,534,889	380,908	343,774
Total	8,482,079	2,137,609	1,976,315
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	6,949,123	1,616,717	1,821,500
Japan	182,992	39,371	46,602
EC	463,403	100,041	114,486
Brazil	115,927	24,863	25,499
Hong Kong	62,699	13,264	14,715
India	7,584	1,838	1,157
Korea	109,145	30,455	19,595
Mexico	204,325	40,930	45,846
Taiwan	282,518	50,771	64,778
OPEC	66,521	11,934	18,600
NMEs	81,986	22,303	20,210
China	68,922	19,052	17,833
All other	494,383	111,885	137,140
Total	9,020,612	2,064,377	2,330,133
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-5,553,533	-1,274,434	-1,452,646
Japan	1,686,313	457,035	373,568
EC	1,368,929	383,937	374,352
Brazil	-77,240	-16,726	-17,382
Hong Kong	9,001	414	2,187
India	11,944	2,041	6,886
Korea	137,981	23,527	43,582
Mexico	322,812	101,676	44,793
Taiwan	-177,179	-26,690	-39,498
OPEC	487,891	129,492	76,656
NMEs	204,041	23,934	27,047
China	206,238	24,299	28,519
All other	1,040,505	269,023	206,633
Total	-538,532	73,231	-353,817

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

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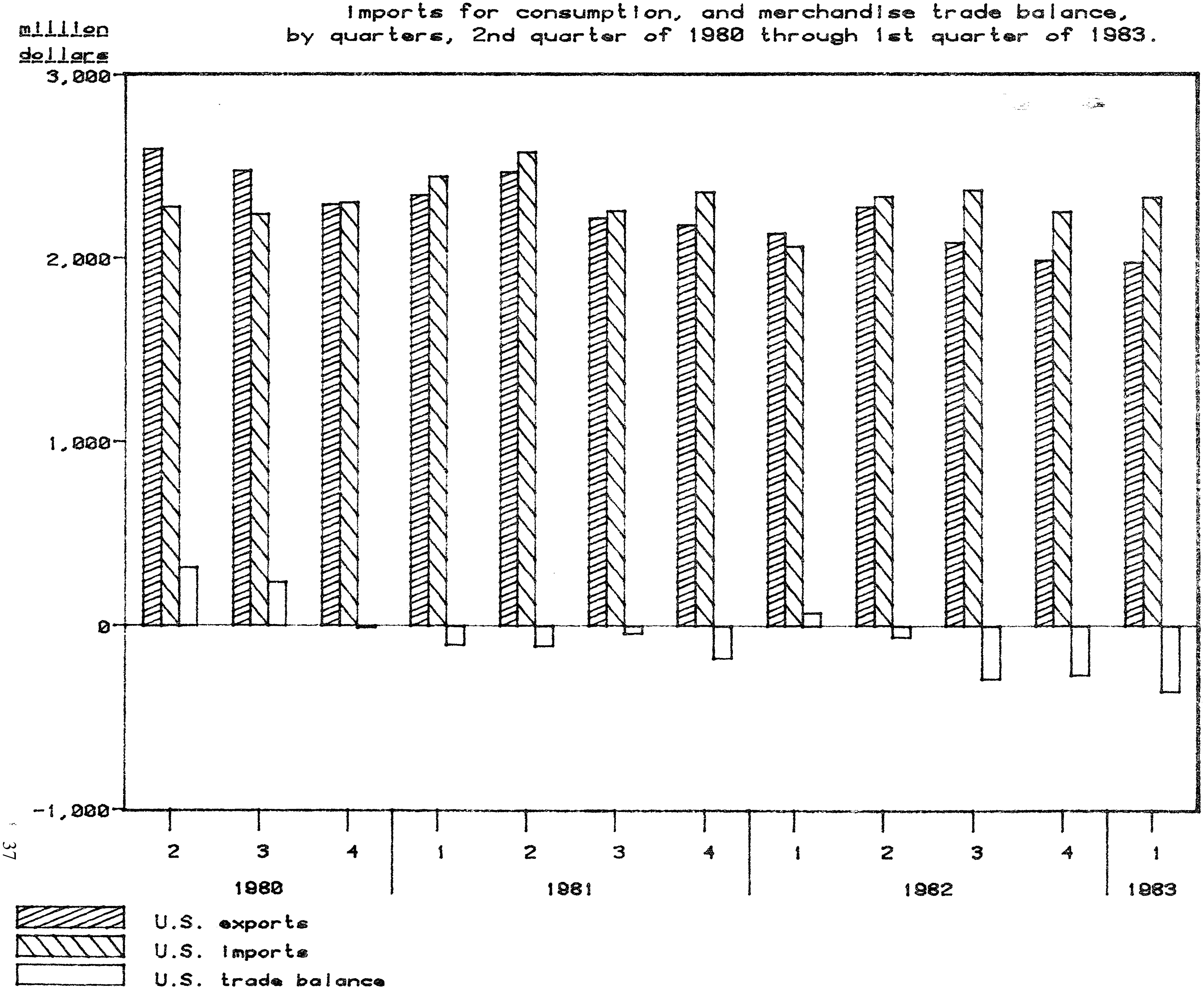
Figure 2.--Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1980 through 1st quarter of 1983.



Wood and wood products 1/ 2/

In the wood and wood products area, imports totaled $929 million in the first quarter of 1983, up 60 percent from $581 million in the first quarter of 1982. Exports of wood and wood products amounted to $677 million, down 7 percent from $730 million in the first quarter of 1982. First quarter 1983 imports of wood and wood products exceeded exports by $252 million.

The major trade shifts between the two quarters under review in the wood and wood products area involved significant increases in imports of softwood lumber and plywood and building boards and a drop in exports of softwood logs. The surge in U.S. housing starts (on an annualized basis), from 0.9 million in the first quarter of 1982 to 1.7 million in the first quarter of 1983, sharply increased the demand for softwood lumber and plywood and building boards. U.S. imports of softwood lumber and building boards (virtually all of which are from Canada) and plywood (from Asian Pacific countries and Canada) were valued at $680 million in the first quarter of 1983, compared with $371 million in the first quarter of 1982. In terms of value, the imports of softwood lumber more than doubled, building boards rose nearly 75 percent, and plywood increased almost 20 percent between the two quarters. U.S. imports of wood and wood products, excluding prefabricated buildings, rose mainly as a direct result of the revitalized housing industry in first quarter of 1983.

The value of U.S. exports of softwood logs declined 22 percent, from $294 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $229 million in the corresponding period of 1983, largely as a result of a 39-percent drop in unit prices from $408.71 per 1,000 board feet in the first quarter of 1982 to $249.49 per 1,000 board feet in the corresponding period of 1983. However, by volume, these exports rose 28 percent, from 718 million board feet in the first quarter of 1982 to 916 million board feet in the first quarter of 1983. This lower export price, but increased export volume, was caused by U.S. companies continuing the aggressive marketing that was started in 1982 to combat the worldwide housing slump of 1979-82.

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

2/ On Oct. 7, 1982, the U.S. International Trade Commission instituted preliminary countervailing duty investigations on softwood lumber (Investigation No. 701-TA-197), softwood shakes and shingles (Investigation No. 701-TA-198), and softwood fence (Investigation No. 701-TA-199). On Nov. 17, 1982, the Commission determined that there was a reasonable indication that such imports from Canada are materially injuring the domestic industry. Accordingly, the Department of Commerce investigated whether the imports from Canada covered by these investigations were subsidized. On Mar. 7, 1983, Commerce determined that the total estimated net subsidy for these products is de minimis, and therefore, its preliminary countervailing duty determinations were negative. On May 24, Commerce issued its final determinations by stating that its preliminary determinations will stand, thus, the investigations are terminated.

Plywood exports rose from $55 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $78 million in the corresponding period of 1983, or by 42 percent, while building board exports increased 20 percent from $15 million to $18 million during this same period. The majority of the increase in plywood exports went to the EC and building boards mostly went to Canada, as U.S. companies lowered their unit prices to compete with Asian and European suppliers.

Fred Ruggles
724-1766

Wood pulp, paper, and printed matter 1/

U.S. imports in the wood pulp, paper, and printed matter 2/ area exceeded exports by $101 million in the first quarter of 1983 compared with $75 million in the first quarter of 1982. First quarter 1983 imports in the wood pulp, paper, and printed matter area totaled $1.4 billion, representing a 6-percent decline from $1.5 billion in the first quarter of 1982; exports decreased 8 percent, from $1.4 billion in the first quarter of 1982 to $1.3 billion in the corresponding period of 1983.

Imports of wood pulp fell 14 percent, from $382 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $329 million in the corresponding period of 1983. Newsprint imports dropped 15 percent, from $731 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $624 million in the first quarter of 1983. The declines in wood pulp and newsprint are a result of the glut of these products on the world market.

U.S. exports of wood pulp declined 17 percent, from $389 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $325 million in the first quarter of 1983. This was also a result of the worldwide glut which was affecting imports of wood pulp. During the first quarter of 1983, exports of waste paper, building paper, and printed material rose 11 percent, from $226 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $250 million in the corresponding period of 1983. Increased exports of waste paper, which is a raw material, were to the Asian areas and resulted from lowered unit values, as the U.S. product competed with exports from other countries. Exports of building papers to Canada and Mexico, which received 38 and 25 percent of such U.S. exports, respectively, rose as those countries' housing industries moved upward along with the U.S. housing industry. Exports of printed material in the first quarter of 1983, about half of which went to Canada, rose mainly as a result of the increased demand in Canada for U.S. periodicals.

Fred Ruggles
724-1766

1/ Paper and printed matter are found in pts. 4 and 5, schedule 2, of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

2/ On July 23, 1982, the U.S. International Trade Commission initiated investigation No. 332-145 for the purpose of studying the economic effects of terminating the manufacturing clause of the Copyright Law. The Commission is scheduled to forward its report on the investigation to the Ways and Means Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives on July 1, 1983.

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Rough wood products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	275,940	247,673	50,443	69,500	38
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,480,478	1,554,286	393,268	314,499	-20
Logs					
Imports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)	101,120	117,032	20,159	50,236	149
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,690	26,430	4,360	9,639	121
Exports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)	2,534,224	3,208,149	744,646	945,903	27
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,094,715	1,258,084	315,833	256,322	-19
Softwood logs					
Imports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)	87,576	98,764	16,821	41,886	149
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,975	22,930	3,579	8,516	138
Exports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)	2,377,099	3,114,988	718,290	916,445	28
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,002,847	1,174,179	293,571	228,644	-22
Hardwood logs					
Imports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)	13,544	18,268	3,338	8,350	150
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,714	3,500	780	1,123	44
Exports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)	157,125	93,161	26,356	29,458	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	91,867	83,905	22,262	27,677	24
Lumber					
Imports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)	9,442,559	9,287,454	1,639,460	2,849,371	74
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,913,238	1,725,265	302,306	595,029	97
Exports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)	2,317,317	1,986,186	506,095	534,400	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	907,734	802,245	207,575	214,320	3
Softwood lumber					
Imports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)	9,034,388	8,973,652	1,565,196	2,757,997	76
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,697,067	1,567,931	265,970	546,209	105
Exports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)	1,903,809	1,622,588	412,762	432,131	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	655,543	577,633	149,926	150,405	0
Hardwood lumber					
Imports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)	279,577	200,216	51,063	52,648	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	143,358	94,604	23,770	26,205	10
Exports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)	381,481	336,651	86,120	93,545	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	243,025	217,064	55,761	61,728	11

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

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Millwork					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	99,342	91,551	20,058	24,171	21
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	43,043	34,912	10,371	6,559	-37
Miscellaneous wood manufactures					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	504,910	464,712	103,131	106,746	4
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	229,316	183,894	48,466	45,403	-6
Prefabricated buildings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,199	5,772	1,912	675	-65
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	72,568	46,367	14,321	9,442	-34
Plywood and building boards					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	688,797	533,142	104,768	133,622	28
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	365,347	265,596	69,849	95,856	37
Hardwood veneer and plywood					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	551,767	402,797	83,616	96,385	15
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	91,305	82,517	18,741	24,751	32
Softwood veneer and plywood					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,294	18,100	3,477	6,734	94
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	189,726	122,400	36,388	53,485	47
Particle board					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 M. square feet)	440	444	61	122	98
Value (1,000 dollars)	60,099	53,318	7,419	14,804	100
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 M. square feet)	139	82	18	18	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,942	19,560	4,543	4,526	0
Wood pulp					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	4,086	3,655	876	912	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,764,288	1,493,240	382,097	329,416	-14
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	3,809	3,499	868	861	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,746,505	1,486,883	389,136	324,923	-17

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Waste paper					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	122	132	31	32	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,769	24,291	5,734	6,108	7
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	2,212	2,224	492	708	44
Value (1,000 dollars)	268,525	238,932	56,457	65,834	17
Building papers					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	280,689	374,370	53,543	100,200	87
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,851	44,099	6,263	12,226	95
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	34,171	31,138	8,296	7,515	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,311	7,993	2,222	2,431	9
Industrial paperboard					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	187,101	152,496	33,423	56,896	70
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,587	23,173	5,610	9,086	62
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,821,777	5,470,259	1,289,200	1,418,725	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,225,001	1,060,893	266,764	257,655	-3
Containerboard (Kraft linerboard)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	96,338	71,965	12,112	18,984	57
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,071	8,458	1,402	2,401	71
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,982,545	3,818,557	861,547	1,004,790	17
Value (1,000 dollars)	669,160	551,969	135,441	125,062	-8
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,326,531	3,328,696	863,375	784,897	-9
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	752,716	628,419	169,256	133,325	-21
Newsprint					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	6,977	6,530	1,717	1,597	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,824,776	2,748,652	731,351	623,934	-15
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1081,797,648	1230,620,076	345,006,344	254,595,288	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)	139,702	142,963	41,958	28,562	-32

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Wallpaper					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	43,337	40,235	9,720	11,045	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	96,180	90,488	21,946	24,977	14
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,048	6,036	1,535	1,961	28
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,534	12,054	3,151	3,794	20
Albums					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	27,713	35,993	8,774	8,205	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,784	28,877	6,821	8,823	29
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	4,301	3,330	724	721	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,171	8,872	765	866	13
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	382,313	406,336	85,120	100,371	18
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	875,433	862,630	211,256	194,681	-8
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	17,568	131,386	4,417	11,052	150
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,031	36,268	5,994	13,444	124
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	322,863	340,388	69,737	80,589	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	130,444	140,594	28,633	33,589	17
Miscellaneous books					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	238,040	283,749	58,786	74,737	27
Value (1,000 dollars)	286,456	305,934	62,074	74,981	21
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	280,218	294,941	63,403	57,338	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	592,351	631,890	145,396	139,045	-4
Printed matter					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	319,176	332,494	73,392	83,974	14
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	722,801	723,490	167,586	181,779	8
Newspapers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	50,517	63,071	14,397	15,175	5
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,930	13,385	3,106	3,226	4

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Periodicals					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,947	45,515	9,968	11,061	11
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	363,472	381,945	90,241	94,556	5
Decalcomanias					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	383	338	80	75	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,365	6,710	1,604	1,565	-2
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,730	2,007	651	500	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,087	11,348	3,092	2,979	-4

Table 8.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1983

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Rough wood products	01	(01)
Logs	01 04	04 (07)
Softwood logs		
Hardwood logs		
Lumber	01 04	
Softwood lumber	01 04	
Hardwood lumber		
Millwork	01	(01)
Miscellaneous wood manufactures		09
Prefabricated buildings	(01)	(01)
Plywood and building boards	01	01
Hardwood veneer and plywood		01
Softwood veneer and plywood	01	01 09
Particle board	01 04	
Wood pulp		
Waste paper		04
Building papers	01 04	09
Industrial paperboard	01 04	04
Containerboard (kraft linerboard)	01 04	04 (07)
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)		(01)
Newsprint		(01) (04)
Wallpaper	04	01 04 09
Albums	01 07	
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers		
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)	01 04 09 10	04
Miscellaneous books	01 04	(04)
Printed matter		
Newspapers	(04) 07	
Periodicals	04 (07)	04 (07)
Decalcomanias		(04) 07

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Textiles, Apparel, and Footwear Sector 1/

The trade deficit in the textiles and apparel sector during the first quarter of 1983 amounted to $1.5 billion, almost triple the deficit of $589 million in the corresponding period of 1982 (table 9, fig. 3). The growing deficit is primarily attributed to increased imports of apparel and decreased exports of textile mill products--continuing the trend of preceding quarters. Comparing data for the first quarter of 1983 with data for the corresponding period of 1982, imports of apparel increased 20 percent to almost $2.1 billion, and exports of textile mill products decreased almost 30 percent to $1.2 billion.

During the first quarter of 1983, significant trade shifts occurred in exports to China and Japan and imports from the Big Three (Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea), the European Community (EC), and China. Exports to China decreased over 90 percent, from $238 million to $21 million, as a result of sharply curtailed U.S. shipments of cotton and manmade fibers; the decline in exports to Japan--from $226 million to $148 million--is partially attributed to the strengthened U.S. dollar. Increased imports from the Big Three--about 20 percent each, and consisting mostly of apparel--was due to greater shipments of apparel not covered by specific quotas, as well as importers and retailers replenishing inventories which were kept to a minimum during the recession. Increased shipments from the EC--from $248 million to $293 million--which consisted of a variety of textile mill products such as fibers, yarns, fabrics, and home furnishings, is related to the strengthened U.S. dollar, which increased the competitiveness of these imported products. In addition, the level of imports from China also increased from $192 million to $248 million, all of which was in apparel.

The textiles, apparel, and footwear items that showed significant increases in imports during January-March 1983 when compared with data for the corresponding period of 1982 were processed fibers, floor coverings, sweaters, coats, trousers, dresses, gloves, leather wearing apparel, and nonrubber footwear, whereas imports of wool and broadwoven fabrics showed the most significant decreases. In terms of exports, significant declines occurred in cotton, manmade fibers, processed fibers, broadwoven fabrics, pneumatic tire fabrics, floor coverings, and trousers.

Fibers and textiles

Although imports in the fibers and textile mill products sector increased slightly, exports declined sharply, and the positive trade balance in these products narrowed from $886 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $372 million in the first quarter of 1983. U.S. imports increased about 2 percent, from $807 million to $826 million; exports declined about 30 percent, from $1.7 billion to $1.2 billion.

1/ Included here are the commodities classified in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: schedule 3 (textile fibers and textile products), and pts. 1(A), 1(B), 12(C (pt.)), 12(D (pt.)), and 13(B) of schedule 7 (Specified products; miscellaneous and nonenumerated products).

Table 9.--Textiles and apparel: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1982, January-March 1982, and January-March 1983 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1982	January-March 1982	January-March 1983
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	700,659	177,442	200,177
Japan	684,874	226,438	148,303
EC	1,122,190	318,492	290,910
Brazil	24,423	6,900	2,803
Hong Kong	139,524	43,115	22,563
India	13,029	4,225	3,578
Korea	477,420	148,941	123,900
Mexico	280,830	89,446	49,692
Taiwan	259,997	91,734	37,122
OPEC	635,627	156,086	126,853
NMEs	421,269	241,743	25,988
China	400,957	238,126	20,863
All other	1,759,435	463,715	388,046
Total	6,519,283	1,968,282	1,419,941
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	197,406	37,176	44,939
Japan	793,461	200,293	201,273
EC	1,089,742	247,816	292,556
Brazil	106,386	29,213	29,772
Hong Kong	2,130,026	490,437	576,427
India	309,133	92,244	93,217
Korea	1,559,929	316,743	377,920
Mexico	253,104	58,605	56,967
Taiwan	1,714,031	357,952	435,693
OPEC	98,101	20,487	17,716
NMEs	993,176	220,748	271,755
China	849,263	192,349	247,950
All other	2,025,660	485,837	524,707
Total	11,270,161	2,557,555	2,922,948
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	503,252	140,265	155,237
Japan	-108,587	26,144	-52,969
EC	32,448	70,676	-1,646
Brazil	-81,963	-22,312	-26,968
Hong Kong	-1,990,501	-447,321	-553,863
India	-296,104	-88,019	-89,638
Korea	-1,082,508	-167,802	-254,019
Mexico	27,726	30,841	-7,275
Taiwan	-1,454,034	-266,217	-398,571
OPEC	537,526	135,599	109,136
NMEs	-571,906	20,995	-245,766
China	-448,305	45,776	-227,086
All other	-266,225	-22,121	-136,660
Total	-4,750,878	-589,273	-1,503,006

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

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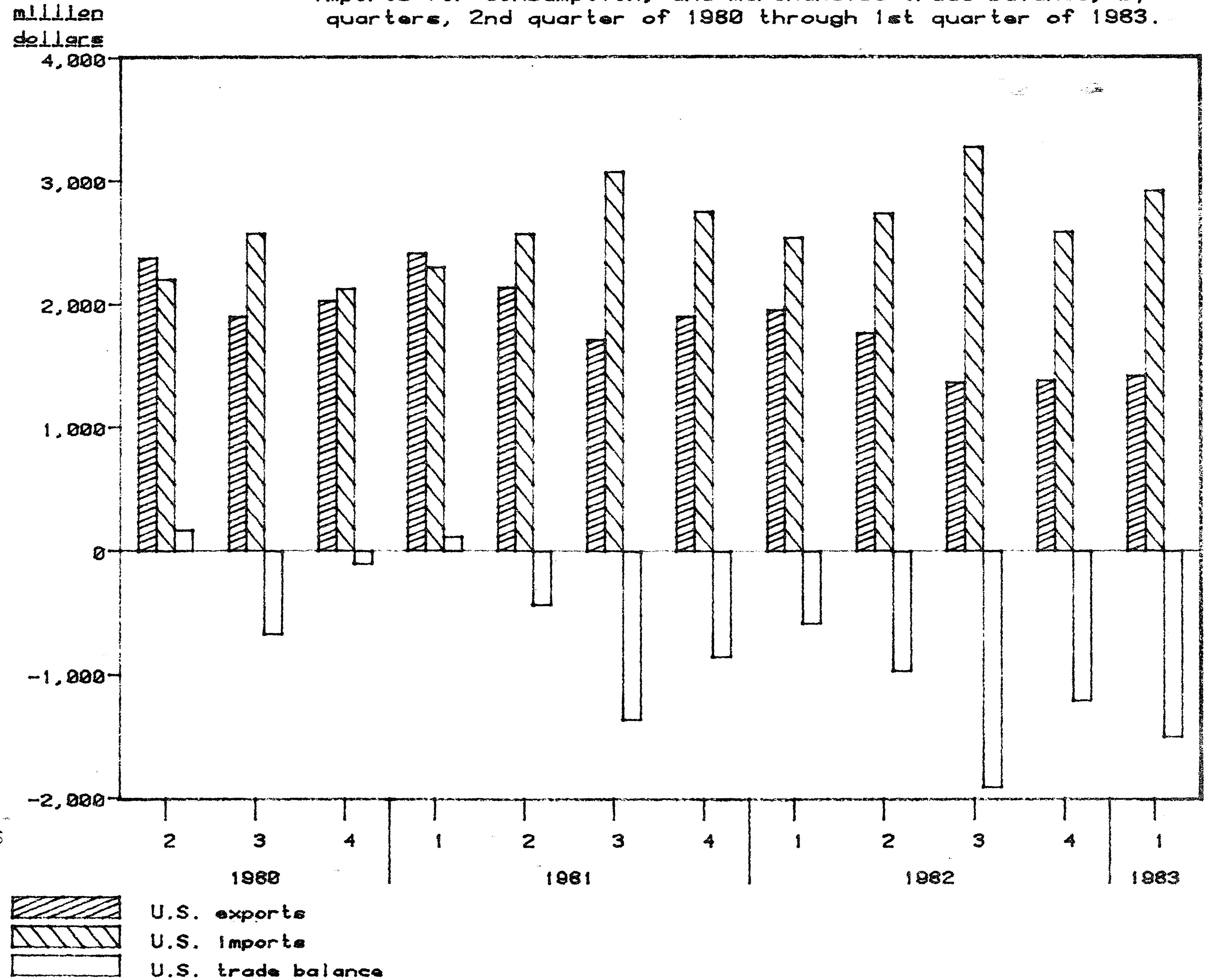
Figure 3.--Textiles and apparel: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1980 through 1st quarter of 1983.



Declines in imports of raw fibers (down $13 million) and broadwoven fabrics (down $12 million), which together amounted to $25 million, were more than offset by increases in imports of home furnishings (up $18 million, mostly floor coverings and towels) and processed fibers (up $11 million). Other small declines in imports of knit fabrics (down $1 million) and coated fabrics (down $2 million) were offset by increases in imports of cordage (up $2 million), leather products (up $13 million, mostly footwear parts), and other smaller increases, which resulted in a total net increase in imports of $18 million.

The largest declines in exports occurred in raw fibers (down $385 million), processed fibers, especially filament manmade-fiber yarn, (down $69 million), broadwoven fabrics (down $23 million), pneumatic tire fabric (down $8 million), and home furnishings (down $11 million). Other small declines and increases resulted in a net decline in exports of $495 million. The large decline in exports of fibers and yarns was due mainly to a steep drop in shipments to China resulting from China's increased self-sufficiency in cotton, their large inventories of manmade fibers, and the Chinese embargo on U.S. shipments of fiber in retaliation for U.S. quotas on imports of Chinese textiles and apparel.

Raw fibers.--The decline in raw fiber imports was accounted for primarily by raw wool (down $16 million), vegetable fibers, except cotton (down $2 million), and textile waste (down $2 million); these decreases were offset by slight increases in manmade fiber imports (up $7 million). The much larger decline in raw fiber exports was due largely to declining shipments of raw cotton (down $326 million) and manmade fibers (down $54 million).

Cotton.--Exports of cotton from the United States during the first quarter of 1983 of 1.4 million bales, valued at $426 million, were 43 percent less than exports during the corresponding months of 1982. Exports to the three leading markets in the 1983 period (Japan, Korea, and Taiwan) declined 38 percent, from 1.3 million bales to 815,000 bales. There were no exports to China during the first quarter of 1983, whereas such exports totaled 412,500 bales during the first 3 months of 1982, when China was the third largest market. The decline in exports to Japan, Korea, and Taiwan is largely the result of the worldwide reduction in demand for cotton textiles as a result of the recession. Furthermore, Japan has an excess of cotton yarn and has curtailed yarn production. The textile industry in Taiwan is undergoing restructuring as a result of small mills merging to acquire capital for replacement of outdated equipment.

Mary Elizabeth Sweet
523-0394

Wool.--U.S. imports of wool have declined by 33 percent, from a total value of $45 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $30 million in the corresponding period of 1983. Most of the decrease in wool imports involved the medium and fine grades, which are produced domestically in substantial volume. Imports of the coarse wools, of which very little are produced in the United States, declined only slightly.

Australia continued as the leading source of U.S. imports of wool, having accounted for 53 percent of the total value of trade during the first quarter of 1983. However, the actual value of wool trade with Australia, as well as with New Zealand and the Republic of South Africa, declined. The investigation of Argentine bounties and grants on shipments of medium and fine grades of wool to the United States is an important cause for the drop in imports from Argentina, from $5.7 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $1.4 million in the corresponding period of 1983. 1/

Larry Clayton
523-5701

Manmade fibers.--Imports of manmade fibers rose from $18 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $25 million in the corresponding period of 1983. Virtually all of the increase was in nylon fibers, which more than tripled, from $3 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $10 million in the corresponding period of 1983. The imports were used to supplant part of the shortage created by cutbacks in domestic production of nylon fibers late in 1982.

Exports of manmade fibers declined from $202 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $148 million in the corresponding quarter of 1983. Most of the decline resulted from continued reductions in exports of polyester fibers, which dropped from $72 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $29 million in the corresponding quarter of 1983. The greatest decline was registered in exports to China, which continued to reduce its purchases from the United States because of ample domestic stocks of these fibers.

Rick Chiriaco
523-0109

Processed fibers.--Filament yarn of manmade fibers accounted for most of the increase in imports of processed fibers (up $8 million out of a total increase of $11 million) and almost all of the decline in exports (down $65 million out of a total decline of $69 million).

Filament yarn of manmade fibers.--Imports of filament yarn of manmade fibers rose from $12 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $20 million in the corresponding quarter of 1983. The chief increases were in nylon filament yarn, from $4 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $7 million in the corresponding quarter of 1983, and olefin filament yarn, from $2 million to $6 million in the same periods. The nylon filament yarn imports supplemented domestic production, which was curtailed heavily because of

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1/ On Mar. 28, 1983, the U.S. Department of Commerce made a final affirmative countervailing duty determination after finding that subsidies were being granted to Argentine manufacturers, producers, or exporters of wool finer than 46s that are either raw or scoured. Commerce directed the U.S. Customs Service to require a cash deposit of 5.58 percent ad valorem on shipments of such wool prior to Jan. 1, 1983, and 4.65 percent ad valorem on shipments on or after Jan. 1, 1983.

discontinued operations late in 1982. Olefin yarn imports rose chiefly because of reduced prices offered to U.S. consumers by important suppliers including Japan, the Netherlands, and Mexico.

However, exports of filament yarn of manmade fibers declined from $158 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $93 million in the corresponding quarter of 1983. The drop in exports was chiefly in polyester filament yarns, which declined from $90 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $33 million in 1983. As with exports of polyester fibers, the decline was caused chiefly by the cutting back of purchases by China.

Rick Chiriaco
523-0109

Broadwoven fabrics.--Imports of broadwoven fabrics in the first quarter of 1983 increased in quantity but declined in value compared with those in the first quarter of 1982. The average unit value of imports declined from 65 to 58 cents per square yard. The overall decline in unit values reflects substantial declines in the unit values of imports from major suppliers such as Japan and Korea and an increase in imports of low-value jute fabrics from Bangladesh. The quantity of imports of broadwoven fabrics increased to 595 million square yards from 551 million square yards in the first quarter of 1982; the value of imports declined to $348 million from $359 million. Both the quantity and value of U.S. exports of broadwoven fabrics declined in the first quarter of 1983 from those in the corresponding period of 1982. Some of the largest declines were in shipments to the United Kingdom, Mexico, and Australia. In total, exports declined to 108 million square yards, valued at $157 million, in the first quarter of 1983 from 125 million square yards, valued at $181 million, in the first quarter of 1982. The average unit value of exports was almost unchanged.

Imports of cotton broadwoven fabrics in the first quarter of 1983 declined slightly in value because of lower unit values, but were almost unchanged in quantity, totaling 255 million square yards. Shifts among major suppliers included large increases in imports from Taiwan and Korea and decreases from Peru and Brazil. Countervailing and antidumping actions have also affected trade in cotton fabrics. 1/ Growth in imports from China has been slowed by U.S. imposition of unilateral quotas pending bilateral negotiations on a new textile agreement with China.

Exports of cotton fabrics declined to 42 million square yards, valued at $53 million, in the first quarter of 1983 from 46 million square yards, valued at $58 million, in the corresponding period of 1982. The largest decreases were in exports to the United Kingdom, Mexico, and Australia.

Imports of manmade-fiber broadwoven fabrics declined to $118 million in the first quarter of 1983 from $125 million in the first quarter of 1982,

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1/ Cotton sateen and sheeting from Peru are currently subject to countervailing duties, and certain printcloth fabrics from China were the subject of preliminary affirmative antidumping findings by the U.S. International Trade Commission and the U.S. Department of Commerce.

although the quantity of imports increased. Exports of these fabrics declined in both quantity and values during this period, from 75 million square yards, valued at $111 million, to 62 million square yards, valued at $96 million. The decline in the value of imports was largely in polyester filament fabrics from Japan and resulted from a sharp drop in the unit value of imports from $1.27 per square yard to $0.85 per square yard. Much of the decline in exports occurred in polyester spun fabrics, especially those exported to China, which declined from $28 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $20 million in the first quarter of 1983.

Joseph L. Williams
523-5702

Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires.--Exports of textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires (tire fabrics) decreased from 9.4 million pounds, valued at $22 million, in the first quarter of 1982 to 6.2 million pounds, valued at $14 million, during the corresponding period of 1983. The overall decline of 34 percent in quantity and 36 percent in value can be attributed primarily to the drop in shipments to Canada and Venezuela, which together receive two-thirds of such fabric exported by the United States. The majority of the tire fabric being exported by the United States is used to produce tires for trucks and buses, which is a small segment of the total tire market. Due to the unfavorable worldwide economic conditions, production of both original-equipment tires on new vehicles and replacement tires have declined. In addition, the average tire is becoming smaller in size, generally requiring less fabric, and since the majority of tires being produced are of radial construction, they often last twice as long.

C. Lee Cook
523-0348

Floor coverings.--U.S. imports of textile floor coverings in the first quarter of 1983 rose 52 percent in quantity, to 6.3 million square yards, but only 10 percent in value, to $78 million, from those in the first quarter of 1982. This reflects significantly larger shipments of lower valued floor coverings from most major suppliers, especially Canada and India, the largest suppliers in terms of quantity. Imports from Canada more than doubled during the period to 1.4 million square yards, valued at nearly $4.4 million. Almost 85 percent of these imports entered duty free as original motor-vehicle equipment, which were valued at less than $3 a square yard, compared with $15 a square yard for floor coverings from all other sources.

Imports from India in the first quarter of 1983 increased 81 percent from last year's corresponding period level to 1.2 million square yards, valued at $15.4 million. Most of the increased shipments consisted of flat-woven, reversible area rugs, such as druggets or dhurries, which have become increasingly popular with the decorating trend towards a casual lifestyle.

U.S. exports of carpet, which are price competitive in world markets, declined 3 percent to 13.7 million square yards, valued at $71 million, in the first quarter of 1983 compared with such exports in the first quarter of

1982. Although exports to the largest markets, Saudi Arabia and Canada, increased in quantity, shipments to most other markets declined, with those to Kuwait--the third largest market--showing the greatest drop of 461,000 square yards, or 34 percent. After several years of recording a favorable but declining balance of trade in floor coverings, U.S. trade in floor coverings has been marked by a deficit during the past three quarters, with that in the first quarter of 1983 amounting to nearly $7 million.

Marilyn C. Borsari
523-5703

Apparel

Imports of apparel climbed 20 percent over those in the first quarter of 1982, to a total of nearly $2.1 billion; exports fell 17 percent to approximately $200 million, the lowest quarterly level in at least 3 years. As a result, the apparel trade deficit, which reached a record $7.2 billion in 1982, increased by $383 million (26 percent) in the first quarter of 1983.

Approximately three-fourths of the increased imports came from the "Big Three" (Hong Kong, Taiwan, and the Republic of Korea) and China, which together supplied nearly 70 percent of the imports in 1982. The Big Three's shipments in the first quarter of 1983 increased 20 percent from last year's corresponding period level to $1.2 billion, and China's accelerated 45 percent to $181 million. The buildup from the Big Three came despite the fact that their shipments of major products such as jeans, shirts, and sweaters are limited to annual growth of 1-percent. Items not covered by specific quotas accounted for approximately half the increase in shipments--these may be limited only after consultation with the foreign Government concerned. Also contributing to the buildup were efforts of importers and retailers to replenish inventories, which were kept to a minimum during the recession.

The import growth from China, a trend prevailing during the past several years, came primarily in items already controlled by quotas, so that if shipments continue at their current rate, quotas will be filled before the end of the quota year, and subsequent shipments will be embargoed. Quotas were unilaterally imposed on China's shipments in January 1983 following several rounds of unsuccessful negotiations to renew the 3-year bilateral agreement that expired at the end of 1982.

U.S. exports of apparel have trended downward owing to weak economic activity in major export markets and the strong U.S. dollar, which has caused a decline in the price competitiveness of U.S. goods, particularly in Europe. Although the export decline has been widespread among the major markets, a large part of the decline in recent quarters has stemmed from significantly smaller shipments to Mexico, consisting mostly of apparel parts that are assembled there and returned as finished garments. Reflecting the uncertainty associated with the devaluation of the Mexican peso in August 1982, shipments to Mexico in the first quarter of 1983 fell 38 percent from last year's corresponding period level to $26 million following a decline of 33 percent in 1982.

A large number of men's (including boys') and women's (including girls' and infants') apparel items were involved in the import increase and the export decrease; those items showing the greatest import growth are discussed in detail below. Significant import growth also occurred in such items as women's suits, imports of which rose 46 percent to $25 million; women's skirts, 39 percent to $48 million; sleepwear, 38 percent to $18 million; and fur apparel, 71 percent to $31 million. On the export side, significant declines were registered in all the major categories, with shipments of trousers down 24 percent to $24 million; men's shirts, down 22 percent to $24 million; and underwear, down 29 percent to $15 million.

Sweaters.--Imports of sweaters increased 45 percent from 1.5 million dozen (valued at $91 million) in the first quarter of 1982 to 2.1 million dozen ($124 million) in the corresponding period of 1983. Virtually all of the increased imports were supplied by Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea, which together accounted for 82 percent of the imports. Imports from Taiwan increased the most, rising 128 percent to 663,000 dozen ($28 million), making it the largest supplier in terms of quantity. Shipments from Hong Kong and Korea each rose about 30 percent to 572,000 dozen ($44 million) and 491,000 dozen ($20 million), respectively.

Hong Kong, Korea, and Taiwan filled or nearly filled their quota levels for cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber sweaters in 1982. Although significant increases occurred in cotton and wool sweaters imports, most of the growth occurred in manmade-fiber sweaters, which accounted for 65 percent of the total imports in the first quarter of 1983, and which increased 58 percent in terms of quantity during the period. Taiwan and Korea were the major suppliers of manmade-fiber sweaters, and Hong Kong was the major supplier of cotton and wool sweaters. Increased demand for sweaters as a popular fashion item and the favorable prices of the three major suppliers, especially Taiwan and Korea, were the primary reasons for increased imports.

Jackie Worrell
523-0452

Coats.--U.S. imports of men's and women's coats (including jackets) increased to $237 million during the first quarter of 1983, or by nearly $34 million, or 17 percent, over those in the first quarter of 1982. The increased imports came primarily from a few countries, with China--the largest supplier in terms of quantity--generating most of the growth. Its shipments of coats during the first quarter of 1983 climbed 76 percent above the corresponding 1982 level, to a total of $35 million, following annual gains of 131 percent in 1981 and 60 percent in 1982. This ongoing buildup reflects the fact that China's garments rank among the lowest cost apparel items available to retailers.

The growth in China's shipments during the first quarter of 1983 was concentrated in manmade-fiber outerwear coats, which were recently brought under U.S. quotas, so that its shipments will be halted as soon as the limits are reached during the quota year. As of May 13, 1983, China had filled 74 percent of its quota for women's manmade-fiber coats (quota year ending Nov. 25, 1983) and 48 percent of its quota for men's manmade-fiber coats (quota year ending Jan. 17, 1984). Its quota for women's cotton coats (quota year ending Dec. 31, 1983) was 47 percent filled, partly aided by the spillover of shipments from 1982, when the quota was filled, and charges for overshipments in 1981. China also accelerated its shipments of quota-free coats--albeit from a considerably smaller base than that of quota items--with shipments of manmade-fiber sport coats showing the greatest gain during the first quarter of 1983, to nearly $1.4 million from $31,000 in the corresponding 1982 quarter.

The remainder of the import growth during the first quarter of 1983 came mostly from the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Thailand, secondary suppliers which together increased their shipments by almost 40 percent in quantity to 432,000 dozen ($26 million). Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea, which together accounted for half the coat imports in 1982, posted a 5-percent decline in their total shipments, to a total of 928,000 dozen ($113 million).

Robert W. Wallace
523-0120

Trousers.--U.S. imports of trousers (including shorts) increased by one-third in the first quarter of 1983 compared with such imports in the first quarter of 1982, to 10.3 million dozen, valued at $433 million. Taiwan, Hong Kong, and China together accounted for 70 percent of these imports and virtually all of the increase. Trade sources stated that part of the import increase reflects attempts by these suppliers, particularly Taiwan, to fill their 1982 U.S. import quotas late that year. It is estimated that nearly half the women's manmade-fiber trousers imported from Taiwan in the first 2 months of 1983 were charged against the 1982 quota level. In all, imports from Taiwan increased 48 percent in quantity and 37 percent in value, to 2.8 million dozen, valued at $96 million, in the first quarter of 1983.

The overall import increase in the first quarter was accompanied by a decline in unit value. The change resulted from a decrease in the average unit value of imported cotton trousers which was 12 percent lower in the first quarter of 1983, at $50 per dozen, than in the first quarter of 1982. Imports of cotton trousers increased 79 percent to 5.6 million dozen, valued at $281 million, as Hong Kong's shipments of these trousers doubled to 2.3 million dozen, and China's shipments nearly quintupled to 1.1 million dozen. Hong Kong and China together supplied about 60 percent of the imported cotton trousers and accounted for four-fifths of the increase.

Dennis Rudy
523-0142

Dresses.--U.S. imports of dresses in the first quarter of 1983 were 34 percent higher in quantity and 45 percent higher in value compared with those in the first quarter of 1982, reaching a total of 888,000 dozen, valued at $76 million. Although shipments from all the major suppliers increased, more than three-fourths of the increased imports came from China, Hong Kong, and Korea, which together accounted for 46 percent of the imports in the 1983 quarter, up from 32 percent in all of 1982. Imports from Hong Kong rose 62 percent during the period to 160,000 dozen (valued at $25 million); Korea, up 82 percent to 89,000 dozen ($15 million); and China, up 74 percent to 160,000 dozen ($6 million). Hong Kong and Korea are moving increasingly into dresses and other items not covered by specific quotas, which limits about three-fourths of their overall apparel shipments to annual growth of 1 percent. The dresses may be brought under specific limits only after consultations have been requested with the respective foreign Governments.

Dennis Rudy
523-0142

Gloves.--Imports of gloves in the first quarter of 1983 totaled 10.7 million dozen pairs (valued at $43.7 million), 31 percent higher than the 8.2 million dozen pairs ($35.5 million) imported in the first quarter of 1982. More than half the imports came from China, Hong Kong, the Philippines, and Malaysia, which together increased their shipments 33 percent in quantity during the period. In terms of value, imports from China, the Philippines, and Malaysia together increased 37 percent; imports from Hong Kong decreased 6 percent, reflecting increased imports of less expensive rubber and plastic gloves. The overall import growth primarily reflected efforts by importers to replenish depleted inventories of work gloves in response to the economic turnaround taking place among their major industrial consumers, notably the motor-vehicle, steel, and construction industries.

Jackie Worrell
523-0452

Leather wearing apparel.--Imports of leather apparel increased 79 percent from 581,000 units in the first quarter of 1982 to 1 million units in the corresponding period of 1983. However, the value of these imports increased by only 15 percent during the period, to almost $40 million, as unit values dropped significantly from $59 to $38. Although the quantity of imports from virtually all sources increased during the period, Korea, the largest supplier with 60 percent of the total quantity, accounted for most of the growth; its shipments rose 83 percent, in terms of quantity, and 32 percent, in terms of value.

The significant increase in the import quantity and the corresponding decline in the average unit value are attributed to changes in product mix and especially to price competition among importers and retailers as leather apparel moves increasingly into the mass market. To supply this market, trade sources indicated that some importers and retailers have been trading down to lower valued leather garments by using lower quality hides and skins and simplifying garment styles.

Jackie Worrell
523-0452

Footwear

The U.S. footwear trade deficit, reaching a record $3.3 billion in 1982, amounted to just over $1.0 billion in the first quarter of 1983, representing an increase of $177 million, or 21 percent, over that in the first quarter of 1982 (table 10, fig. 4). It marked only the second time that the quarterly deficit reached at least $1 billion, as imports increased 20 percent to slightly more than $1 billion (235 million pairs); exports declined 17 percent to $26 million (2 million pairs), the lowest level in at least 3 years.

All but a small part of the imports, in terms of value, during the first quarter consisted of nonrubber (primarily leather and vinyl) footwear. Imports of this footwear climbed 24 percent in quantity from last year's level to 160 million pairs, valued at $927 million, with most of the growth being generated by Taiwan and Korea, which together accounted for 60 percent of the imports. These suppliers have accelerated their shipments since the orderly marketing agreements restricting their exports to the U.S. market expired in June 1981. Imports of nonrubber footwear from Taiwan during the first quarter of 1983 increased 44 percent from last year's level to 67 million pairs (valued at $267 million), and those from Korea rose 66 percent to 28 million pairs ($168 million), following annual increases of 54 and 106 percent, respectively, in 1982. Significant gains were also posted by Brazil, whose shipments of nonrubber footwear rose 30 percent to 16 million pairs ($118 million). The import increase from these suppliers reflects their ability to produce a product of satisfactory quality at relatively low cost.

On a product basis, the import growth in nonrubber footwear was widespread during the first quarter, with shipments of women's and misses' shoes increasing 15 percent to 88 million pairs ($491 million) and men's, youths', and boys' shoes expanding 45 percent to 32 million pairs ($211 million). Imports of children's and infants' shoes rose 48 percent to 15 million pairs ($44 million), and those of athletic footwear advanced 21 percent to 23 million pairs ($160 million).

Total imports of rubber footwear increased slightly in the first quarter of 1983 to 43 million pairs ($98 million), after showing year-to-year quarterly declines since the fourth quarter of 1980. Taiwan and Korea accounted for over 60 percent of such shipments. Imports of protective footwear, mostly from Korea, during the period were 1.9 million pairs, representing a 49-percent increase over such imports in the corresponding period of 1982.

J. Gail Burns
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Table 10.--Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1982, January-March 1982, and January-March 1983 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1982	January-March 1982	January-March 1983
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	13,410	4,050	3,144
Japan	22,050	6,578	3,390
EC	21,671	5,022	6,849
Brazil	649	81	270
Hong Kong	1,380	347	359
India	00	00	00
Korea	61	22	19
Mexico	5,246	1,503	409
Taiwan	20	06	35
OPEC	11,847	3,560	2,126
NMEs	377	15	01
China	01	00	00
All other	42,862	10,390	9,521
Total	119,579	31,580	26,129
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	29,588	2,722	3,211
Japan	26,848	5,435	6,417
EC	757,086	225,907	241,178
Brazil	350,090	86,158	117,917
Hong Kong	60,416	18,997	14,706
India	6,928	2,735	2,362
Korea	744,343	150,838	207,051
Mexico	61,256	13,843	13,928
Taiwan	921,137	228,483	307,733
OPEC	344	36	94
NMEs	102,763	22,091	21,688
China	37,803	9,845	10,421
All other	372,833	99,222	91,635
Total	3,433,638	856,474	1,027,926
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-16,177	1,328	-67
Japan	-4,797	1,143	-3,027
EC	-735,414	-220,885	-234,329
Brazil	-349,441	-86,077	-117,646
Hong Kong	-59,036	-18,650	-14,347
India	-6,928	-2,735	-2,362
Korea	-744,282	-150,816	-207,031
Mexico	-56,009	-12,339	-13,518
Taiwan	-921,117	-228,477	-307,697
OPEC	11,503	3,523	2,032
NMEs	-102,385	-22,075	-21,687
China	-37,801	-9,845	-10,421
All other	-329,970	-88,831	-82,114
Total	-3,314,058	-824,893	-1,001,797

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

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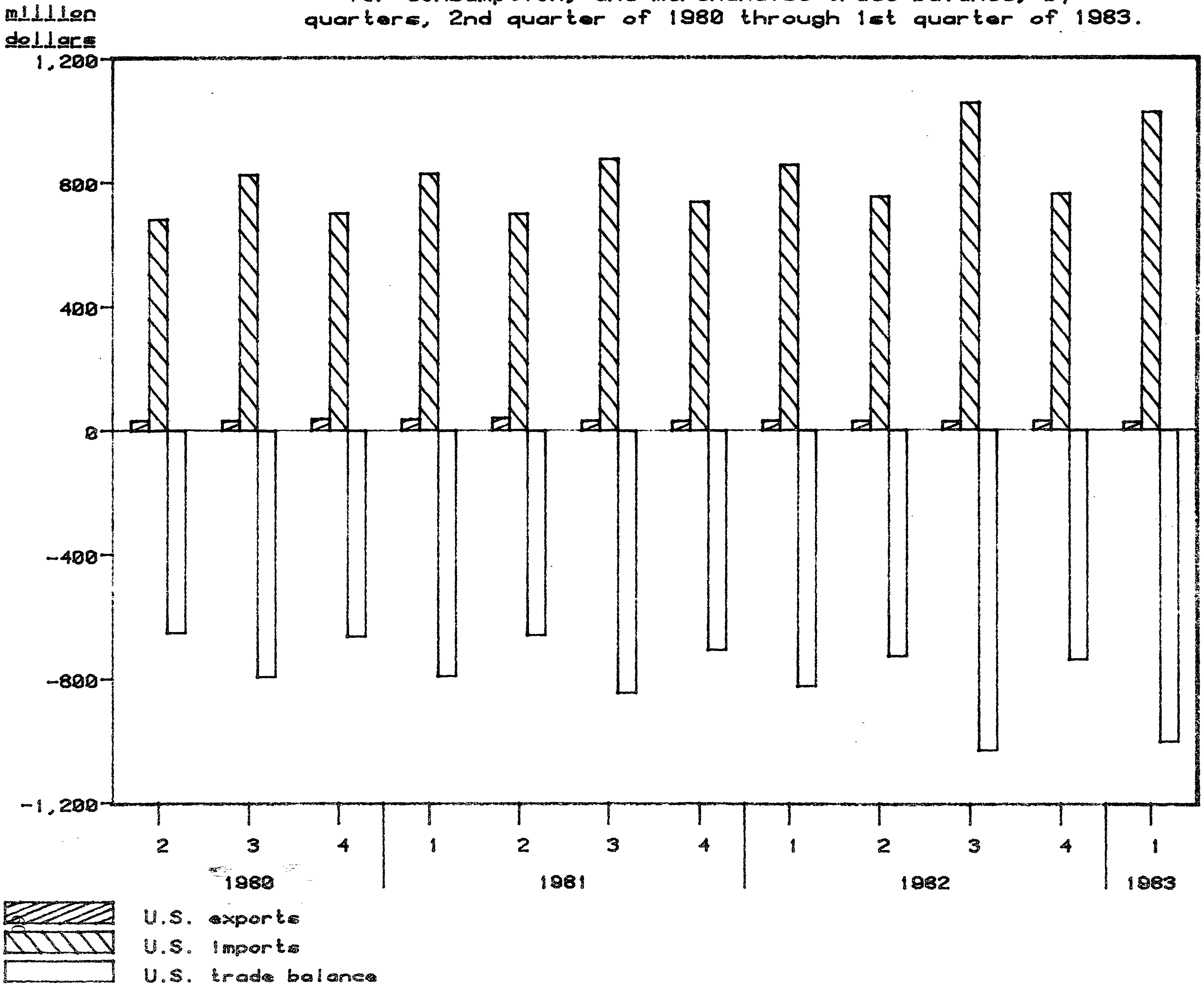
Figure 4.--Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1980 through 1st quarter of 1983.



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

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Raw fibers:					
Cotton					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,195	19,281	706	1,069	51
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,529	13,132	680	693	2
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,797,320	3,068,280	1,152,583	653,177	-43
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,259,978	1,955,270	751,260	425,615	-43
Wool and fine animal hair:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	77,505	63,612	21,637	16,736	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)	163,322	133,514	49,087	33,361	-32
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,923	9,857	1,306	2,246	72
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,863	36,411	6,302	8,145	29
Man-made fibers:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	97,880	80,643	17,883	26,319	47
Value (1,000 dollars)	92,512	77,417	18,024	24,780	37
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					0
Value (1,000 dollars)	938,025	655,551	202,251	148,301	-27
Noncellulosic man-made fibers					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	81,092	67,202	13,987	24,034	72
Value (1,000 dollars)	79,771	66,479	14,998	23,017	53
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					0
Value (1,000 dollars)	764,875	484,605	158,991	107,254	-33
Cellulosic man-made fibers					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	16,788	13,440	3,895	2,284	-41
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,741	10,938	3,025	1,763	-42
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					0
Value (1,000 dollars)	173,150	170,945	43,260	41,046	-5
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage):					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	138,235	144,236	33,336	42,550	28
Value (1,000 dollars)	200,018	222,181	48,797	60,241	23
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	572,193	442,441	136,104	87,581	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)	808,974	620,965	190,671	121,555	-36

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

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	79,535	79,238	17,091	22,705	33
Value (1,000 dollars)	140,760	156,490	34,652	38,059	10
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	65,720	44,521	11,693	12,390	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	128,943	94,727	24,874	23,686	-5
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	46,819	52,180	9,916	15,407	55
Value (1,000 dollars)	95,942	107,156	22,321	27,256	22
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	62,763	42,645	11,105	12,076	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	122,292	90,816	23,676	23,023	-3
Spun yarn, of wool or hair					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,708	7,221	1,899	1,595	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)	29,046	37,970	9,421	8,103	-14
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	995	663	252	74	-70
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,201	2,431	962	417	-57
Filament yarn of manmade fibers:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	31,520	35,728	6,873	13,469	96
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,111	57,637	11,642	19,758	70
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	489,034	382,868	119,605	72,526	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)	648,950	497,599	158,239	92,911	-41
Sewing thread:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,254	1,300	331	555	68
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,051	4,311	1,152	1,553	35
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	15,806	13,290	3,392	2,951	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,368	28,008	7,027	6,579	-6
Cordage and fish netting and nets					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	217,613	176,534	54,295	66,812	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	109,848	89,164	27,100	29,400	8
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,509	6,189	1,482	1,518	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,793	15,826	3,001	3,819	27

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Fish netting and nets					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,714	2,080	571	661	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,252	7,602	2,283	2,511	10
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	358	403	18	77	322
Value (1,000 dollars)	833	1,085	65	228	248
Cordage					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	215,898	174,453	53,724	66,151	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	103,596	81,561	24,817	26,888	8
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,150	5,786	1,463	1,440	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,959	14,741	2,935	3,591	22
Broadwoven fabrics:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	2,503,810	2,053,142	551,366	595,442	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,549,445	1,345,731	359,440	347,948	-3
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	748,761	503,513	125,350	107,714	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,111,611	742,934	180,727	157,281	-13
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	1,079,303	836,499	254,497	254,833	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	603,744	481,869	142,312	131,954	-7
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	216,432	170,744	45,840	42,438	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	335,239	238,402	58,481	52,509	-10
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	431,822	455,516	103,104	128,921	25
Value (1,000 dollars)	561,074	524,041	124,649	117,722	-6
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	511,483	316,850	75,484	61,543	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)	727,177	463,380	111,132	95,866	-14
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	21,697	20,756	4,978	5,251	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	117,657	109,305	27,642	27,809	1
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	1,778	2,449	985	274	-72
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,230	7,907	3,020	1,211	-60

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	23,517	26,217	7,388	8,384	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	104,718	112,338	33,147	36,280	9
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	1,340	1,066	338	148	-56
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,177	5,827	1,644	1,103	-33
Knit fabrics:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,860	2,846	781	667	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,875	17,559	5,242	4,106	-22
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	24,835	20,544	4,707	3,708	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)	72,718	70,368	16,533	14,511	-12
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials					
Narrow fabrics					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,206	8,478	2,119	2,369	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	29,731	32,494	7,794	8,451	8
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	36,839	35,524	8,776	7,915	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	67,866	62,428	14,660	14,466	-1
Webs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f.					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	12,903	19,088	2,896	5,239	81
Value (1,000 dollars)	57,848	61,344	15,234	15,215	0
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	101,912	78,425	20,481	20,803	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	170,566	145,891	36,285	37,303	3
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	273	1,079	119	622	420
Value (1,000 dollars)	515	1,539	191	795	316
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	53,223	34,178	9,372	6,221	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)	107,215	80,267	21,569	13,669	-37
Woven or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and other laminated fabrics, and fabrics, n.s.p.f.					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	72,723	57,466	13,758	12,227	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	91,046	76,961	19,774	17,441	-12
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	141,903	121,504	27,643	27,405	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	259,814	222,291	50,042	48,387	-3

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Textile furnishings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	525,799	519,329	126,089	144,452	15
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	572,663	462,743	118,429	107,385	-9
Floor coverings					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	17,904	21,280	4,162	6,344	52
Value (1,000 dollars)	307,308	276,763	70,874	77,900	10
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	67,008	54,540	14,197	13,705	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	344,603	292,914	80,556	71,128	-12
Curtains and draperies					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,536	1,765	442	562	27
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,539	12,680	3,006	4,536	51
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,284	1,177	276	325	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,451	11,003	2,307	3,206	39
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	308,511	324,294	70,906	98,939	40
Value (1,000 dollars)	208,952	229,885	52,208	62,014	19
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	47,823	33,629	8,133	6,383	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)	214,608	158,825	35,564	33,051	-7
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,452,542	8,114,457	1,740,072	2,082,807	20
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,237,910	931,447	241,304	200,901	-17
Sweaters					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	12,419	13,463	1,455	2,107	45
Value (1,000 dollars)	787,654	843,437	90,791	123,657	36
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	122	83	20	14	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,472	3,646	735	677	-8
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	34,495	36,408	11,306	12,239	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,183,432	1,279,142	347,426	379,362	9
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,682	1,200	280	328	17
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,641	32,873	8,021	8,453	5

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats and jackets					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	6,860	7,875	1,812	2,262	25
Value (1,000 dollars)	770,746	900,692	159,640	202,244	27
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	609	505	136	99	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)	40,122	35,551	9,486	7,545	-20
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	15,378	17,449	5,325	6,591	24
Value (1,000 dollars)	722,967	769,040	205,219	259,367	26
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,404	738	213	138	-35
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,332	22,385	5,508	4,585	-17
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	2,336	2,097	661	887	34
Value (1,000 dollars)	201,417	181,658	52,284	75,903	45
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	2,429	1,651	395	359	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	79,455	66,214	15,696	11,821	-25
Men's and boys' shirts					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	129,195	31,998	8,061	8,395	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,089,543	1,234,469	288,403	297,761	3
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	6,377	3,662	1,194	867	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)	179,827	99,911	31,232	24,486	-22
Men's and boys' suits, coats and jackets					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	4,322	4,858	1,051	1,154	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	563,727	661,189	126,251	143,881	14
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,226	698	218	122	-44
Value (1,000 dollars)	52,826	33,987	10,075	5,908	-41
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	8,368	9,450	2,445	3,691	51
Value (1,000 dollars)	468,476	505,403	118,193	174,431	48
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	2,602	2,064	543	483	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	130,160	89,122	26,195	19,355	-26

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Robes and dressing gowns					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	450	552	165	194	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,476	34,393	8,875	11,209	26
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,241	1,302	511	30	-94
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,706	11,393	3,089	1,742	-44
Body-supporting garments					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	13,364	12,147	2,851	2,665	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	167,761	163,685	37,177	36,607	-2
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	9,810	7,558	1,887	1,924	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	88,806	73,233	17,556	18,813	7
Hosiery					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)	2,170	2,382	363	789	117
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,725	14,915	2,360	4,594	95
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)	7,125	5,646	1,416	1,171	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)	56,864	48,440	11,983	10,280	-14
Gloves					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)	38,317	37,997	8,178	10,709	31
Value (1,000 dollars)	215,507	215,095	35,467	43,716	23
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)	23,239	23,997	5,827	5,630	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	65,805	68,466	16,055	18,218	13
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	106,169	131,801	21,178	36,340	72
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	63,625	47,672	7,979	6,462	-19
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	3,607	6,697	581	1,041	79
Value (1,000 dollars)	207,067	251,969	34,211	39,406	15
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)					15
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,967	12,122	3,211	1,530	-52

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Other wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped					
Neckwear					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	372	562	94	148	58
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,630	19,392	3,738	5,327	43
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	120	171	23	33	40
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,095	2,774	515	578	12
Headwear					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	25,373	26,312	6,027	7,590	26
Value (1,000 dollars)	151,452	127,534	29,405	30,100	2
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	2,086	1,721	412	370	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,098	24,286	5,596	4,698	-16
Footwear					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	645,331	715,033	194,051	235,230	21
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,141,218	3,433,638	856,474	1,027,926	20
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	13,293	10,847	2,562	2,151	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)	140,563	119,579	31,580	26,129	-17
Rubber footwear					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	166,373	127,748	42,597	43,014	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	647,432	334,744	101,540	98,108	-3
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	2,115	1,958	463	409	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,327	18,000	4,663	3,333	-29
Nonrubber footwear					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	375,600	479,663	129,832	160,429	24
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,480,975	3,083,859	751,429	926,758	23
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	11,178	8,889	2,098	1,741	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)	120,236	101,578	26,917	22,795	-15

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Table 12.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1983

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

Table 12.—Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1983

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

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Energy and Chemicals 1/

During the first quarter of 1983, the deficit in U.S. trade in chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products decreased 28 percent, to $8.3 billion, compared with the deficit in the corresponding period of 1982.

The positive balance of trade for chemicals and related products (excluding coal) during the first quarter of 1983 decreased 32 percent, to $1.8 billion, from that in the corresponding period of 1982. Exports declined $393 million, whereas imports rose $433 million. Exports of coal and other carbonaceous materials in the first quarter of 1983 decreased 40 percent to $948 million compared with exports in the corresponding period of 1982. Imports also declined between these two periods to $9 million, or by 12 percent; the net result was a decrease of 40 percent in the trade surplus for these products to $938 million (table 13, fig. 5).

The negative balance of trade for petroleum, natural gas, and related products decreased 30 percent to $11.1 billion in the first quarter of 1983 compared with the balance in the corresponding period of 1982 (table 14, fig. 6). Exports decreased 9 percent between these two periods to $1.5 billion, and imports decreased 28 percent to $12.5 billion.

The largest changes in terms of value from the first quarter of 1982 to the corresponding period in 1983 were shown by crude petroleum ($4.7 billion decrease in imports), coal and other carbonaceous materials ($620 million decrease in exports), petroleum products ($443 million decrease in imports), and natural gas and its products ($309 million increase in imports).

The most important change by countries was a decrease of nearly $5 billion in imports from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) from the first quarter of 1982 to the corresponding period of 1983. The next most important changes between these two periods were a decrease of $282 million in exports to Mexico, coupled with an increase of $268 million in imports.

Benzenoid intermediate chemicals

Imports of benzenoid intermediate chemicals in the first quarter of 1983 increased more than 400 percent in quantity over those in the corresponding period in 1982, to 1 billion pounds. The value of these chemicals also increased more than 100 percent, to $305 million.

These large increases, however, may be misleading, since they do not indicate a large increase in the importation of benzenoid chemicals which are customarily used as intermediates in the production of other chemicals. This large increase was due instead to the importation of a mixture of benzenoid

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

Table 13.--Chemicals and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1982, January-March 1982, and January-March 1983 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1982	January-March 1982	January-March 1983
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	3,929,828	790,204	835,668
Japan	4,351,832	1,300,192	974,698
EC	7,957,426	2,077,857	1,767,692
Brazil	862,270	185,650	148,202
Hong Kong	344,913	98,001	75,288
India	290,729	90,497	35,981
Korea	671,345	191,873	160,037
Mexico	1,389,674	416,630	294,446
Taiwan	595,650	161,925	111,493
OPEC	1,688,776	405,682	372,618
NMEs	936,357	250,129	186,465
China	503,340	166,025	125,206
All other	6,155,014	1,446,970	1,439,524
Total	29,173,819	7,415,615	6,402,116
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	3,339,867	757,622	772,951
Japan	1,398,984	336,464	409,706
EC	4,128,186	1,000,782	1,119,557
Brazil	145,172	37,048	86,310
Hong Kong	118,695	23,891	25,271
India	46,946	8,426	9,047
Korea	198,797	49,840	56,627
Mexico	384,185	100,063	94,916
Taiwan	311,458	76,437	99,896
OPEC	315,837	70,619	223,068
NMEs	301,976	77,425	102,529
China	131,962	33,219	37,574
All other	2,650,499	700,750	671,280
Total	13,340,607	3,239,374	3,671,164
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	589,960	32,581	62,716
Japan	2,952,848	963,727	564,991
EC	3,829,239	1,077,075	648,134
Brazil	717,098	148,602	61,892
Hong Kong	226,217	74,109	50,016
India	243,782	82,070	26,934
Korea	472,548	142,032	103,409
Mexico	1,005,488	316,566	199,529
Taiwan	284,191	85,487	11,597
OPEC	1,372,939	335,063	149,549
NMEs	634,381	172,703	83,935
China	371,378	132,806	87,631
All other	3,504,514	746,219	768,243
Total	15,833,212	4,176,240	2,730,951

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

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Figure 5.--Chemicals and related products (except petroleum): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1980 through 1st quarter of 1983.

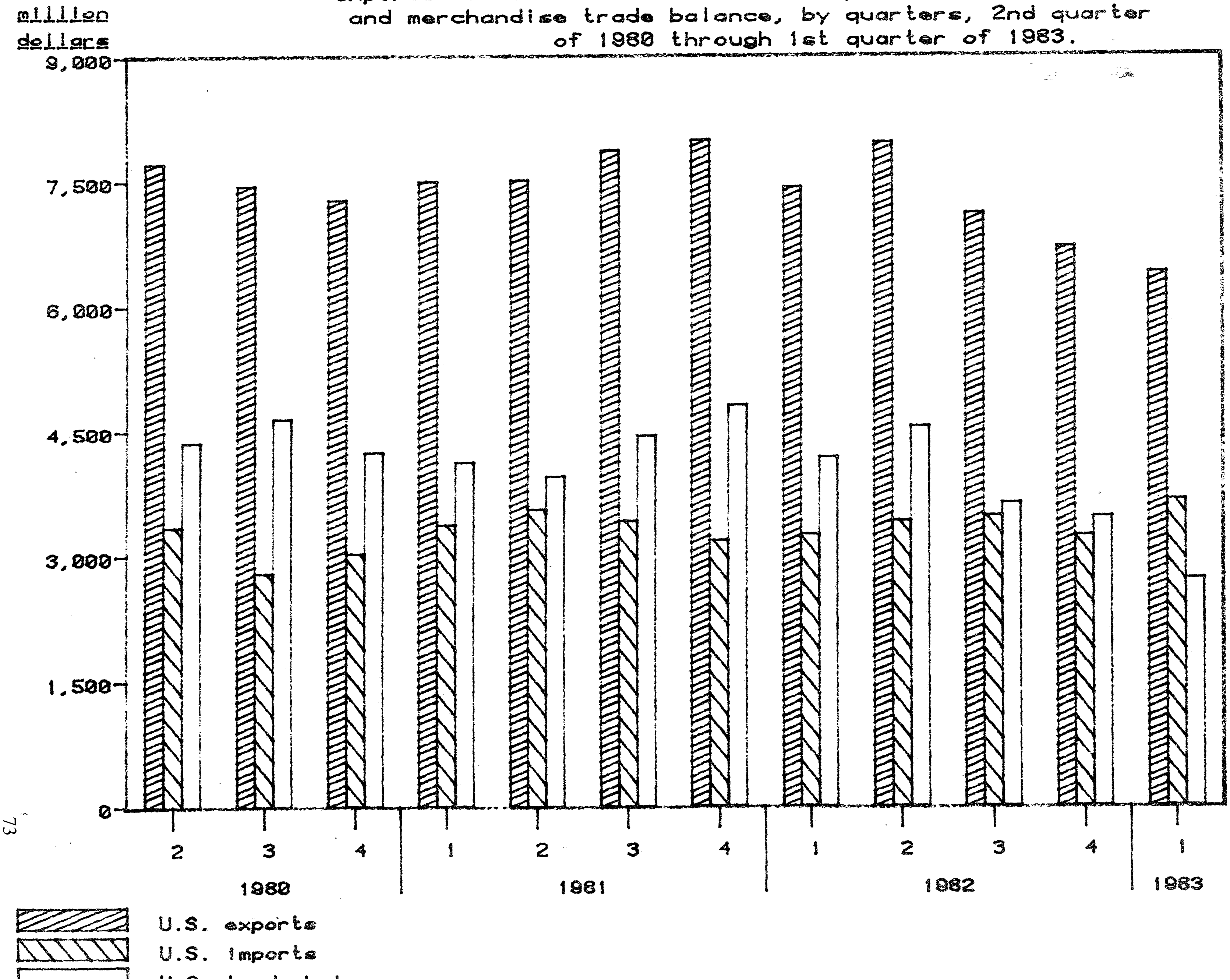

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Table 14.--Petroleum, natural gas, and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1982, January-March 1982, and January-March 1983 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1982	January-March 1982	January-March 1983
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	788,600	231,727	214,177
Japan	777,070	215,187	197,795
EC	1,246,654	366,832	359,035
Brazil	64,035	15,699	5,492
Hong Kong	9,130	1,086	27,954
India	17,022	4,427	3,094
Korea	277,267	67,540	34,307
Mexico	990,107	350,019	65,737
Taiwan	44,983	11,632	3,648
OPEC	186,408	65,505	36,761
NMEs	55,971	8,118	6,509
China	172	06	211
All other	1,259,598	273,423	515,963
Total	5,716,850	1,611,201	1,470,477
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	7,854,921	2,214,828	2,407,409
Japan	14,113	1,677	1,593
EC	6,597,230	1,097,673	1,069,998
Brazil	630,480	113,902	95,568
Hong Kong	13	00	00
India	323,517	00	207,459
Korea	44,701	5,814	00
Mexico	8,409,836	1,749,131	2,017,219
Taiwan	424	02	5,066
OPEC	29,292,222	9,305,030	4,330,839
NMEs	687,848	131,232	120,315
China	580,158	114,275	78,379
All other	10,866,105	2,760,284	2,267,186
Total	64,721,415	17,379,577	12,522,656
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-7,066,320	-1,983,101	-2,193,231
Japan	762,956	213,510	196,201
EC	-5,350,576	-730,840	-710,963
Brazil	-566,444	-98,203	-90,076
Hong Kong	9,117	1,086	27,954
India	-306,494	4,427	-204,364
Korea	232,565	61,726	34,306
Mexico	-7,419,728	-1,399,111	-1,951,482
Taiwan	44,559	11,629	-1,418
OPEC	-29,105,814	-9,239,524	-4,294,077
NMEs	-631,876	-123,114	-113,805
China	-579,986	-114,269	-78,168
All other	-9,606,507	-2,486,860	-1,751,222
Total	-59,004,564	-15,768,376	-11,052,178

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

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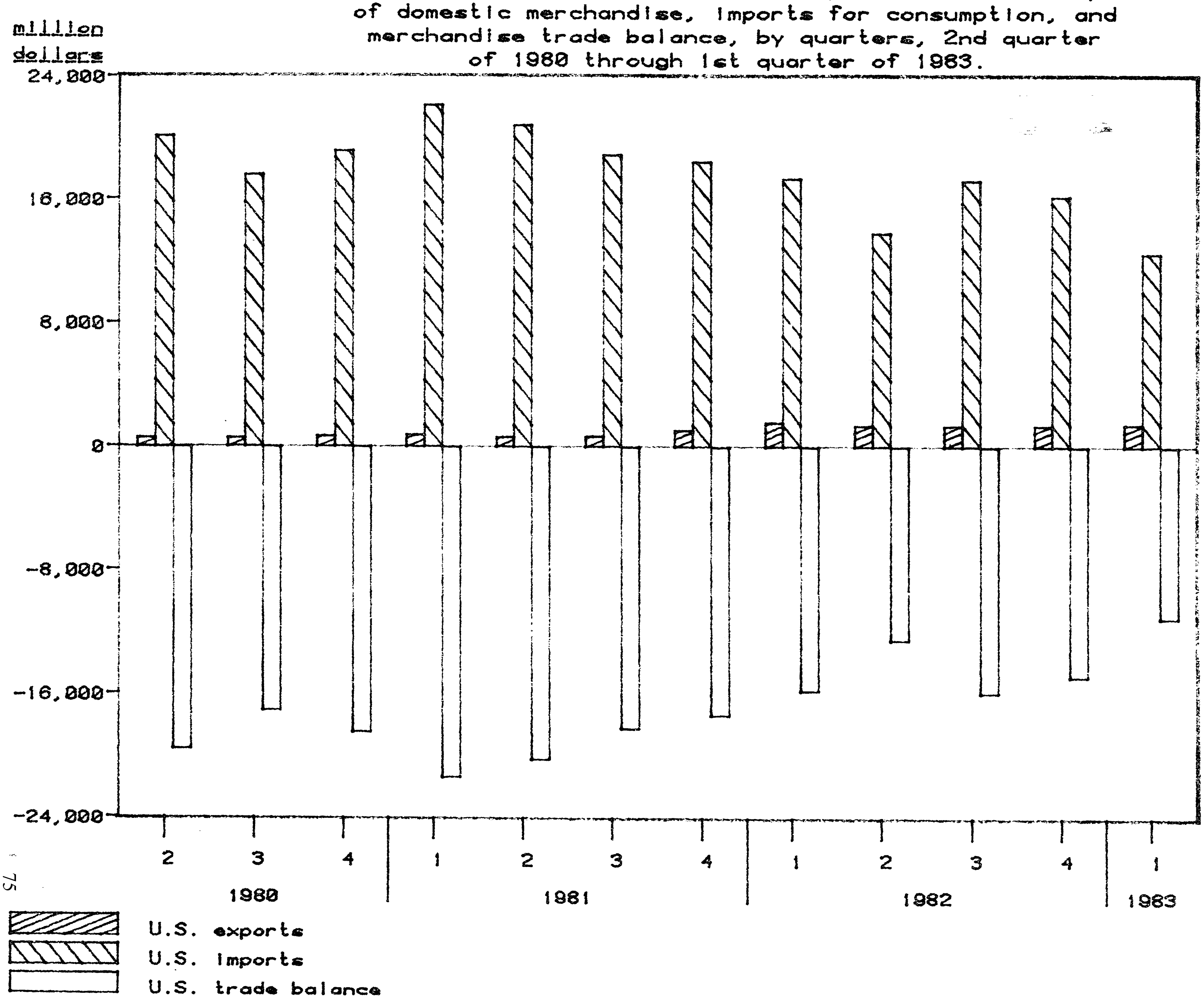
Figure 6.--Petroleum, natural gas, and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1980 through 1st quarter of 1983.



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

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and nonbenzenoid chemicals from Venezuela in large quantities (over 800,000 pounds) for fuel use. The mixture, known as reformate or gasoline-blending stock, is not used in the production of other chemicals, but is classified as a benzenoid chemical mixture, since it contains a benzenoid chemical. If this quantity is removed from total benzenoid chemical imports, the increase in imports would be approximately 15 percent in quantity, which would more accurately reflect the changes in the domestic chemical industry as it responds to the improving economy and increasing demand for these chemicals.

Overall, imports of benzenoid intermediate chemicals, particularly the basic commodity chemicals such as styrene, ethylbenzene, and cyclohexane, increased in the first quarter of 1983 compared with such imports in the corresponding period of 1982 as domestic customers were building their inventories in response to increasing demand for their finished products.

Exports of benzenoid intermediate chemicals, which amounted to 738 million pounds, valued at $317 million, in the first quarter of 1983 declined by nearly 16 percent compared with the 878 million pounds imported in the corresponding period of 1982. The primary reasons for this decline are the continuing economic problems in some of the major U.S. export markets and the strong U.S. dollar. Mexico, however, was an exception to this trend despite its continuing economic and financial problems. Exports of intermediate chemicals to Mexico in the first quarter of 1983 increased by 54 percent, to 109 million pounds, valued at $35 million, compared with such exports in the corresponding period of 1982. It is believed that low inventories in that country coupled with production problems and small domestic capacities of certain intermediate chemicals have forced Mexico to continue to import U.S. intermediate chemicals in substantial quantities. Exports of styrene to Mexico, which increased by more than 150 percent to 64 million pounds, valued at $16 million, accounted for most of the increase in intermediate chemical exports during the first quarter of 1983.

Edmund Cappuccilli
523-0490

Synthetic dyes

U.S. imports of synthetic dyes increased from 7.2 million pounds, valued at $34 million, during the first quarter of 1982 to 12.1 million pounds, valued at $52 million, during the corresponding period of 1983. Most of the increase reflects the steady recovery of the textile mill products industry, a major market for dyes.

The largest increase in imports was for disperse dyes, which more than doubled, from 0.5 million pounds, valued at $3 million, during the first quarter of 1982 to 1.3 million pounds, valued at $6 million, during the corresponding period of 1983. The principal reason for this increase was a rise in consumption of its major end-use product, polyester fabrics.

W. G. R. Baker
523-0492

Inorganic chemicals (excluding uranium compounds)

Imports of chemical elements, inorganic acids, and certain inorganic chemicals (excluding uranium compounds) increased 7 percent in value, from $432 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $461 million in the first quarter of 1983. Exports of these inorganic chemicals decreased 2 percent in value, from $447 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $438 million in the corresponding quarter of 1983. As a result of the increased imports, the trade balance for inorganic chemicals (which has usually been positive) became negative. Imports of inorganic chemicals exceeded exports by $23 million in value in the first quarter of 1983, compared with a trade surplus of $14 million in the first quarter of 1982 and a trade surplus of $45 million in the fourth quarter of 1982.

Aluminum oxide.--U.S. imports of aluminum oxide (alumina) increased in quantity but decreased in value, from 1.8 billion pounds, valued at $195 million, in the first quarter of 1982 to 2.4 billion pounds, valued at $169 million, in the first quarter of 1983. The quantity of these imports has grown, as several U.S. producers of aluminum metal found it more economical to replace alumina plants in the United States with similar facilities located near the major bauxite deposits, which are located outside the United States. (In the manufacture of aluminum metal, the mineral bauxite is used to make alumina, which in turn is converted to aluminum). The value of these imports declined, however, in spite of their increased volume, because the unit value of alumina declined sharply as a result of increased overcapacity and because the dollar value of the currency of several alumina-exporting countries, including Australia, declined in 1982.

Sulfur.--U.S. imports of sulfur decreased 35 percent in value, from 526,000 long tons, valued at $49 million, in the first quarter of 1982 to 390,000 long tons, valued at $32 million, in the first quarter of 1983. Domestic demand for sulfur continued to lag as a result of sluggish demand for fertilizers. In addition, U.S. imports of sulfur declined in value because of a worldwide reduction in price caused by reduced demand.

Jack Greenblatt
523-1212

Miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals

Total imports of miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals more than doubled in quantity, from 497 million pounds, valued at $241 million, in the first quarter of 1982, to 1.0 billion pounds, valued at $332 million, in the corresponding period of 1983. However, exports fell 21 percent, by quantity, from 2.5 billion pounds, valued at $794 million, in the first quarter of 1982 to 2.0 billion pounds, valued at $677 million, in the first quarter of 1983.

Most significant was the change in imports of ethanol, which jumped from 21 million pounds, valued at $4 million, in the first quarter of 1982, to 329 million pounds, valued at $52 million, in the corresponding period of 1983. Increased imports of low-cost ethanol from Brazil was the major reason for such a dramatic change. Increases in imports of ethanol have been occurring from Canada as well, although Brazil accounted for nearly all first quarter imports of this chemical.

David G. Michels
523-0293

Butadiene

U.S. imports of butadiene increased from 169 million pounds, valued at $53 million, during the first quarter of 1982 to 282 million pounds, valued at $70 million, during the first quarter of 1983. The low U.S. operating rates of ethylene steam crackers, the absence of on-purpose production since mid-1982, and reduced inventories have resulted in a tightening of butadiene supply. The increased imports, mainly from Western Europe, were, therefore, supplementing U.S. supply.

Jim Raftery
523-0453

Nitrogenous fertilizers

The trade balance in nitrogenous fertilizers deteriorated during the first quarter of 1983 compared with the trade balance in the first quarter of 1982. Imports of nitrogenous fertilizers increased 39 percent in quantity and 24 percent in value, from 1.1 million tons, valued at $147 million, during the first quarter of 1982 to 1.5 million tons, valued at $183 million, during the first quarter of 1983. Imports from Canada, the U.S.S.R., Trinidad, and the Netherlands increased; imports from Mexico declined. Exports of nitrogenous fertilizers dropped 49 percent in quantity and 58 percent in value, from 959,000 tons, valued at $132 million, during the first quarter of 1982 to 490,000 tons, valued at $57 million, during the first quarter of 1983.

U.S production costs for nitrogenous fertilizers (mostly ammonia) have increased rapidly, and, consequently, domestic producers have become less competitive in many markets.

Ted C. Briggs
523-1145

Crude petroleum

The value of crude petroleum imports in the first quarter of 1983 was $7.6 billion, which was $4.7 billion, or 38 percent, lower than imports in the first quarter of 1982. This decrease was the result of the combination of a decrease of 112 million barrels in imports and a decrease of $3.64 per barrel in the average unit value of imports. The decrease in import quantity resulted from the continuation of the resurgence of production, particularly in Alaska, and conservation. The decrease in the average unit value of imports reflects a continued soft world market and the reduction in the official OPEC benchmark crude petroleum sales price, from $34 per barrel to $29 per barrel.

Significant changes have taken place in the ranking of the leading U.S. import sources. The first and second ranking import sources in the first quarter of 1982, Saudi Arabia and Nigeria, fell to fifth and sixth place, respectively, in the first quarter of 1983. Mexico was the leading U.S. import source in the first quarter of 1983; it was the third leading import source in the first quarter of 1982.

Overall, in the first quarter of 1983 those Western Hemisphere nations--Canada, Mexico, Trinidad, and Venezuela--which were among the first 10 leading imports sources supplied almost twice the percentage of total U.S. crude petroleum imports supplied in the first quarter of 1982. The imports from three of these nations, Canada, Mexico, and Venezuela, also had the lowest unit values of the 10 leading suppliers for the first quarter of 1983 at $26.89 per barrel, $27.90 per barrel, and $23.69 per barrel, respectively, all well below the average unit value for all imports of $30.38 per barrel. U.S. imports from Trinidad, the other leading Western Hemisphere source, had the highest unit value of all the 10 leading suppliers in the first quarter of 1983. It was the only Western Hemisphere supplier among the 10 leading suppliers that supplied a smaller quantity of crude petroleum in the first quarter of 1983 compared with the quantity of imports in the first quarter of 1982.

U.S. exports of crude petroleum in the first quarter of 1983 totaled 3 million barrels, valued at $101 million, compared with 4 million barrels, valued at $160 million, in the first quarter of 1982. All of the exports in both quarters were to Canada, the continuation of the historic trend. The average unit value of U.S. exports of crude petroleum to Canada decreased from $36.11 per barrel in the first quarter of 1982 to $32.70 per barrel in the corresponding quarter of 1983.

John J. Gersic
523-0451

Petroleum products

The value of petroleum product imports in the first quarter of 1983 was $2.9 billion, down $0.4 billion, or 13 percent, compared with the value of such imports in the corresponding quarter of 1982, when it was $3.3 billion. This overall decrease was the combined result of increased imports of certain products and decreased imports of other products. Those products registering an increase in imports in the first quarter of 1983 compared with imports in the first quarter of 1982 were distillate fuel oils, motor gasolines, lubricating oils, and lubricating greases; those registering a decrease were residual fuel oils, naphtha-type jet fuels, kerosene-type jet fuels, motor fuels other than motor gasolines and jet fuels, naphthas, kerosene, and miscellaneous other products.

The top six petroleum product import sources were the same in the first quarter of 1983 as in the first quarter of 1982; they were Venezuela, the Netherlands Antilles, Algeria, the Bahamas, Canada, and the Netherlands. The increase in importance of Belgium and Peru as import sources in the first quarter of 1983 compared with imports in the first quarter of 1982 is

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noteworthy. In the first quarter of 1983, these two nations together supplied almost 4 percent of all U.S. petroleum product imports, whereas in the corresponding quarter of 1982, they supplied less than 1 percent.

The value of U.S. exports of petroleum products decreased from $1.3 billion in the first quarter of 1982 to $1.2 billion in the first quarter of 1983. This resulted from a decrease in the exports of all petroleum products, except for naphthas and miscellaneous petroleum products, when the first quarters are compared.

Interesting changes in U.S. overseas petroleum product markets occurred between these two quarters. The leading U.S. export market in the first quarter of 1982, Mexico, fell to the fifth spot in the first quarter of 1983, as Singapore replaced Mexico as the leading U.S. export market. Economic difficulties in Mexico, combined with local product availability, resulted in Mexico becoming less dependent on U.S. imports to meet demand. Increased U.S. exports of fuel oils--both distillates and residuals--to Singapore were the major reason for its rise to become the number one U.S. petroleum products export market in the first quarter of 1983. U.S. exports of fuel oils to Singapore increased to $195 million in the first quarter of 1983, from $34 million in the first quarter of 1982. The 195 million dollars' worth of U.S. fuel oil exports to Singapore represented 95 percent of all U.S. petroleum products exports to Singapore in the first quarter of 1983.

John J. Gersic
523-0451

Natural gas and its derived products

The value of U.S. imports of natural gas and its derived products increased from $1.7 billion during the first quarter of 1982 to $2 billion during the first quarter of 1983, primarily as a result of increased imports of liquefied natural gas (LNG) from Algeria. SONATRACH, the Algerian national oil and gas company, announced in July 1982 that it would increase its exports of LNG to the United States after reaching a pricing agreement with a U.S.-based company. In December 1982, with the approval of the U.S. Department of Energy, these new shipments began. As a result, the value of U.S. imports of LNG from Algeria increased from $61 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $255 million in the first quarter of 1983, or by 318 percent.

The value of U.S. exports of natural gas and its derived products increased from $103 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $186 million in the first quarter of 1983. Japan is the major market for U.S. exports of LNG from Alaska, accounting for about 60 percent of total U.S. exports of natural gas. Because of the absence of a pipeline from Alaska to the lower 48 States and the lack of receiving terminals on the U.S. Pacific Coast, Alaskan LNG is exported primarily to Japan.

Cynthia B. Foreso
523-1230

Coal and other carbonaceous material

U.S. exports of coal and other carbonaceous material decreased from 27 million short tons, valued at $1.6 billion, in the first quarter of 1982 to 18 million short tons, valued at $948 million, in the first quarter of 1983. This decrease is partially attributable to the surplus of crude petroleum available at depressed prices on the world market. Other contributing factors are the decreases in steel production worldwide combined with increased competition for world markets from Poland and Australia, two major coal exporters.

Cynthia B. Foreso
523-1230

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	563,514	776,226	169,166	157,626	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	424,618	435,593	94,564	71,237	-25
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	1,420,754	1,294,886	422,863	125,265	-70
Value (1,000 dollars)	693,486	561,304	131,992	105,084	-20
Benzenoid organic chemicals					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,023,232	957,980	205,257	1,038,968	406
Value (1,000 dollars)	673,043	600,585	149,753	305,390	104
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,403,582	2,984,848	877,857	738,153	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,583,299	1,325,133	385,312	316,660	-18
Synthetic organic pesticides, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	127,154	153,905	43,062	40,359	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	311,171	283,112	96,870	89,566	-8
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	531,880	516,007	155,540	137,223	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,203,701	1,256,632	367,740	348,794	-5
Botanical pesticides, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,468	1,530	302	345	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,800	18,056	3,196	2,282	-29
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	452	122	24	131	437
Value (1,000 dollars)	667	270	125	444	254
Chemical elements					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	278,967	230,444	62,654	52,228	-17
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	308,181	222,007	50,226	54,304	8
Inorganic acids					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,212,507	1,360,150	282,843	424,256	50
Value (1,000 dollars)	135,062	128,354	30,310	31,593	4
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	19,239,888	766,147	244,634	455,085	86
Value (1,000 dollars)	96,354	78,950	21,778	24,973	15
Certain inorganic chemical compounds					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,183,138	2,412,301	591,717	606,044	2
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,625,537	2,541,083	559,551	529,221	-5

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

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Aluminum compounds					
Aluminum oxide					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,767,562	6,725,264	1,831,253	2,370,289	29
Value (1,000 dollars)	836,108	718,992	194,548	168,980	-13
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,581,730	1,225,385	225,245	365,512	62
Value (1,000 dollars)	205,516	170,700	33,651	45,006	34
Antimony compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	25,182	20,959	6,112	3,742	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,345	18,173	4,688	2,539	-46
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,544	3,263	987	1,357	37
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,499	4,401	1,428	1,734	21
Calcium compounds					
Calcium chloride					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	173,729	121,247	53,273	9,248	-83
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,088	3,010	1,253	267	-79
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	65,588	110,114	48,148	17,070	-65
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,004	11,065	2,359	2,428	3
Magnesium compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	70,980	89,682	35,847	28,609	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,337	8,021	1,931	2,399	24
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	52,101	54,353	10,469	10,294	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,901	16,310	4,418	2,445	-45
Manganese compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	35,259	41,654	13,414	10,974	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,884	26,920	8,515	7,214	-15
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	53,376	53,334	16,877	11,785	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,263	15,372	5,337	3,150	-41
Molybdenum compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,136	3,905	1,010	1,140	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,601	11,901	3,005	2,456	-18
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,330	12,440	1,961	2,322	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	40,686	41,805	7,434	5,725	-23

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Phosphorus compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,900	6,103	742	1,923	159
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,439	3,461	601	697	16
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	14,519	10,674	2,777	3,027	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,260	5,572	1,818	1,479	-19
Silver compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	171,587	193,493	27,075	27,272	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,860	13,969	2,073	3,540	71
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	28,820	44,407	5,898	11,730	99
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,528	3,455	369	894	142
Sodium compounds					
Sodium bicarbonate					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,460	14,031	1,905	8,370	339
Value (1,000 dollars)	679	1,360	228	858	276
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	41,637	39,923	11,062	9,221	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,287	6,306	1,635	1,420	-13
Sodium carbonate					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	23,669	36,244	8,743	5,734	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,625	2,410	605	382	-37
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,101,077	2,217,146	450,786	536,524	19
Value (1,000 dollars)	121,106	140,615	24,996	28,178	13
Sodium chloride					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	4,974	5,450	1,221	1,524	25
Value (1,000 dollars)	49,156	56,183	11,828	13,199	12
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1,171	1,001	119	49	-58
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,703	16,647	2,588	2,476	-4
Sodium hydrosulfite					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	661	6,303	411	3,028	636
Value (1,000 dollars)	213	2,724	169	1,391	721
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	31,166	35,345	9,488	11,571	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,991	14,631	3,917	4,552	16

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Sodium sulfate					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)	291,267	394,266	71,112	115,157	62
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,135	28,757	5,210	9,097	75
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)	124,065	110,785	37,330	21,649	-42
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,979	12,162	3,406	2,834	-17
Tungsten compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,926	3,378	923	530	-43
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,087	28,347	7,964	3,509	-56
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,810	2,348	401	534	33
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,475	17,761	3,551	3,651	3
Uranium compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	24,558,338	37,213,515	8,462,289	10,400,374	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	755,433	1,102,942	252,467	288,626	14
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	36,935,907	4,730,934	1,006,958	709,492	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)	896,334	1,036,410	184,956	170,505	-8
Vanadium compounds					
Vanadium pentoxide					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,193	465	117	1,064	805
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,343	1,067	319	1,670	422
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	691	3,215	99	1,767	1,670
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,011	6,773	307	2,533	725
Zinc compounds					
Zinc sulfate					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,298	5,081	1,156	1,723	49
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,186	982	234	372	59
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,062	2,097	320	444	39
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,721	968	229	128	-44
Zirconium compounds					
Zirconium oxide					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	470	663	140	190	36
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,411	2,117	713	419	-41
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,564	2,033	938	188	-80
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,253	5,420	2,535	375	-85

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Sulfur dioxide					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	36	24	7	4	-46
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,029	2,569	846	403	-52
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1	8	1/	3	1,230
Value (1,000 dollars)	826	2,530	136	902	561
Hydrogen peroxide					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	14,964	10,594	3,349	1,414	-58
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,604	1,732	583	250	-57
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	24,551	27,241	8,510	8,876	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,148	9,189	2,676	2,962	11
Miscellaneous non benzenoid organic compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,223,400	2,456,066	497,479	1,006,127	102
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,047,166	1,067,718	241,140	332,262	38
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,369,997	9,196,448	2,508,002	1,973,662	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,045,399	2,916,225	794,127	676,758	-15
Acid anhydrides and acyl halides					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	22,098	14,646	3,676	4,359	19
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,377	7,407	1,479	2,616	77
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	26,032	28,852	9,424	4,195	-55
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,223	13,040	3,451	2,043	-41
Salts of organic acids (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	61,510	41,398	9,774	13,524	38
Value (1,000 dollars)	31,702	37,565	9,075	11,553	27
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	24,773	24,257	6,452	5,098	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,676	20,288	5,628	5,117	-9
Aldehydes (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	44,172	59,797	11,719	20,060	71
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,137	18,764	3,848	7,053	83
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	71,930	68,919	15,767	24,736	57
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,870	26,923	6,265	7,430	19

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Ketones (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	39,667	101,413	10,071	25,708	155
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,147	30,943	3,757	7,800	108
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	300,059	212,310	60,133	50,689	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)	88,551	66,016	20,377	14,915	-27
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and halohydrins (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	537,386	778,943	111,237	518,212	366
Value (1,000 dollars)	114,870	126,211	22,248	77,277	247
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,644,316	1,989,076	613,353	336,375	-45
Value (1,000 dollars)	268,801	318,132	90,829	52,479	-42
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	188,008	131,278	34,901	25,856	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)	73,041	65,580	17,636	15,363	-13
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	872,118	1,146,328	325,623	252,388	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)	360,011	360,266	105,123	79,759	-24
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	51,437	49,657	8,703	8,442	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,075	28,809	6,493	5,095	-22
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,059,210	1,177,131	306,158	248,590	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)	363,973	377,855	103,311	77,079	-25
Epoxides and halogenated expoxides (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	133,571	65,071	24,556	12,311	-50
Value (1,000 dollars)	44,691	26,312	9,341	4,802	-49
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	272,971	177,899	55,058	57,667	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	107,152	69,503	24,092	20,904	-13
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	322	404	100	97	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	587	543	143	225	57
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	56,677	64,868	6,098	4,606	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,287	15,205	2,247	1,790	-20

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	412,244	336,212	123,970	77,773	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)	68,905	63,530	18,788	19,773	5
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,980,705	2,171,085	549,712	448,980	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)	351,965	316,204	78,883	71,408	-9
Organo sulfur compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,021	8,824	2,430	3,004	24
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,771	5,516	1,199	915	-24
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	29,897	19,052	5,611	6,147	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,883	22,274	4,862	6,378	31
Miscellaneous organic chemicals (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	165,429	290,774	29,874	155,617	421
Value (1,000 dollars)	98,326	111,973	21,731	38,960	79
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	677,343	611,732	163,877	176,647	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	702,533	610,542	160,685	164,629	2
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,623,585	1,599,907	421,635	501,318	19
Value (1,000 dollars)	354,429	369,834	105,868	109,512	3
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	607,199	646,125	162,185	158,078	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	188,302	188,747	48,535	41,114	-15
Drugs and related products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,068,088	1,095,900	263,721	306,657	16
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,228,396	2,319,392	576,470	639,237	11
Plastics and resin materials					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	395,614	373,437	66,629	117,425	76
Value (1,000 dollars)	272,795	252,071	55,654	78,598	41
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,705,350	5,090,651	1,326,381	1,235,147	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,676,674	2,585,803	688,636	621,221	-10
Elastomers, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	1836,346,175	1756,709,483	435,040,573	442,351,447	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	994,599	750,749	191,559	185,867	-3
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	862,621,088	716,329,907	206,135,350	167,507,516	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)	701,228	613,144	174,486	147,000	-16

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Flavoring extracts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,028	24,910	6,808	8,078	19
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	96,626	107,283	25,402	28,751	13
Essential oils					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	16,932,453	16,603,504	3,954,424	8,016,759	103
Value (1,000 dollars)	87,130	83,879	22,404	22,408	0
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	31,086,544	26,160,284	6,823,359	6,044,446	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	99,564	96,294	25,153	23,811	-5
Glue, gelatin and related products					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	91,794	59,360	16,962	12,500	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)	72,720	62,848	15,659	10,532	-33
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	26,248	22,601	5,731	6,747	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	33,917	32,914	9,222	9,183	0
Aromatic or odoriferous substances					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	267,017	288,277	62,202	82,387	32
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	455,904	430,939	111,701	97,922	-12
Surface-active agents					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	111,184	113,392	25,444	32,111	26
Value (1,000 dollars)	69,268	58,715	17,930	15,139	-16
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	415,260	325,289	67,095	77,761	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	145,391	128,146	36,629	28,007	-24
Soaps and synthetic detergents					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	26,852	39,645	9,012	8,796	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,256	25,795	6,012	5,926	-1
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	293,891	194,946	51,564	50,473	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	200,332	147,054	38,733	36,906	-5
Synthetic dyes, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	34,352	34,390	7,164	12,148	70
Value (1,000 dollars)	164,591	163,526	34,468	51,555	50
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	32,696	28,953	6,939	7,574	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	87,081	80,380	20,579	21,980	7

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,022	8,957	1,685	2,603	54
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,667	45,539	8,762	13,779	57
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	23,048	20,541	5,427	5,847	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	80,361	75,770	19,446	17,330	-11
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	88,754	50,703	20,424	16,209	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,904	25,574	8,464	6,456	-24
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,371	3,230	907	947	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,099	4,241	1,274	1,045	-18
Synthetic tanning materials					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	613	846	176	254	44
Value (1,000 dollars)	320	344	68	90	32
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,262	2,378	815	657	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,107	1,452	475	375	-21
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	4182,188,814	4825,292,416	1093,636,282	1195,764,755	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	328,654	340,101	75,043	87,604	17
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	445,186,906	369,290,191	98,932,145	76,339,914	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)	201,391	196,399	50,308	48,239	-4
Inks and ink powders, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	11,483,301	10,361,405	2,717,633	3,295,177	21
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,290	20,130	5,146	6,276	22
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	34,051,960	27,403,611	6,141,469	7,493,178	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	58,133	51,360	12,117	12,892	6
Paints and related items, total					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,072	30,829	6,775	8,209	21
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	248,623	243,144	57,154	53,327	-7

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Crude petroleum					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 barrels)	1,750,963	1,416,884	363,550	251,688	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)	61,457,914	45,723,820	12,368,840	7,645,832	-38
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 barrels)	16,447	13,083	4,424	3,086	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)	576,795	468,870	159,762	100,911	-37
Petroleum products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,190,129	13,063,407	3,334,513	2,892,265	-13
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,230,579	4,791,893	1,348,240	1,183,395	-12
Natural gas and products derived therefrom					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,689,065	5,934,187	1,676,223	1,984,558	18
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	385,679	456,086	103,198	186,170	80
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	13,966	12,551	3,151	3,778	20
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,393,908	1,299,706	347,962	364,759	5
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	24,852	22,712	5,670	6,573	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,736,837	2,279,744	540,693	553,475	2
Explosives, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	9,302,102	15,270,138	2,795,245	2,934,642	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,364	24,483	6,329	6,137	-3
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	34,402,994	26,512,172	7,391,741	5,438,195	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)	47,592	55,619	12,514	11,868	-5
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,501	6,653	1,629	2,299	41
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	52,618	44,760	11,196	9,788	-13
Certain products in schedule 4, part 13					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	385,774	454,870	100,606	107,495	7
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	442,328	378,012	95,953	92,805	-3

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	21,744	21,081	5,022	4,571	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,212	5,895	1,295	1,452	12
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,978	6,189	1,669	1,488	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,729	2,343	606	546	-10
Coal and other carbonaceous material					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1,589	884	201	274	36
Value (1,000 dollars)	72,336	32,828	10,421	9,207	-12
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	120,733	116,443	27,073	18,459	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,342,803	6,440,538	1,568,437	947,555	-40
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	397,015	405,310	91,790	113,679	24
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	778,137	747,750	197,990	189,194	-4
Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f. suitable for conducting gases or liquids, including gaskets and pipe fittings, or rubber or plastics					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	178,842	186,737	45,460	42,638	-6
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	250,074	215,309	54,617	48,570	-11
Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,157	9,780	2,914	3,104	7
Pneumatic tires					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	44,852	40,425	10,186	12,998	28
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,254,279	1,181,598	272,113	285,008	5
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	13,848	6,636	1,784	1,291	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)	533,109	342,813	92,777	66,972	-28
Tires other than pneumatic tires					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	34,298,590	16,495,914	3,462,670	1,420,429	-59
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,228	5,236	892	1,308	47
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	3,746,355	2,190,747	605,636	695,868	15
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,382	7,033	2,150	1,466	-32

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Tubes for tires					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	51,452	28,775	7,468	11,516	54
Value (1,000 dollars)	62,098	51,756	13,087	13,992	7
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	3,424	2,024	546	403	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)	35,374	22,034	6,261	3,850	-39
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,741	3,498	837	797	-5
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,973	10,434	2,736	4,224	54
Fabricated rubber and plastics products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	769,859	836,995	181,826	224,319	23
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,034,951	998,645	240,437	252,548	5

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Table 16.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1983

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

Table 16.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1983

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

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Minerals and Metals 1/

The trade deficit in the minerals and metals sector in the first quarter of 1983 amounted to $3.0 billion, 35 percent less than the deficit of $4.6 billion in the first quarter of 1982 (table 17, fig. 7). A decline in the imports of iron and steel mill products largely contributed to the lessening sector deficit.

Data on imports for the first quarter of 1983 showed a 23-percent decrease to $6.4 billion from $8.3 billion in the first quarter of 1982. U.S. exports decreased 11 percent in the same period, from $3.8 billion in the first quarter of 1982 to $3.4 billion in the first quarter of 1983.

The decreased deficit in the first quarter of 1983 was largely attributable to an average decrease of 53 percent in sector imports in the following items: iron and steel mill products, bauxite, nickel, industrial fasteners, and tungsten ore. In addition to these import decreases, totaling $1.8 billion, increased exports of unwrought copper and precious metals amounted to $387 million.

Trade in the minerals and metals sector with major trading partners (Japan, EC, and Canada) showed a decreased deficit of $1.7 billion in the first quarter of 1983, 45 percent lower than the $3.1 billion deficit in the first quarter of 1982. Trade with OPEC registered a surplus of $291 million in the first quarter of 1983, 12 percent lower than the $331 million surplus for the first quarter of 1982.

Iron and steel mill products, all grades 2/

Imports of all grades of iron and steel mill products totaled 3.4 million short tons ($1.3 billion) in the first quarter of 1983, compared with 4.9 million tons ($2.9 billion) in the first quarter of 1982. The decline of 1.5 million tons was due in large part to a drop of 1.4 million tons in pipe and tube imports; the pipe and tube market weakened during 1982 and has continued to show little sign of recovery in 1983. Imports from Japan (the principal foreign source, accounting for 26 percent of total imports) declined from 1.7 million tons in the first quarter of 1982 to 883,000 tons in the first quarter of 1983, or by 48 percent. Other major import sources experiencing significant declines in shipments to the U.S. market were West Germany, France, and Italy. Among the major import sources, only Brazil and Sweden exported more to the U.S. market in the first quarter of 1983 than in the corresponding period of 1982. Data show that imports from Brazil maintained the lowest unit value of all major foreign sources; imports from

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

2/ Steel products were the subject of a number of countervailing duty and antidumping investigations during the first quarter of 1983. An investigation under sec. 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 (escape clause) was also underway on certain stainless and alloy tool steel products.

Table 17.--Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1982, January-March 1982, and January-March 1983 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1982	January-March 1982	January-March 1983
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	3,333,352	798,832	920,021
Japan	1,550,247	378,700	364,385
EC	3,088,701	802,430	761,545
Brazil	183,844	87,842	31,161
Hong Kong	196,332	49,552	50,828
India	119,730	25,898	14,594
Korea	373,457	66,815	86,457
Mexico	929,187	299,081	114,468
Taiwan	236,951	57,604	52,881
OPEC	1,698,108	410,475	337,740
NMEs	149,407	29,849	27,031
China	45,624	1,826	16,976
All other	2,900,637	781,748	594,208
Total	14,759,960	3,788,831	3,355,325
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	5,742,995	1,524,424	1,353,737
Japan	5,808,850	1,679,032	951,837
EC	6,446,952	1,832,080	1,433,647
Brazil	567,690	188,587	129,093
Hong Kong	237,490	54,683	82,770
India	384,504	96,188	109,990
Korea	817,877	255,375	175,983
Mexico	1,131,594	537,798	242,001
Taiwan	788,533	174,558	222,308
OPEC	275,724	79,171	46,820
NMEs	340,442	114,407	70,199
China	178,645	63,523	41,486
All other	6,704,122	1,805,504	1,571,937
Total	29,246,777	8,341,812	6,390,328
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-2,409,642	-725,592	-433,715
Japan	-4,258,603	-1,300,331	-587,452
EC	-3,358,250	-1,029,650	-672,102
Brazil	-383,846	-100,744	-97,932
Hong Kong	-41,157	-5,130	-31,942
India	-264,774	-70,289	-95,395
Korea	-444,420	-188,560	-89,526
Mexico	-202,406	-238,716	-127,532
Taiwan	-551,581	-116,954	-169,426
OPEC	1,422,384	331,303	290,920
NMEs	-191,034	-84,558	-43,167
China	-133,020	-61,696	-24,509
All other	-3,803,484	-1,023,755	-977,729
Total	-14,486,816	-4,552,980	-3,035,002

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

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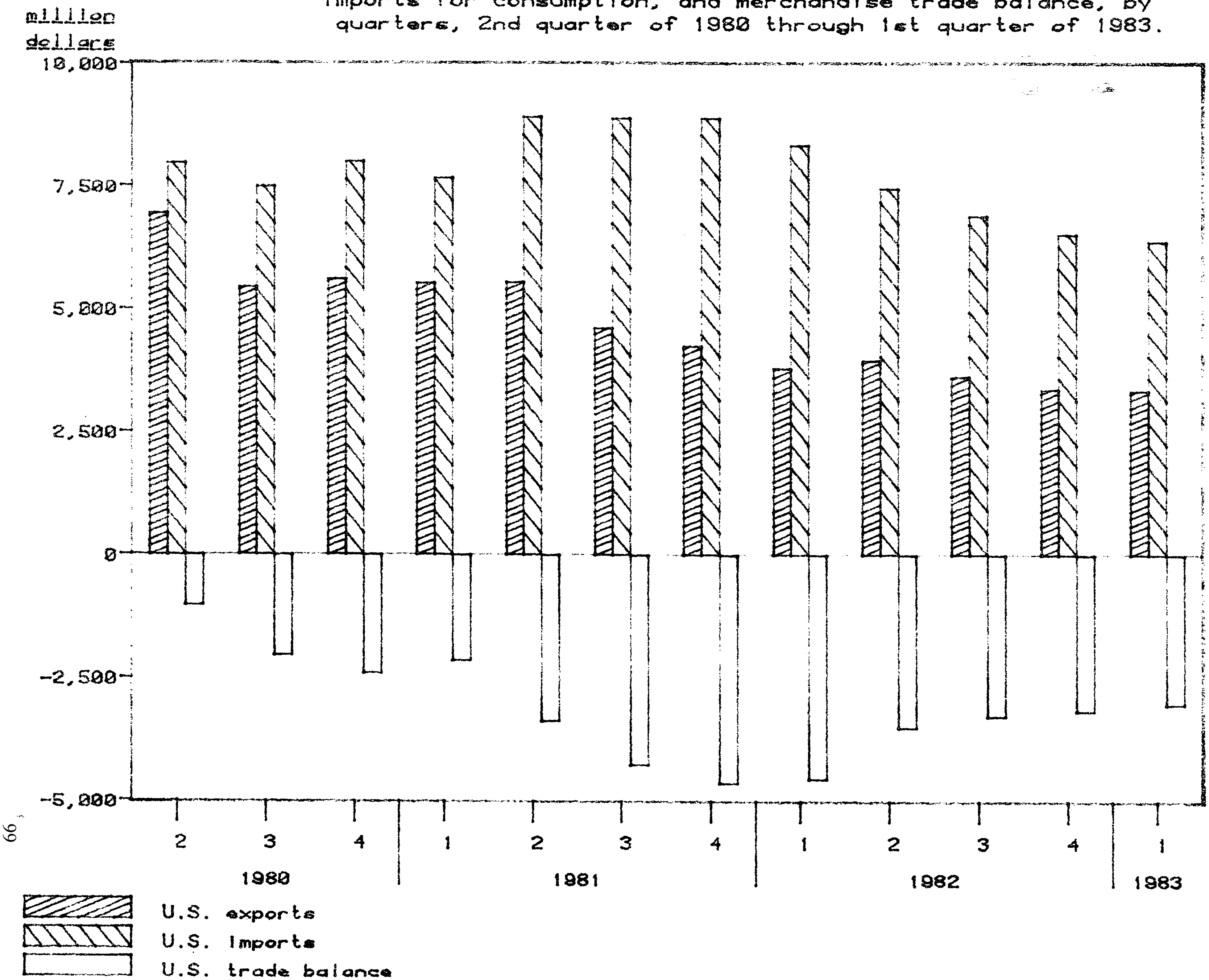
Figure 7.--Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1980 through 1st quarter of 1983.



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Sweden rose due to increased shipments of semifinished forms of carbon steel. These semifinished forms are purchased by U.S. firms for conversion into finished carbon steel mill products, such as steel sheets and plate.

U.S. exports of iron and steel mill products totaled 286,000 tons ($256 million) in the first quarter of 1983, compared with 537,000 tons ($444 million) in the first quarter of 1982. Exports to Canada (the principal foreign market, accounting for 33 percent of total exports) declined from 106,000 tons ($97 million) in the first quarter of 1982 to 94,000 tons ($78 million) in the first quarter of 1983. Shipments to other major export markets (Saudi Arabia, Mexico, and Venezuela) also experienced declines. The decline in exports is largely attributable to the global recession, and the continued high value of the U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies.

Pat Magrath
523-0341

Precious metals

U.S. imports and exports of precious metals increased in the first quarter of 1983, compared to the first quarter of 1982, due in large part to increased prices which led to increased speculative trading. Imports rose 69 percent in quantity to 46 million troy ounces ($1.2 billion) during the first quarter of 1983, from 27 million troy ounces ($857 million) during the corresponding 1982 period. The bulk of the increase in imports was attributable to silver ore from Peru and Mexico (both of which are major world producers); silver-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap from Mexico; platinum sweepings and waste and scrap from Mexico; and silver bullion from the United Kingdom, Mexico, Belgium, Japan, and Thailand. In addition to speculative trading, industrial consumption of the metals rose slightly in the United States, with demand being met through imports.

Exports of precious metals rose 83 percent in quantity to 11 million troy ounces ($637 million) during the first quarter of 1983 from 6 million troy ounces ($269 million) during the corresponding 1982 period. The bulk of the increase in exports was attributable to precious metal sweepings and waste and scrap to the United Kingdom, Belgium, and West Germany; platinum group metals to the United Kingdom; and gold bullion to Canada. Increased exports to the United Kingdom (an international trading center) were largely due to speculative trading; trade with West Germany increased due to rising demand from processors and end users. Increased exports to Canada resulted from its production cutbacks, made in light of depressed domestic and world demand and low prices in 1981 and 1982.

Pam Woods
523-0277

Unwrought copper

Imports of unwrought copper rose 80 percent in quantity to 117,838 short tons ($162 million) during the first quarter of 1983 from 65,580 short tons

($96 million) during the corresponding 1982 period. The bulk of the increase in imports was attributable to wirebar and cathode from Chile and Canada. As the price of copper remained low, several U.S. smelters remained closed and refineries continued operating at reduced rates. Consumption increased as the economy began to recover, and the increased demand was met by imports.

Exports of unwrought copper almost quintupled in quantity to 18,646 short tons ($27 million) during the first quarter of 1983 from 3,905 short tons ($8 million) during the corresponding 1982 period. The bulk of the increase in exports was attributable to cement, precipitate, black, blister, and anode copper to the Republic of Korea and wirebar and cathode to the Netherlands. Because of rapid industrialization, Korea largely relies on imports of raw materials. Copper mine production was small, and virtually all feed for Korea's two smelters was imported.

Pam Woods
523-0277

Bauxite

Imports of bauxite declined 50 percent in quantity to 1.7 million short tons ($42 million) during the first quarter of 1983 from 3.4 million short tons ($97 million) during the corresponding 1982 period. The bulk of the decrease in imports was attributable to Jamaica and Suriname. Imports declined primarily because of weak domestic consumption; production of primary aluminum declined due to weak markets and prices.

Pam Woods
523-0277

Nickel

Imports of nickel ore and metal declined 39 percent in quantity to 56.5 million pounds ($115 million) during the first quarter of 1983 from 91.9 million pounds ($255 million) during the corresponding 1982 period. The bulk of the reduction in imports is attributable to unwrought nickel from Canada, the Republic of South Africa, and the U.S.S.R. Domestic primary nickel consumption continued to decline as depressed market conditions and low prices prevailed. Worldwide producers further cut production in light of reduced demand levels.

Pam Woods
523-0277

Tungsten

Imports of tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials decreased 63 percent in the first quarter of 1983 to 1.1 million pounds ($4 million) from 3.0 million pounds ($21 million) during the corresponding quarter of 1982. This continued the trend established during 1982. Over one-third of the decline can be attributed to decreased imports from China. China is expanding its range of production into further processed materials such as tungsten metal powders, thereby reducing their ore available for export. The other declines in imports were the result of the continued decrease in demand for tungsten end-use items.

Therese Palmer
523-0270

<u>Lead</u>

Exports of lead metal and waste and scrap decreased 69 percent during the first quarter of 1983 to 20,471 short tons ($12 million) from 56,739 short tons ($33 million) in the first quarter of 1982. Despite the continuing narrowed price differential between the U.S. producer price and the London Metal Exchange (LME) price, which, in recent years, has given U.S.-produced lead a competitive price advantage on the world market, exports of unwrought lead to the Netherlands and Belgium decreased significantly during the first quarter of 1983. Exports of unwrought lead decreased 87 percent in the first quarter of 1983 to 4,850 short tons ($4 million), from 34,867 short tons ($23 million) during the corresponding period of 1982. The decline was the result of a worldwide oversupply situation, largely created by depressed demand for lead in the automotive end-use market.

Therese Palmer
523-0270

<u>Certain industrial fasteners</u>

Imports of certain industrial fasteners (bolts, nuts, and screws) declined 20 percent to 190 million pounds ($99 million) during the first quarter of 1983, compared with 238 million pounds ($126 million) during the first quarter of 1982. On the basis of quantity, imports from Japan (the major foreign source) accounted for approximately 60 percent of total imports during the first quarter of 1983. The decline in imports is primarily attributable to a continuing slump in demand for industrial fasteners that has resulted from sluggishness in domestic economic activity.

U.S. exports of industrial fasteners totaled 33 million pounds ($34 million) during the first quarter of 1983, compared with 38 million pounds ($40 million) during the first quarter of 1982. Exports to Canada accounted for 65 percent of the total quantity exported during the first quarter of 1983. The decline in exports is attributable to a downturn in the Canadian economy and the rising value of the dollar in international exchange, which tends to make the cost of U.S.-made exports of industrial fasteners less attractive to foreign customers.

James Brandon
523-5437

Hydraulic cement and cement clinker

U.S. imports of hydraulic cement and cement clinker increased 76 percent to 500,000 short tons ($19 million) in the first quarter of 1983, from 284,000 short tons ($12 million) during the corresponding period of 1982. The large increase is attributed to imports from Mexico into various southern regions of the United States. Imports from Mexico increased to 152,000 short tons ($5 million) during the first quarter of 1983, compared with 13,000 short tons ($767,000) in the corresponding period of 1982. The domestic cement industry has alleged that the Mexican imports are subsidized, and a countervailing duty action has been initiated by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Stanley Garil
523-0304

Ceramic floor and wall tile

Imports of ceramic floor and wall tile increased to 67 million square feet ($40 million) in the first quarter of 1983, up 10 million square feet (17 percent) compared to the corresponding period of 1982. Imports from Italy and Spain accounted for the bulk of the import growth, as combined trade from those two countries increased by 9 million square feet to 38 million square feet ($22 million). Improvement in the U.S. construction market and a decline in the cost of imports are believed largely responsible for the import growth. Compared to the first quarter of 1982, housing starts more than doubled in the first quarter of 1983. The average unit value of imports declined by 14 percent during this same period, with the strength of the U.S. dollar believed to have been a significant factor behind the decline in import cost.

James J. Lukes
523-0279

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Nonmetalic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products					
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)	3,997,085	2,929,063	284,109	499,893	76
Value (1,000 dollars)	151,240	110,886	11,519	19,427	69
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)	302,662	203,248	46,524	18,068	-61
Value (1,000 dollars)	31,564	27,455	6,170	3,017	-51
Concrete mixes and articles thereof					
Imports:					
Quantity (number)	1,209	1,212	370	199	-46
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,913	20,321	3,620	3,069	-15
Exports:					
Quantity (number)	887,110	299,171	89,457	31,203	-65
Value (1,000 dollars)	68,207	44,830	18,131	5,132	-72
Lime					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)	504,339	348,376	99,172	70,520	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,563	16,807	4,795	3,596	-25
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)	28,364	22,477	4,680	5,979	28
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,995	3,198	749	787	5
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	42,132	65,458	12,015	7,689	-36
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,379	18,918	4,189	5,540	32
Sand					
Imports:					
Quantity (long tons)	301,265	245,633	75,481	41,030	-46
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,465	1,913	933	406	-56
Exports:					
Quantity (long tons)	2,139,863	1,737,838	456,846	403,860	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,736	34,396	8,825	6,620	-25
Crushed stone					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,221	4,739	644	878	36
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,527	16,644	2,839	3,409	20

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

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Dimension stone and articles thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	133,690	170,581	36,213	47,860	32
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,853	18,826	5,091	4,591	-10
Mica and mica products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,548	6,497	1,679	1,460	-13
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,438	8,680	2,193	1,714	-22
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	157,355	123,279	37,320	30,310	-19
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	715,006	542,652	160,894	104,449	-35
Asbestos and asbestos products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	139,161	92,736	26,539	18,159	-32
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	103,038	86,514	24,263	13,407	-45
Abrasives					
Imports:					
Quantity (long tons)	24,574	27,479	4,816	3,722	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)	117,118	87,673	27,476	24,242	-12
Exports:					
Quantity (long tons)	54,134	47,432	6,337	5,064	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)	33,625	32,016	7,711	5,573	-28
Abrasive articles					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	71,175	69,191	16,362	16,290	0
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	77,730	67,194	17,290	15,745	-9
Industrial diamonds					
Imports:					
Quantity (carats)	20,406,686	19,131,731	5,031,094	3,747,395	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)	111,770	86,673	22,787	20,498	-10
Exports:					
Quantity (carats)	28,337,201	30,002,184	7,405,021	9,780,841	32
Value (1,000 dollars)	69,496	67,491	17,603	25,764	46
Natural gemstones					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	420,791	295,508	76,813	95,791	25
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,109	19,928	4,708	3,826	-19

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Vitreous china food utensils					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	16,067	17,158	4,297	4,620	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	167,542	168,489	40,526	42,396	5
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	672	1,496	343	432	26
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,325	15,963	3,786	4,228	12
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.					
Ceramic electrical ware					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,106	52,452	10,965	17,366	58
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	92,326	90,874	24,668	22,745	-8
Ceramic sanitary ware					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,397	10,929	2,422	3,123	29
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	31,662	27,130	6,303	6,401	2
Certain industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,279	16,592	3,751	3,310	-12
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,033	29,060	6,733	6,919	3
Glass and glass products					
Flat glass and products thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	194,155	234,884	45,464	64,901	43
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	345,720	306,039	76,740	75,556	-2
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	89,215	98,690	19,465	31,376	61
Value (1,000 dollars)	42,735	40,106	9,406	11,523	23
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	264,241	213,739	49,922	54,927	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	166,171	133,882	31,084	33,119	7
Tempered glass					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	24,282	28,896	8,537	6,434	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)	50,099	65,395	13,678	15,412	13
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	51,027	49,747	12,838	10,024	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)	87,078	87,318	22,753	18,806	-17

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Laminated glass					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,525	58,139	6,283	18,925	201
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	44,540	43,469	13,715	12,244	-11
Mirrors of glass					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	53,380	50,457	11,497	12,101	5
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,394	18,771	4,528	4,482	-1
Glassware and other glass products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	468,528	477,775	103,619	125,563	21
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	551,569	499,254	121,476	109,187	-10
Fiber Glass					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,730	14,321	2,552	4,518	77
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	89,944	84,604	21,278	21,220	0
Glass containers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,093	77,177	18,265	20,744	14
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,049	45,573	10,426	9,875	-5
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	341,589	346,335	74,190	88,908	20
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	276,904	219,763	53,263	43,418	-18
Precious metals					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	102,132	125,982	27,267	45,965	69
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,012,112	3,379,916	857,442	1,157,804	35
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	36,236	30,350	6,159	10,670	73
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,759,956	1,516,361	269,019	636,655	137
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	19,263	21,570	4,922	5,685	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	472,880	426,609	94,448	167,041	77
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	13,980	13,961	2,154	5,775	168
Value (1,000 dollars)	722,667	602,084	80,111	235,374	194

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Platinum group metals					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	2,614	2,154	493	589	20
Value (1,000 dollars)	742,400	511,904	116,079	157,746	36
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	763	766	134	275	105
Value (1,000 dollars)	268,970	166,305	34,239	70,899	107
Gold bullion					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	4,164	4,237	1,191	791	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,942,559	1,650,718	477,267	368,561	-23
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	5,237	1,637	282	555	96
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,501,337	590,946	112,310	266,007	137
Silver bullion					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	75,921	96,917	20,320	38,860	91
Value (1,000 dollars)	837,173	786,153	168,968	463,824	175
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	15,130	12,875	3,413	3,668	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	181,379	105,976	29,124	48,633	67
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys					
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	436	321	66	12	-81
Value (1,000 dollars)	68,152	48,964	10,836	1,940	-82
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	16	54	5	1	-76
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,960	3,783	533	117	-78
Ferroalloys					
Ferrochromium					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	497,427	174,997	55,051	53,587	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	219,200	80,816	26,137	18,453	-29
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	28,195	9,885	3,487	1,026	-71
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,361	5,085	1,906	586	-69
Ferromanganese					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,209,035	838,895	305,582	220,328	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)	276,422	172,712	64,850	39,023	-40
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	33,542	26,741	7,103	3,974	-44
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,690	9,242	2,844	1,443	-49

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Ferrosilicon					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	221,488	106,256	40,766	30,470	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)	81,118	40,342	16,098	9,358	-42
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	31,510	29,225	6,001	6,010	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,110	11,745	2,818	2,438	-13
Iron and steel mill products, all grades					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	19,938	16,710	4,932	3,391	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,285,870	8,985,086	2,880,644	1,329,689	-54
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	2,966	1,891	536	285	-47
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,274,142	1,604,242	444,318	255,877	-42
Copper ore and metal					
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper					
Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	84,907	173,513	44,041	41,049	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	115,670	189,895	47,540	42,239	-11
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	334,121	379,166	91,466	55,927	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)	407,440	393,079	96,543	59,992	-38
Copper, unwrought					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	402,697	394,320	65,580	117,838	80
Value (1,000 dollars)	644,092	542,653	96,341	162,434	69
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	41,708	41,406	3,905	18,646	377
Value (1,000 dollars)	72,948	62,282	8,043	27,352	240
Copper, wrought					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	184,919	160,915	49,471	44,581	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	507,461	395,482	120,531	98,940	-18
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	89,120	84,168	20,264	15,840	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)	322,802	264,583	73,567	54,742	-26
Bauxite and aluminum metals					
Bauxite					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	15,274	12,180	3,367	1,683	-50
Value (1,000 dollars)	392,557	360,411	97,366	41,699	-57
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	21	20	7	5	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,441	2,753	911	618	-32

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)	795,472	755,537	181,280	185,527	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,070,433	912,609	239,849	204,050	-15
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)	584,760	615,038	140,914	132,807	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	762,849	633,852	154,079	142,672	-7
Aluminum, wrought other than foil					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)	145,228	218,050	59,391	69,058	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	314,899	422,704	115,486	127,971	11
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)	282,762	205,865	56,242	49,181	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)	697,739	498,133	138,086	109,500	-21
Aluminum foil					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)	6,713	9,655	3,531	3,986	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,561	41,180	12,307	10,737	-13
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)	35,986	18,270	5,851	4,182	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)	47,324	34,162	8,997	8,181	-9
Nickel ore and metal					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	388,426	262,323	91,863	56,464	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,153,024	687,379	254,755	114,601	-55
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	85,705	108,309	26,256	27,750	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	307,158	295,441	73,993	48,339	-35
Tin ore and metal					
Imports:					
Quantity (long tons)	48	33	8	8	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	648,487	401,132	104,920	96,121	-8
Exports:					
Quantity (long tons)	11	14	6	2	-64
Value (1,000 dollars)	60,990	106,553	81,626	9,336	-89
Lead					
Lead ore and concentrate					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)	31,211	21,809	1,818	6,773	273
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,917	9,089	964	1,410	46
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)	53,905	55,410	12,672	5,749	-55
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,819	19,585	5,567	1,838	-67

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Lead metal and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)	116,622	112,779	20,173	32,316	60
Value (1,000 dollars)	93,356	66,707	15,087	14,882	-1
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)	90,934	119,269	56,739	20,471	-64
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,384	72,498	32,697	12,347	-62
Zinc					
Zinc ore and concentrate					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)	280,401	82,651	24,100	16,434	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)	114,404	30,272	10,481	4,978	-53
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)	77,144	98,860	15,235	17,146	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,048	47,231	8,896	7,427	-17
Zinc metal and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)	691,481	514,704	117,578	117,714	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	565,880	383,849	96,519	84,846	-12
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)	42,024	24,319	5,395	6,166	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,720	20,264	5,304	4,192	-21
Miscellaneous base metals and ores					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,095,402	1,153,963	336,018	139,464	-58
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,414,016	957,889	215,568	178,059	-17
Ores of cerium and thorium					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	4	3	1	1/	-64
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,158	3,070	864	268	-69
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	285	201		1	-69
Value (1,000 dollars)	146	103		25	0
Chrome ore and metal					
Chrome ore					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained)	328	186	71	20	-71
Value (1,000 dollars)	49,948	29,669	12,109	2,788	-77
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained)	63	7	2	1/	-79
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,893	1,573	553	111	-80

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3	1	1/		76
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,626	10,078	2,415	3,167	31
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1/	1/	1/	1/	67
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,209	2,684	401	389	-3
Cobalt ore and metal					
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	13,906	11,898	4,451	4,249	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	238,820	137,165	61,278	29,567	-52
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,195	837	153	194	26
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,461	7,648	1,642	1,490	-9
Columbium ore and metal					
Columbium ore					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,428	2,353	817	379	-54
Value (1,000 dollars)	49,888	15,007	4,621	1,944	-58
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8	14	1		-100
Value (1,000 dollars)	59	155	15		-100
Iron ore					
Imports:					
Quantity (long tons)	28,334	14,715	3,294	988	-70
Value (1,000 dollars)	948,114	496,687	104,875	32,343	-69
Exports:					
Quantity (long tons)	5,545	3,177	3	3	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)	244,684	150,522	253	222	-12
Magnesium metal					
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)	6,750	4,607	1,131	1,230	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,833	9,621	2,190	2,647	21
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)	33,065	37,330	11,045	11,369	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	81,805	92,903	26,094	28,644	10

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Magnesium, wrought					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	32	2	1	46	4,500
Value (1,000 dollars)	129	72	35	92	164
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	1,598	2,082	455	671	47
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,048	11,941	2,946	2,999	2
Manganese ore and metal					
Manganese ore					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	622,502	217,801	113,835	64,059	-44
Value (1,000 dollars)	43,161	18,727	10,628	3,766	-65
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	66,644	28,227	4,873	3,335	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,578	2,601	478	403	-16
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	16,685	10,452	2,430	2,943	21
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,419	5,215	1,209	1,100	-9
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	9,488	7,200	1,361	2,734	101
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,975	4,570	831	2,107	153
Mercury ore and metal					
Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (flasks of 76 pounds each)	12,583	9,055	2,520	4,978	98
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,066	3,053	907	1,706	88
Molybdenum ore and metal					
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	3,638	5,863	1,524	1,932	27
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,484	25,572	6,530	5,128	-21
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	51,348	49,782	10,016	14,684	47
Value (1,000 dollars)	406,816	232,214	54,712	56,874	4
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	449	324	142	684	380
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,576	2,843	1,037	1,669	61
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	2,911	1,123	393	274	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,583	4,673	1,309	1,076	-18

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Molybdenum wrought					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	93	79	34	13	-60
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,556	1,959	888	365	-59
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	707	821	171	256	50
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,799	13,834	3,422	2,882	-16
Rhenium metal					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		1/	1/	1/	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	663	91	42	28	-34
Silicon metal					
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	56,971	50,765	19,073	9,354	-51
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,507	26,777	9,852	4,647	-53
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	17,346	4,821	1,913	1,298	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)	57,000	34,335	9,915	7,787	-21
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,920	1,885	319	328	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,405	25,598	5,964	5,930	-1
Tantalum ore and metal					
Tantalum ore					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,280	2,740	708	376	-47
Value (1,000 dollars)	90,601	28,527	9,604	2,658	-72
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3	8	8		-100
Value (1,000 dollars)	172	505	505		-100
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	149	164	45	25	-43
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,159	10,534	2,970	905	-70
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	356	469	92	79	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,657	27,842	8,199	4,986	-39
Tantalum, wrought					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1/	1	1/	1/	375
Value (1,000 dollars)	94	146	5	3	-40
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	96	48	9	11	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,531	6,834	1,232	1,468	19

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Titanium ore and metal					
Titanium ore and slag					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	719	766	277	79	-71
Value (1,000 dollars)	95,748	81,576	29,077	7,524	-74
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	7	21		1	144
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,099	1,279	203	299	47
Titanium sponge					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	12,980	2,708	820	436	-47
Value (1,000 dollars)	93,514	17,232	5,947	1,652	-72
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1/	1/		1/	-72
Value (1,000 dollars)	450	255	1	65	5,594
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	8,062	2,977	1,445	503	-65
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,712	7,208	3,160	924	-71
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	7	6	1	1	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	114,701	68,174	21,359	8,665	-59
Titanium, wrought					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1		1/	1/	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,573	16,240	4,495	3,191	-29
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1	1	1/	1/	-68
Value (1,000 dollars)	53,806	40,367	14,081	5,035	-64
Tungsten ore and metal					
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	11,770	7,781	3,007	1,102	-63
Value (1,000 dollars)	91,326	46,764	21,001	4,527	-78
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	175	672	106	1	-99
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,150	3,387	454	6	-99
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap					
Tungsten, unwrought					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	377	604	168	86	-49
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,531	6,582	1,998	869	-56
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	3,499	2,338	688	281	-59
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,747	20,117	5,592	1,793	-68

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Tungsten, wrought					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	186	47	22	6	-71
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,089	2,255	637	340	-47
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	632	474	125	83	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,690	20,058	4,919	4,050	-18
Metallic containers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	81,239	83,146	20,206	23,935	18
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	296,878	247,916	64,507	52,867	-18
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing; bale ties					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	649,951,819	668,486,946	182,486,694	161,080,393	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)	396,444	378,139	106,033	89,788	-15
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	112,983,019	93,593,137	24,576,862	24,427,437	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	141,261	108,996	30,407	24,090	-21
Wire strand and rope					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	575,482,812	583,485,628	170,115,902	139,693,025	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)	322,635	320,553	91,377	77,309	-15
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	62,700,045	41,621,497	13,868,969	7,667,220	-45
Value (1,000 dollars)	81,985	62,030	20,077	12,191	-39
Fencing					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	19,830,383	20,089,296	3,605,144	6,333,215	76
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,996	7,721	1,505	2,006	33
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	2,267,966	2,285,692	671,741	453,856	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,825	3,750	665	748	13
Wire cloth					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	10,941,695	10,293,185	2,399,094	2,284,249	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,981	31,112	9,769	5,811	-41
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	24,421,810	26,201,063	5,866,462	10,805,642	84
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,351	18,805	4,262	5,176	21

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Welded wire mesh					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	27,526,584	39,928,464	4,034,019	8,729,801	116
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,243	10,863	1,744	2,634	51
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	14,294,639	15,780,852	2,406,299	3,411,930	42
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,522	8,781	1,915	2,200	15
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	984,685	950,695	241,740	232,765	-4
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	601,784	544,510	138,055	127,698	-8
Fasteners					
Bolts, nuts, and screws					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	895,402,966	842,244,952	238,494,698	190,459,266	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)	486,468	462,295	125,892	99,249	-21
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	160,407,531	156,874,868	38,447,662	33,472,269	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)	178,777	153,749	39,529	34,334	-13
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	948,552	940,990	240,029	267,951	12
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,035,533	931,204	235,930	197,964	-16
Handtools					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	562,564	577,987	148,337	181,046	22
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	958,132	843,549	217,300	173,473	-20
Table flatware					
Table flatware, precious metals					
Imports:					
Quantity (pieces)	5,468,256	3,953,380	990,994	685,104	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,035	6,461	1,737	1,608	-7
Exports:					
Quantity (pieces)	160,112	93,972	19,447	6,355	-67
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,006	3,020	524	413	-21
Table flatware, stainless steel					
Imports:					
Quantity (pieces)	443,002,362	399,671,687	107,814,137	96,904,961	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	82,140	70,223	20,012	14,435	-28
Exports:					
Quantity (pieces)	6,121,463	7,252,337	1,375,539	2,002,848	46
Value (1,000 dollars)	52,403	68,843	13,807	20,719	50

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Scissors and shears					
Imports:					
Quantity (number)	41,373,241	38,770,703	10,360,787	8,884,198	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,590	26,511	7,048	6,489	-8
Exports:					
Quantity (number)	515,974	402,177	164,240	64,237	-61
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,052	2,162	850	390	-54
Miscellaneous metal products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,099,196	3,146,323	966,722	703,246	-27
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,529,155	2,042,216	570,669	430,046	-25
Chain of base metals					
Power transmission chain of iron and steel					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	53,755,036	43,457,225	12,341,574	12,334,153	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	74,256	58,133	16,875	16,062	-5
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	18,403,692	12,187,230	3,269,479	2,158,572	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,110	31,638	8,874	6,441	-27
Anchor chain of iron or steel					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	17,190,788	16,013,589	2,911,703	7,465,713	156
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,107	7,639	1,545	2,947	91
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	5,024,403	11,171,025	510,339	488,171	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,872	11,909	952	923	-3
Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron or steel; chain of base metals other than iron or steel					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	32,993,772	38,380,554	8,247,283	12,340,887	50
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,705	27,907	6,622	7,880	19
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	19,797,268	13,363,906	3,445,555	2,527,268	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)	29,665	22,026	5,829	3,881	-33
Structures of base metal					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	150	133	24	35	44
Value (1,000 dollars)	181,543	151,761	30,586	38,397	26
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	379	264	83	37	-55
Value (1,000 dollars)	980,699	723,723	234,295	123,917	-47

Table 19.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1983

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

Table 19.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1983

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

Table 19.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1983

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

Table 19.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1983

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

Machinery and Equipment 1/

U.S. exports of machinery and equipment during the first quarter of 1983 totaled $20.6 billion, compared with $22.5 billion in the first quarter of 1982, representing a decline of $1.9 billion, or over 8 percent. U.S. imports during the corresponding periods increased from $17.8 billion to $18.9 billion, or by 6 percent (table 20, fig. 8). Although U.S. exports surpassed imports by $1.7 billion in the first quarter of 1983, this trade balance represents a 64-percent decline, compared with the trade surplus of $4.7 billion recorded in the corresponding period of 1982.

Products registering significant trade shifts in the first quarter of 1983 include office machines, semiconductors, passenger automobiles, airplanes, construction, mining and material-handling machinery, and telephone and telegraph apparatus. Details of specific commodity trade highlights appear later in this section.

Significant U.S. trade shifts in the sector occurred with several major U.S. trading partners, namely Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Mexico, and Canada, during the comparative periods. U.S. exports during the first quarter of 1983 to OPEC and Mexico, the third and fifth largest U.S. export markets, respectively, declined significantly, compared with exports in the first quarter of 1982. Exports to OPEC dropped by $0.8 billion, and those to Mexico fell by $0.9 billion, although U.S. trade surpluses continued with these two markets. These declines in exports are due primarily to the curtailment of expenditures associated with such economic factors as depressed crude petroleum prices and the peso devaluation in Mexico. U.S. imports from Canada, the second largest supplier, increased by almost $0.5 billion during the comparative periods, and was attributable mostly to increased sales of automotive products under the duty-free U.S.-Canadian auto pact.

Steam-generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts

U.S. imports of steam-generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts increased twofold from $5 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $15 million in the first quarter of 1983. U.S. imports from Sweden and Japan increased by more than $9 million, accounting for virtually all of the increase during the period. According to industry sources, much of the increase was due to successful increased marketing efforts by Swedish and Japanese firms of steam-generating boilers used in the pulp and paper industry. U.S. exports of steam-generating boilers, auxiliary equipment, and parts decreased from $290 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $115 million in the first quarter of 1983, or by 60 percent. With excess energy-generating capacity resulting from conservation efforts, foreign firms have deferred placing orders for new steam-generating equipment. Taiwan, in particular, has decreased its imports of U.S.-produced steam-generating boilers from almost

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

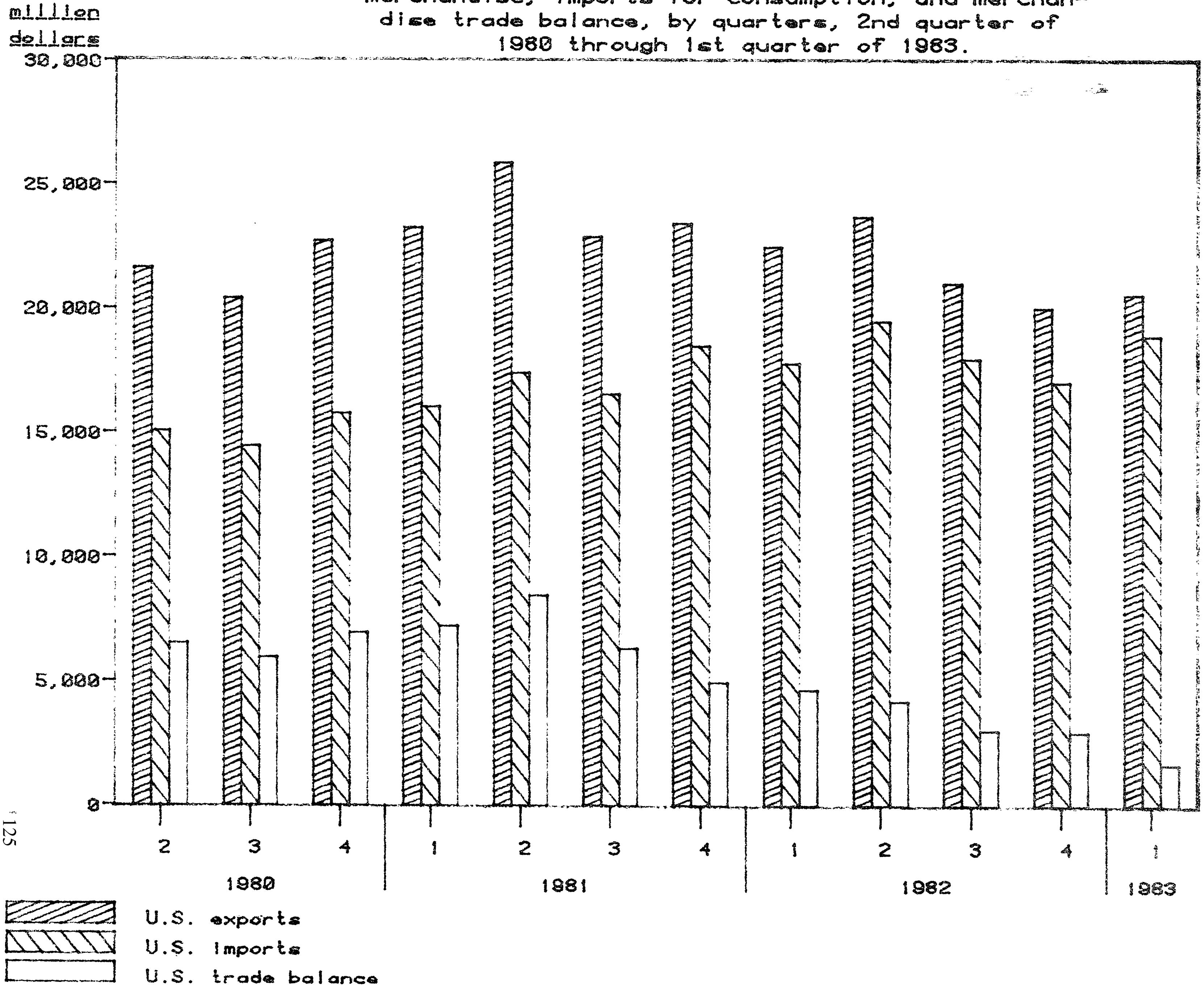
Table 20.--Machinery and equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1982, January-March 1982, and January-March 1983 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1982	January-March 1982	January-March 1983
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	17,651,717	4,616,103	4,822,796
Japan	4,013,570	969,531	898,157
EC	17,186,066	4,366,865	4,511,518
Brazil	1,481,425	327,046	199,759
Hong Kong	848,930	201,610	192,403
India	638,546	141,216	276,489
Korea	1,784,903	362,120	520,879
Mexico	5,038,790	1,683,727	817,333
Taiwan	1,651,151	496,171	311,341
OPEC	11,505,664	2,882,312	2,080,558
NMEs	533,104	107,614	170,917
China	207,676	47,580	122,261
All other	24,957,279	6,331,944	5,792,226
Total	87,291,151	22,486,265	20,594,382
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	16,846,279	3,944,261	4,396,418
Japan	25,322,900	6,658,911	6,630,396
EC	14,429,560	3,692,479	3,690,132
Brazil	535,987	123,518	143,403
Hong Kong	1,400,377	250,549	449,203
India	38,709	9,850	9,290
Korea	1,265,809	276,656	370,847
Mexico	2,663,975	532,186	671,951
Taiwan	2,560,306	561,857	670,702
OPEC	92,976	21,262	22,668
NMEs	185,862	56,918	35,913
China	40,361	8,753	9,763
All other	7,017,326	1,674,509	1,821,813
Total	72,360,071	17,802,960	18,912,742
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	805,438	671,842	426,377
Japan	-21,309,330	-5,689,379	-5,732,238
EC	2,756,506	674,386	821,385
Brazil	945,437	203,528	56,355
Hong Kong	-551,447	-48,938	-256,799
India	599,837	131,366	267,199
Korea	519,093	85,464	150,032
Mexico	2,374,814	1,151,541	145,382
Taiwan	-909,154	-65,685	-359,361
OPEC	11,412,688	2,861,049	2,057,889
NMEs	347,242	50,695	135,004
China	167,315	38,826	112,498
All other	17,939,953	4,657,435	3,970,413
Total	14,931,079	4,683,305	1,681,639

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

Figure 8.--Machinery and equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1980 through 1st quarter of 1983.



$128 million in the first quarter of 1982 to just over $5 million in the first quarter of 1983.

John Tsapogas
523-0426

Nonpiston aircraft engines

U.S. exports of nonpiston aircraft engines increased from 559 units, valued at nearly $183 million, in the first quarter of 1982 to 581 units, valued at $273 million, in the first quarter of 1983. This growth in exports was due primarily to demand for U.S.-produced nonpiston engines in France, Canada, the United Kingdom, and West Germany. According to industry sources, a large share of the increase in exports of these products can be attributed to U.S. shipments of engines to a major aircraft producer for assembly with airframes produced in France.

John Tsapogas
523-0426

Refrigerators, refrigeration equipment, and parts

U.S. imports of refrigerators, refrigeration equipment, and parts increased from nearly $16 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $29 million in the corresponding period of 1983, or by approximately 81 percent. Canada and Japan, the two leading sources of imports, together accounted for much of the increase, but lost some share of total U.S. imports to Sweden and the Republic of Korea. The rise in imports can be attributed chiefly to increased unit sales of small Korean and Japanese household refrigerators which are typically used in college dormitories and household bars. The domestic refrigeration and freezer market has recently begun to recover from the economic downturn of recent years.

On the other hand, U.S. exports, which far exceed imports, decreased from $145 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $111 million in the corresponding period of 1983, or by 23 percent. Saudi Arabia, Canada, Japan, and Venezuela remained the principal export markets, although the value of each country's purchases of these U.S. products declined. In general, the decrease in the value of U.S. exports is due to depressed international economic conditions, the strong U.S. dollar, and increased competition from Japanese and other Far Eastern companies, particularly in Middle East countries.

William Cunningham
523-0262

Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature

U.S. imports of these products increased to nearly $81 million in the first quarter of 1983, or by 34 percent compared with such imports in the corresponding period of 1982. Imports of this machinery from Japan and Sweden increased substantially, together accounting for over one-half of total imports of these products during the first quarter of 1983. Imports from Japan, by far the largest supplier, consisted of a wide range of products, including heat exchangers, sterilizers, distillation and evaporation equipment for the chemical industry, and biomass conversion equipment used to breakdown materials for energy generation or for consumption. In recent years, Japanese suppliers have increased their marketing efforts. Furthermore, the strength of the U.S. dollar in relation to the yen has assisted these suppliers in pricing this machinery competitively. Imports from Sweden in the first quarter of 1983 consisted chiefly of digesters and dryers for the pulp and papermaking industries; this equipment enjoys a worldwide reputation for quality.

U.S. exports of equipment for treating materials by changing temperature totaled $109 million in the first quarter of 1983, representing an increase of 30 percent from such exports in the first quarter of 1982. Japan accounted for 17 percent of total exports, followed by Iraq (13 percent). In general, sales appear to have improved compared with sales in a sluggish first quarter of 1982. The U.S. trade surplus in the first quarter of 1983, measuring $29 million, improved, compared with the $24 million surplus for the first quarter of 1982.

David Slingerland
523-0263

Centrifuges and filtering and purifying equipment

U.S. imports of these products totaled $42 million in the first quarter of 1983, representing a decline of 27 percent over such imports in the corresponding period of 1982. Although exports of this machinery declined during these periods, the decrease was by only 9 percent, to $183 million in the first quarter of 1983. Exports, by value, exceeded imports by 3.5 times, representing a surplus of $144 million, in the first quarter of 1982, but rose to 4.4 times, representing a surplus of $141 million, in the first quarter of 1983. Strong export product lines included centrifuges for the corn wet milling industry; such machinery has an excellent worldwide reputation for technology and service. Other significant sales of higher technology products included electrostatic precipitators and fabric filters.

David Slingerland
523-0263

Wrapping and packaging machinery

U.S. imports of these products reached $85 million in the first quarter of 1983, representing an increase of 37 percent over such imports in the corresponding period of 1982. Principal suppliers continued to be Italy and West Germany, which together accounted for two-thirds of total imports, by value, of wrapping and packaging machinery in the first quarter of 1983. Wrapping and packaging machinery for the confectionery industry was the major category of equipment imported from Italy. Such machinery enjoyed a price advantage of 10 to 20 percent, according to industry sources, and satisfied U.S. market demand for current technology equipment. Major types of packaging machinery from West Germany included thermoforming machines, cartoning machines, filling and sealing machines for dry pharmaceutical products, and automatic weighers and check weighers. These West German products were well received in the U.S. market because of their innovative technology.

U.S. exports of wrapping and packaging machinery declined to $76 million in the first quarter of 1983, down 17 percent from such exports in the first quarter of 1982. This decline was, in general, due to more favorable financing by foreign competitors (according to industry sources) and to economic conditions in traditional markets. In particular, exports to Mexico dropped to nearly $4 million in the first quarter of 1983, down 73 percent from such exports in the first quarter of 1982. In the first quarter of 1982, there was a U.S. trade surplus in these products of $29 million. However, by the first quarter of 1983, a trade deficit of nearly $9 million occurred.

David Slingerland
523-0263

Construction, mining, and material-handling machinery and parts

The value of exports of construction, mining, and material-handling machinery and parts fell by 35 percent to $1.17 billion in the first quarter of 1983, compared with $1.81 billion in the first quarter of 1982. The major portion of this decline was accounted for by a decline in exports of front-end loaders, drilling and boring machinery, backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines. Exports of front-end loaders during the comparative periods declined by 66 percent, to $45 million from $132 million; exports of drilling and boring machinery declined by $30 million to nearly $88 million; and exports of backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines fell by $27 million to $24 million. The decline in U.S. exports of construction, mining, and material-handling machinery and parts can be attributed to a major slowdown in worldwide construction and mining activity and to a corresponding decline in capital investment for such machinery.

Imports of construction, mining, and material-handling machinery and parts fell 52 percent, to $111 million, during the first quarter of 1983 from $234 million in the first quarter of 1982. This reflects the continued slowdown in construction activity in the United States, especially in residential and office construction, and the decline in mining activity, especially oil drilling. Overall, the United States continues to maintain a highly favorable balance of trade in these products, which amounted to $1.06 billion during the first quarter of 1983.

Ronald DeMarines
523-0259

Agricultural and horticultural machinery

U.S. exports of agricultural and horticultural machinery declined sharply to $113 million, or by 54 percent, during the first quarter of 1983, compared with such exports in the first quarter of 1982. Canada was the principal export market for these products. During the comparative periods, exports to Canada declined by 59 percent, with harvesting machines, a major item in this group of products, accounting for much of the decline. Industry sources indicate that exports have declined primarily because of the worldwide recession and the higher cost of U.S. products in world markets.

William Greene
523-0265

Printing presses, offset, roll-fed type

U.S. imports of these products increased to almost $16 million in the first quarter of 1983, or by 80 percent over such imports in the corresponding period of 1982. Imports of presses from West Germany and Japan together accounted for 87 percent of total imports in the first quarter of 1983. Presses from West Germany are of high quality and have become more competitively priced because of the strength of the U.S. dollar. Presses from Japan also enjoy a reputation for quality and were priced somewhat below U.S.-produced presses, according to industry sources.

U.S. exports of these articles totaled $25 million in the first quarter of 1983, down 52 percent from such exports in the first quarter of 1982. Exports declined for several reasons, including the strength of the U.S. dollar, more favorable financing obtained by certain foreign producers for their customers (according to industry sources), and adverse economic conditions in many traditional markets. In the first quarter of 1982, the U.S. trade surplus totaled $43 million; by the first quarter of 1983, this surplus had dropped to $9 million.

David Slingerland
523-0263

Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof

U.S. imports of metalworking machine tools and parts thereof decreased from $424 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $297 million in the first quarter of 1983, or by 30 percent. U.S. exports also decreased, from $311 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $173 million in the first quarter of 1983, or by 44 percent. The U.S. trade deficit, however, increased from $113 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $124 million in the first quarter of 1983.

The decline in imports was due primarily to decreased imports of lathes, which dropped from $116 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $48 million in the first quarter of 1983, or by 59 percent. Imports of lathes from Japan decreased by 62 percent, from $69 million to $26 million. Industry sources report lingering inventories of foreign-made lathes in U.S. warehouses and weak demand for metalworking machine tools, thus accounting for the drop in imports. U.S. exports of metalworking machine tools to Canada and Mexico accounted for the largest share of the total export drop. Almost $60 million, or 43 percent of the $138 million drop in exports, was accounted for by these two countries. The depressed automotive and oil industries, two major markets for machine tools, in Canada and Mexico were the principal reasons for decreased U.S. exports.

Chuck West
523-0299

Office machines

Imports of office machines and parts increased from $0.97 billion in the first quarter of 1982 to $1.29 billion in the first quarter of 1983, or by 33 percent. Computers, peripherals, and parts of computers and automatic data processing machines were the principal commodities contributing to the increased imports. The increase appears to have been due not only to the success of Japanese industry-Government cooperative efforts to increase worldwide exports, but also to the increased use of offshore assembly and fabrication by U.S. producers. Imports, believed to be principally of small computers and computer parts, showed a significant increase from Japan, and from Singapore and Taiwan (where foreign subsidiaries of U.S. firms are located) in the first quarter of 1983, compared with such imports in the first quarter of 1982. Exports of office machines amounted to $2.67 billion in the first quarter of 1983, representing a 12-percent increase over those in the corresponding period of 1982; the principal products continue to be computers, data-processing machines, and parts. The largest export markets were the United Kingdom, Canada, and West Germany. Products having a significant change in trade activity are discussed below.

Automatic data processing machines.--U.S. imports of automatic data processing machines increased by 51 percent, rising from $205 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $310 million in the first quarter of 1983. Imports from Japan, Canada, Spain, and West Germany together accounted for 81 percent of the total value of imports. Significant increases were reported from Singapore and Taiwan. Imports from Japan amounted to $168 million, or 54 percent of the total value of imports during the first quarter of 1983. Compared with imports in the first quarter of 1982, imports from Japan in the first quarter of 1983 increased by 120 percent, reflecting the results of Japanese industry-Government efforts to develop worldwide competitive products. Exports of computers and data processing machines increased by 18 percent, from $449 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $528 million in the first quarter of 1983. Increased exports to the United Kingdom, West Germany, and the Netherlands contributed significantly to the overall increase.

William Fletcher
523-0378

Copying machines.--The value of U.S. imports of copying machines, principally electrostatic plain paper copiers, amounted to $145 million in the first quarter of 1983, compared with $142 million in the first quarter of 1982, representing an increase of only 2 percent. However, the quantity of imports increased from 101,000 units in the first quarter of 1982 to 145,000 units in the corresponding period of 1983, or by 43 percent. The average unit value declined from $1,406 to $1,003 between the periods, or by 29 percent; the unit value of $1,003 was the lowest in 3 years. Japan accounted for 94 percent of U.S. imports, by quantity, in both periods. Most of these imports are low-end copiers which are marketed by both U.S. domestic firms and U.S. subsidiaries of Japanese firms. The imports are indicative of the heavy demand for low-end copiers in the United States.

Scott Baker
523-0361

Mineral-processing machinery and parts

U.S. exports of mineral-processing machinery and parts decreased from $93 million during the first quarter of 1982 to $68 million in the first quarter of 1983, or by 27 percent. U.S. exports to Saudi Arabia, one of the largest export markets for U.S.-produced mineral-processing machinery, declined from $15 million to $4 million during the comparative periods. U.S. exports to Venezuela also declined from $7 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $4 million in the first quarter of 1983. Saudi Arabia and Venezuela together accounted for $14 million, or more than 56 percent of the total decrease in U.S. exports. The decrease in oil revenues of these two countries has resulted in declines in their construction activities and, therefore, the purchase of mineral-processing machinery used in these activities.

John Tsapogas
523-0426

Ball and roller bearings and parts

U.S. imports of these products totaled $92 million during the first quarter of 1983; the decrease was more than 20 percent from the $115 million in imports in the first quarter of 1982. Exports of ball and roller bearings and parts in the first quarter of 1983 decreased to $52 million, or by 31 percent from $75 million during the first quarter of 1982. The trade deficit in these products was $40 million during the first quarters of 1982 and 1983. The large drop in imports and exports resulted from the depressed conditions in the major consuming industries of ball and roller bearings, such as motor vehicles, construction equipment, agricultural equipment, metalworking machinery, and other general industrial machinery and equipment. 1/

John Tsapogas
523-0426

Power transmission equipment

U.S. imports of power transmission equipment declined from $61 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $42 million in the first quarter of 1983, or by 31 percent. During the comparative periods, imports from Japan decreased from $17 million to $7 million, or by 59 percent. The decrease in imports from Japan represented approximately 50 percent of the total decrease in the value of imports during the first quarter of 1983. Exports of power transmission equipment followed the same trend as imports, declining from $81 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $57 million in the first quarter of 1983, or by 30 percent. The significant declines in both imports and exports are attributable to the continued worldwide decline in purchases by major consumers of this equipment, which includes most of the industrial machinery and equipment industries.

John Tsapogas
523-0426

Motors and generators

Exports of motors and generators decreased significantly during the period, by about 44 percent to $124 million. The decrease in exports took place in all foreign market areas, including a drop of $54 million in areas outside of the major markets, principally developing countries. The demand for motors and generators in these areas has been affected by a lack of hard currency and an inability to raise additional financing. In the major markets, exports to Saudi Arabia showed the largest decline, falling by 46 percent to $21 million. Purchases of electrical equipment by Saudi Arabia have been affected by the declining price of oil and a willingness by that country to reduce the quantity of oil it produces.

Imports of motors and generators increased slightly during the first quarter of 1983, reaching $107 million, compared with $100 million during the first quarter of 1982. Much of the $7 million increase was accounted for by imports of integral horsepower motors from West Germany and fractional horesepower motors from Japan, Singapore, and Hong Kong. A large U.S. electrical producer operates a motor assembly plant in Singapore, and producers in Hong Kong and Japan supply motors to end-product producers in the

1/ On Jan. 26, 1983, the U.S. International Trade Commission instituted preliminary dumping investigations (Invs. Nos. 731-TA-120, 121, and 122) on certain tapered roller bearings and parts thereof from Japan, West Germany, and Italy. On Mar. 14, 1983, the Commission notified the U.S. Department of Commerce that there is a reasonable indication of injury to a domestic industry in each of the three cases.

United States, including U.S. producers of lawn-care equipment, hairdryers, electric shavers, and toys.

Nelson Hogge
523-0377

Storage batteries

Exports of storage batteries declined from $42 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $18 million in the corresponding period of 1983, or by 57 percent. The principal source of this decline was in exports of batteries other than nickel-cadmium type, which are primarily lead-acid storage batteries. Exports of these batteries and parts declined by nearly 62 percent, from $34 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $13 million during the first quarter of 1983. According to industry sources, the principal factors affecting this decline were the mild winter of 1982, which depressed European and Canadian motor-vehicle battery replacement demand; the strengthening of the dollar abroad; and the August 1982 devaluation of the Mexican peso.

J. Cutchin
523-0231

Electric cooking stoves, ranges, and parts

U.S. imports of electric cooking stoves, ranges, and parts, the bulk of which are microwave ovens, showed a significant increase in the first quarter of 1983 over such imports in the corresponding period of 1982, from $63 million to $80 million, or by 27 percent. Japan was the major supplying country, accounting for $54 million, or 68 percent of total imports in the first quarter of 1983. The increase in imports was due largely to the upturn of sales in the U.S. household appliances industry, due principally to declining interest rates and a rapidly growing replacement market.

Georgia P. Jackson
523-4604

Telephone and telegraph apparatus

Imports of telephone and telegraph apparatus, which do not include cordless telephones, amounted to $216 million during the first quarter of 1983, representing a 50-percent increase over the $144 million reported for the corresponding period of 1982. A surge in imports of telephone instruments and apparatus other than switchboards accounted for the major increase in total imports. Imports of telephone instruments alone increased 122 percent, from $29 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $66 million in the corresponding quarter of 1983. This surge occurred due to the increased public awareness of the deregulation of terminal equipment and the low unit price of imported telephones, despite a 35-percent increase in the unit value of imported telephone instruments. Taiwan, Japan, and Hong Kong are the principal sources of imported telephone instruments, together having accounted for 85 percent of the value of imported instruments in the first quarter of 1983.

Exports of telephone and telegraph apparatus in the first quarter of 1983 increased to $205 million, or by 5 percent over exports in the first quarter of 1982. Over half the value of exports was accounted for by telephone switching apparatus, and the Republic of Korea received the major share. In the first quarter of 1983, the United States experienced a negative trade balance of $10 million, the first negative trade balance since 1974. In the first quarter of 1982, the United States enjoyed a $53 million surplus in these products.

William Fletcher
523-0378

Color television receivers

During the first quarter of 1983, imports were valued at $144 million, or 4 percent greater than in the first quarter of 1982. In terms of units imported from all sources, the first quarter of 1983 posted a 50-percent gain over the corresponding period of 1982. The resulting drop in unit value was caused by an increase in imports from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan of low-end sets with electrochemical tuners. The number of color television receivers imported from the Republic of Korea, the leading source, was up 56 percent in the first quarter of 1983, compared with the number in the corresponding quarter of 1982. Imports from Taiwan, the second leading source, were up 160 percent, and those from Japan, the third leading source, were down 21 percent in the first quarter of 1983, compared with the number in the first quarter of 1982. However, in terms of value, Japan continued to be the leading import source, accounting for 34 percent of total U.S. imports in the first quarter of 1983. Japan was the source of high-end sets, principally those with such advanced features as electronic tuning and comb filters.

Ross Reynolds
523-0230

Automobile radio receivers

Imports of automobile radio receivers increased by 33 percent, from 711,000 units in the first quarter of 1982 to 948,000 units in the first quarter of 1983. The value of these imports increased from $28 million to $44 million, or by 58 percent. The quantity of imports of automobile radios from Mexico, the largest source of these products, increased 76 percent during the comparative periods, from 234,000 units, valued at $11 million, to 296,000 units valued at $17 million. The second largest source of imported automobile radios was Brazil; the quantity of imports from Brazil was level at 145,000 units, but the value increased from $7 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $14 million in the first quarter of 1983. Increases in imports from these two countries are the result of U.S. companies' establishing plants there to manufacture automobile radio receivers for export to the United States.

Eric Nelson
523-4585

Broadcast band radio receivers, other than automobile type

Total imports of nonautomotive-type, broadcast band, radio receivers increased from 6.0 million units in the first quarter of 1982 to 7.6 million units in the first quarter of 1983, or by 27 percent; the value of these imports increased from $111 million to $116 million, or by 5 percent. This increase was due, in part, to the enactment of Public Law 97-446 on January 12, 1983, which temporarily eliminated the duty rate of 8.2 percent ad valorem on entertainment broadcast receivers incorporating a clock or other time-keeping or time-displaying device. In terms of quantity, Hong Kong was the largest source of imports of these products in the first quarter of both 1982 and 1983; imports from Hong Kong increased from 3 million units, valued at $27 million, to 4 million units, valued at $37 million, or by 40 percent in terms of quantity. Imports from Japan, the next largest source in both periods, increased from 793,000 units to 1.0 million units, but the value decreased from $51 million to $49 million.

Eric Nelson
523-4585

Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits

Imports of articles for making and breaking electrical circuits increased to $314 million during the first quarter of 1983, or by $38 million, compared with such imports in the corresponding period of 1982. This 14-percent increase was largely related to a significant rise in imports from West Germany to support West German auto production in the United States, and from Mexico, Hong Kong, and Taiwan, where U.S. assembly plants are located. The increase in imports was principally in electronic products such as switches, connectors, and miscellaneous articles. Imports from Japan showed a 9-percent decline during the period.

Exports of these products decreased by 12 percent to $410 million during the period. The decrease in exports was related to a shift in worldwide demand for U.S. products resulting from slow economic growth. More than 54 percent of the decrease resulted from declining demand in countries other than the 10 major U.S. markets. In the major markets, exports to Mexico, principally affected by the devaluation of the peso, showed the largest decline, falling by $15 million to $45 million, or by 25 percent, compared with such exports in the first quarter of 1982.

Nelson Hogge
523-0377

Electric filament lamps

U.S. exports of electric filament lamps declined from $28 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $20 million in the first quarter of 1983, or by almost 29 percent. Most of this decline was in exports of photo-flash and sealed-beam lamps. The reduced exports of photo-flash lamps are associated with a declining market for these products, which are being replaced by electronic and electric-discharge flash devices. Sealed-beam lamp exports, most of which are for use in motor vehicles, are believed to be down in response to reduced motor-vehicle production in Canada and to inventory adjustments in a number of foreign replacement-part markets, principally developing nations. The largest single-country export decline was a 75-percent reduction in exports to Belgium.

John Cutchin
523-0231

Semiconductors

U.S. imports of semiconductors increased to $1.0 billion during the first quarter of 1983, or by 14 percent, compared with such imports in the corresponding period of 1982. Although a substantial share of imports were accounted for by domestic producers' subsidiaries, Japan continued to increase its share of total imports. Imports from Japan were valued at $190 million during the period, representing an increase of 50 percent over imports in the first quarter of 1982, and accounted for 19 percent of total imports. During the first quarter of 1982, imports from Japan accounted for 14 percent of total imports.

Integrated circuits were the largest segment of this product grouping imported during the period, reaching $854 million, or 84 percent of total imports. About 50 percent of integrated circuit imports were metal oxide semiconductor (MOS) devices, which are largely used in computer memory circuits. Imports of MOS devices from Japan increased by 60 percent during the comparative periods, reaching $105 million.

Exports of semiconductors were valued at $976 million during the first quarter of 1983, representing an increase of about 10 percent over those exports in the corresponding period of 1982. Exports consisted principally of parts of semiconductors sent to developing countries for final assembly and encapsulation.

Nelson Hogge
523-0377

Insulated electrical conductors

Insulated electrical conductor imports increased from $107 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $138 million in the first quarter of 1983, or by nearly 30 percent. The increase was principally the result of increased exports from Mexico, Taiwan, and Canada (38, 84, and 32 percent, respectively). Nearly 80 percent of total imports during the first quarter of 1983 consisted of ignition and other wiring sets for motor vehicles and other insulated electrical conductors with fittings. The increase was concurrent with increased production and sales of automobiles in the United States. Increased imports under item 807.00 from Mexico and increased GSP imports of these products from Taiwan were responsible for much of the increase in the first quarter of 1983.

John Cutchin
523-0231

Automobile trucks and truck tractors

U.S. imports of automobile trucks and truck tractors fell from $1.16 billion in the first quarter of 1982 to $894 million in the first quarter of 1983, or by 23 percent. U.S. exports also declined, dropping from $499 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $337 million in the first quarter of 1983, or by almost 33 percent. The resulting trade deficits in these products totaled $557 million in the first quarter of 1983, compared with $661 million in the first quarter of 1982.

The decrease in imports was due primarily to declining shipments of lightweight, gasoline-powered trucks from Japan and Canada and lightweight, diesel-powered pickup trucks from Japan. The decline in exports, however, was due principally to reduced sales of medium- and heavyweight, diesel-powered trucks for military use.

Jim McElroy
523-0258

Passenger automobiles

U.S. imports of passenger automobiles increased in value, from $5.08 billion in the first quarter of 1982 to $5.86 billion in the first quarter of 1983, or by over 15 percent. U.S. exports during the same period rose from $651 million to $958 million, or by 47 percent. The trade deficit in automobiles increased from $4.4 billion during the first quarter of 1982 to $4.9 billion in the first quarter of 1983.

The increase in the value of imports was accounted for primarily by gasoline-powered, six- and eight-cylinder automobiles. The value of imports of four-cylinder models increased by only 5 percent; imports of six-cylinder models increased by 31 percent, and eight-cylinder models, by 29 percent. Canada was the principal source of six- and eight-cylinder automobiles during the first quarter of 1983.

Imports of automobiles increased from 742,669 units in the first quarter of 1982 to 854,249 units in the first quarter of 1983, or by 15 percent. The number of units imported from Japan, the principal source, rose 12 percent, and imports from Canada rose 20 percent.

U.S. exports of autos, in units, increased by 60 percent. U.S. exports of passenger automobiles to Canada accounted for virtually all of the increase in the first quarter of 1983. U.S. exports of all types of automobiles to Canada increased from $485 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $870 million in the corresponding quarter of 1983. During the first quarter of 1983, exports of automobiles to Canada represented over 90 percent of the total value of U.S. exports. The number of units exported to Canada, the leading export market for U.S.-produced automobiles, rose by 76.8 percent; the number of units exported to virtually all other countries declined in the first quarter of 1983, compared with the number in the first quarter of 1982.

Jim McElroy
523-0258

Tractors and parts

U.S. exports of tractors and parts fell to $343 million during the first quarter of 1983, or one-half of the value of exports during the first quarter of 1982. Decreases in exports to Canada, Australia, and Mexico accounted for a major portion of the decline. Most affected by this decline in exports were tractors designed for construction purposes. Exports of such products fell to $53 million, or by nearly 75 percent, during the first quarter of 1983, from $209 million in the first quarter of 1982. The continued slowdown in world construction activity has been the major factor in the decline of export sales.

Ronald DeMarines
523-0259

Forklift trucks and similar industrial vehicles

U.S. imports of forklift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, excluding parts, decreased from $34 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $21 million in the corresponding period of 1983, or by more than 37 percent. The bulk of this decline is attributable to fewer imports from Japan. The majority of Japanese truck imports have internal-combustion engines and a lift capacity of 4,000 to 6,000 pounds. These products are used in both manufacturing and service activities, and their growth is closely related to that of the U.S. economy in general. Exports declined more than 52 percent, from $42 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $20 million in the corresponding period of 1983. This decline is attributed to the worldwide recession and a decrease in demand in many traditional U.S. export markets. The United States had a trade deficit in forklift trucks and similar industrial vehicles of nearly $2 million in the first quarter of 1983, a sharp drop from the $8 million trade surplus in the first quarter of 1982.

Debby Ladomirak
523-0131

Hand carts, dollies, and other non-self-propelled vehicles, including parts

U.S. imports of non-self-propelled vehicles and parts increased from $6 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $13 million in the corresponding period of 1983, or by more than 113 percent. The principal source was Taiwan, which increased its exports of these products to the United States fivefold. Industry sources indicate that inexpensive hand carts accounted for the large increase. The production process for these carts is labor intensive, giving imports from low-wage countries a distinct price advantage. Exports declined by 28 percent, falling to $44 million in the first quarter of 1983, compared with such exports in the corresponding period of 1982. However, the United States retained a favorable trade balance in these products, amounting to $31 million, in the first quarter of 1983.

Debby Ladomirak
523-0131

Articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement

U.S. imports of articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement decreased from $916 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $909 million in the corresponding period of 1983, or by 0.8 percent. The decline in imports can be attributed to the decreased demand for civil aircraft and parts in the United States, resulting from high interest rates and the recession. U.S. exports, however, increased 7.1 percent, rising to $3.0 billion in the first quarter of 1983. The trade surplus totaled $2.1 billion in the first quarter of 1983, compared with $1.9 billion in the corresponding period of 1982. Products showing a significant change in trade activity are discussed below.

Flight-simulating machines.--U.S. imports of flight-simulating machines and parts increased from $11 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $17 million in the corresponding period of 1983, or by 50 percent. The United Kingdom and Canada continued to be the major import sources, supplying 55 and 38 percent of total imports, respectively. Industry sources indicate that the gain in imports was due to the increased use of flight simulators to train pilots in the new, large, transport aircraft currently being delivered. Exports of flight simulators and parts also increased, rising from $12 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $17 million in the corresponding period of 1983.

Debby Ladomirak
523-0131

Helicopters.--U.S. imports of civil helicopters decreased from 46 units in the first quarter of 1982 to 39 units in the corresponding period of 1983, or by 15 percent. However, the value of these imports rose 64 percent to $35 million in the first quarter of 1983. Increased sales of West German and British helicopters accounted for the gain. Exports of these products, however, fell to 85 helicopters, valued at $40 million, in the first quarter of 1983, compared with 82 helicopters, valued at $59 million, in the corresponding period of 1982.

Debby Ladomirak
523-0131

Motor-vehicle parts and accessories 1/

U.S. imports of motor-vehicle parts and accessories, including duty-free parts and accessories imported from Canada under the United States/Canadian Automobile Products Trade Act (APTA), increased from $1.96 billion in the first quarter of 1982 to $2.64 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1983, or by 35 percent. U.S. exports, however, declined from $2.82 billion in the first quarter of 1982 to $2.64 billion in the first quarter of 1983. Thus, the trade surplus of $860 million posted in the first quarter of 1982 fell to about zero in the first quarter of 1983.

Most of the increase was caused by rising demand for original-equipment parts used in the assembly of new motor vehicles. In the first quarter of 1983, U.S. production of automobiles and trucks was up 32 percent, compared with production in the first quarter of 1982.

Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles.--U.S. imports of bodies and chassis for motor vehicles increased from $122 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $199 million in the first quarter of 1983, or by 63 percent. U.S. exports declined slightly, from $91 million to $84 million, during the corresponding period. Virtually all of the increase can be attributed to rising imports of medium- and heavyweight gasoline- and diesel-powered chassis from Canada, caused by the increased U.S. demand for these products in the first quarter of 1983.

Jim McElroy
523-0258

Certain motor-vehicle parts.--The products contained in this group include body stampings, wheels, radiators, exhaust systems, brakes, shock absorbers, transmissions, and miscellaneous motor-vehicle parts such as universal joints, axles, clutches, and similar products (app. C). U.S. imports of articles in this group increased from $744 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $999 million in the corresponding quarter of 1983, or by 34 percent. U.S. exports, on the other hand, declined from $1.77 billion in the first quarter of 1982 to $1.62 billion in the first quarter of 1983, or by 9 percent. Therefore, the trade surplus in this group declined from $1.03 billion to $621 million, or by 40 percent.

The primary export markets for these products during the first quarter of 1983 were Canada, Mexico, Venezuela, and West Germany. These four countries together accounted for 1.36 billion dollars' worth of total U.S. exports, or

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

almost 84 percent. The principal sources of imports were Canada, Japan, West Germany, and Mexico. These countries together represented 87 percent, or $865 million, of the total during the first quarter of 1983. The primary cause for the increase in imports of motor-vehicle parts included in this grouping was the increase in U.S. production of motor vehicles and the corresponding requirement for original-equipment parts needed for the assembly of the vehicles.

Jim McElroy
523-0258

Motor vehicle engines and parts.--U.S. imports of engines and parts increased from $343 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $506 million in the first quarter of 1983, or by 48 percent. U.S. exports, however, decreased slightly during the corresponding period, from $523 million to $512 million. Thus, the trade surplus in motor-vehicle engines declined from $189 million in the first quarter of 1982 to only $6 million in the first quarter of 1983. Virtually all of the increase in U.S. imports can be attributed to increased imports of original-equipment engines from U.S.-owned plants in Canada, Mexico, and Brazil.

Jim McElroy
523-0258

Table 21.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose machinery					
Steam generating boilers and auxilary equipment and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,292	28,335	5,254	15,131	188
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	661,442	793,723	290,347	115,017	-60
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,944	4,427	1,866	2,292	23
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,689	33,893	7,938	7,624	-4
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	81,437	78,466	22,374	33,802	51
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	308,184	404,442	78,398	84,223	7
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,150,167	2,309,396	530,491	632,516	19
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,108,099	3,847,672	1,044,992	875,726	-16
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,550,304	1,399,434	342,518	322,414	-6
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,989,500	3,189,747	785,721	865,509	10
Non-piston type aircraft engines					
Imports:					
Quantity (number)	3,404	1,978	642	368	-43
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,048,219	802,635	189,863	178,613	-6
Exports:					
Quantity (number)	1,981	2,137	559	581	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	817,241	857,505	182,772	272,563	49
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors therefor					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,544	32,972	9,103	3,562	-61
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,530	19,365	5,869	6,048	3

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

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	55,997	60,223	15,660	10,567	-33
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	61,265	49,485	12,572	8,882	-29
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	663,031	528,554	149,781	95,456	-36
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,182,133	1,184,380	306,931	225,969	-26
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof					
Fans and blowers and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	437,607	412,784	96,248	88,650	-8
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	107,363	121,654	26,051	21,287	-18
Compressors and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	277,434	269,887	67,457	76,958	14
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,025,220	865,233	237,258	192,153	-19
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	76,551	69,445	20,903	15,700	-25
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	65,622	61,730	13,933	13,201	-5
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	83,960	100,979	26,421	18,967	-28
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,255,177	1,093,400	301,934	238,773	-21
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	29,076	39,045	13,050	13,668	5
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	146,114	139,611	36,079	26,165	-27
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	89,929	102,094	15,714	29,325	87
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	663,810	559,702	144,681	110,873	-23

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,490	9,148	2,853	4,676	64
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,881	21,068	6,281	5,431	-14
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,208	11,574	3,790	2,266	-40
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,847	30,923	7,837	5,442	-31
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	256,538	347,321	60,006	80,471	34
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	451,590	469,440	83,901	109,326	30
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	181,047	204,844	57,435	41,931	-27
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	802,498	773,464	201,595	183,122	-9
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	198,171	257,034	62,106	84,911	37
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	460,268	368,284	91,325	76,188	-17
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	31,277	39,377	8,870	14,389	62
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	90,535	76,669	19,612	16,049	-18
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	74,635	85,435	18,428	24,536	33
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	430,559	449,259	98,174	107,438	9

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery					
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,065,966	754,571	234,249	111,316	-52
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,243,401	6,983,225	1,805,775	1,173,005	-35
Drilling and boring machinery					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	2,706	1,500	251	157	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)	258,725	58,809	30,723	5,331	-83
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	3,814	1,670	482	339	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)	385,493	536,821	117,862	87,467	-26
Front-end loaders					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	111,784	108,792	32,538	23,531	-28
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	874,406	456,844	131,789	45,436	-66
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	798	319	66	80	21
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,300	17,867	3,899	5,308	36
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	3,175	1,543	511	115	-77
Value (1,000 dollars)	290,083	140,257	51,254	24,198	-53
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	546,500	579,880	150,055	133,141	-11
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	908,245	828,659	214,731	140,369	-35
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery for preparing food and drink					
Agricultural and horticultural machinery					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	440,849	296,796	88,756	60,728	-32
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	965,056	725,790	243,573	113,072	-54

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	185,252	154,610	41,331	37,691	-9
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	309,760	265,970	75,573	58,804	-22
Lawnmowers and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,168	20,047	3,675	6,517	77
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	133,005	120,468	49,858	40,709	-18
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof					
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,956	2,658	354	619	75
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,888	41,514	5,518	7,438	35
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,726	14,591	3,854	4,470	16
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	76,709	69,563	15,683	14,911	-5
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,390	5,305	1,416	931	-34
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	39,609	36,321	9,746	5,920	-39
Bakery machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,649	20,654	4,075	7,602	87
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,378	46,719	10,718	8,396	-22
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,040	8,040	861	1,851	115
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	65,697	56,073	9,396	8,762	-7

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	60,272	58,511	16,025	16,076	0
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	150,270	139,698	32,145	24,582	-24
Pulp and paper machinery; bookbinding machinery; printing machinery					
Machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper, or paperboard; machines for processing or finishing pulp, paper, or paperboard, or making them into articles; and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	253,736	198,711	60,973	47,033	-23
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	341,300	301,416	90,346	50,547	-44
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	383,980	436,885	109,346	104,973	-4
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	728,668	599,679	167,187	139,293	-17
Duplicating machines and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,974	20,227	6,592	5,834	-12
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	82,968	65,730	19,565	12,569	-36
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,503	7,488	2,475	2,839	15
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,424	15,615	5,184	2,442	-53
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines					
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	178	31	11	11	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,890	1,355	359	1,844	413
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	249	60	17	2	-88
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,759	1,281	410	38	-91

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Textile yarn-producing machinery					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	5,599	6,960	2,193	2,060	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	112,694	119,829	31,173	28,722	-8
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	2,386	1,862	423	597	41
Value (1,000 dollars)	29,249	21,947	9,282	2,254	-76
Textile yarn-preparing machines					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	2,237	7,628	1,775	553	-69
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,480	36,635	7,089	12,795	80
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	3,073	1,491	363	300	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,450	15,261	5,199	2,876	-45
Weaving machines					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	65,295	95,710	35,948	2,963	-92
Value (1,000 dollars)	199,998	196,002	56,574	36,790	-35
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	1,149	871	144	123	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,228	6,031	1,341	1,103	-18
Knitting machines					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	15,980	18,922	5,077	6,882	36
Value (1,000 dollars)	50,200	42,365	11,484	14,908	30
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	2,760	2,707	650	378	-42
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,521	15,333	3,816	2,496	-35
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	1,949	4,442	629	1,594	153
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,876	11,958	3,018	3,595	19
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	2,170	1,312	249	208	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,921	9,631	2,499	1,590	-36
Machines for making felt and nonwoven fabrics including bonded fabrics, in the piece or in shapes, including felt-hat making machines and hat-making blocks; and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)					0
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,855	4,732	1,213	3,497	188
Exports:					
Quantity (units)					0
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,070	6,003	1,008	826	-18

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,557	42,034	10,099	13,167	30
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	207,971	175,064	45,393	38,582	-15
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	40,523	25,312	8,142	7,585	-7
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	31,708	21,442	6,413	4,617	-28
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	3,021	3,303	836	883	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,970	3,573	644	1,502	133
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	16,122	12,146	3,490	2,350	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,828	21,667	5,590	4,634	-17
Parts of textile machinery					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	184,188	167,324	43,015	41,144	-4
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	153,612	139,683	44,504	23,527	-47
Cordage machines and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)					0
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,660	12,345	3,778	484	-87
Exports:					
Quantity (units)					0
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,286	9,244	2,222	1,945	-12
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	267,415	258,470	68,840	71,161	3
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	139,431	118,580	33,698	28,886	-14
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials					

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,287	85,511	8,678	61,359	607
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	109,861	83,409	19,626	13,922	-29
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	60,024	47,242	11,445	11,209	-2
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	185,294	134,619	33,310	22,697	-32
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,726,143	1,497,496	423,728	297,340	-30
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,453,066	1,010,855	311,174	173,305	-44
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	151,361	146,642	40,272	34,580	-14
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	308,099	247,951	68,312	55,049	-19
Tool holders and accessories					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	55,794	51,568	15,188	10,181	-33
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	165,684	147,558	41,897	28,618	-32
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	231,166	214,703	54,803	56,619	3
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	387,795	277,837	85,540	54,094	-37
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,073	6,576	1,843	827	-55
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	84,539	73,754	21,393	21,611	1
Office machines					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,492,997	4,233,768	967,248	1,294,831	34
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,722,108	10,136,657	2,378,099	2,668,297	12

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	2,210	1,922	446	454	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	345,540	363,898	92,991	93,502	1
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	200	162	38	29	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)	211,163	176,227	46,035	37,007	-20
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	2,186	1,862	433	431	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	326,214	317,102	83,065	77,330	-7
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	150	107	26	21	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)	39,581	32,922	8,064	8,286	3
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	23	60	12	23	84
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,325	46,795	9,926	16,172	63
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	50	55	12	8	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)	171,581	143,304	37,971	28,721	-24
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism					
Automatic data processing machines					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,133	2,195	310	1,105	255
Value (1,000 dollars)	692,400	977,227	205,272	309,592	51
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	280	378	66	146	119
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,016,134	2,041,817	448,606	528,194	18
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	316,882	271,880	79,564	70,505	-11
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,710	36,253	9,576	7,189	-25
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	22,333	21,331	5,374	6,564	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	139,123	117,759	34,138	29,348	-14
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	470	529	89	97	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,626	22,176	4,400	4,076	-7

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	7,275	6,794	1,811	2,022	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	177,758	154,120	45,426	41,156	-9
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	67	31	9	5	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,083	14,076	5,175	3,112	-40
Office machines and parts					
Copying machines					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	446	450	101	145	43
Value (1,000 dollars)	588,646	556,690	142,026	145,422	2
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	49	50	13	10	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)	127,996	170,126	38,946	40,956	5
Miscellaneous machines					
Shoe machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,473	16,328	3,382	3,632	7
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,593	20,585	5,551	4,415	-20
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	93,704	75,350	23,059	21,121	-8
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	468,525	340,873	92,632	67,807	-27
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,635	20,569	4,515	7,848	74
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	96,721	100,495	20,112	28,033	39
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	226,760	179,106	51,044	36,579	-28
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	349,893	308,121	78,361	59,032	-25

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,891	8,813	2,077	2,022	-3
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,109	46,173	12,895	10,044	-22
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	40,335	63,165	20,174	11,250	-44
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	39,221	24,802	8,089	4,601	-43
Miscellaneous machines and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	577,159	695,139	155,730	164,356	6
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,593,255	1,536,238	337,838	368,750	9
Parts of machines					
Industrial molds					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	138,560	148,542	36,254	39,373	9
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	159,841	148,842	39,348	35,433	-10
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	2,034	6,161	578	665	15
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,868	1,055	340	218	-36
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	1,506	1,250	261	252	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,640	3,025	903	475	-47
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	590,306	605,407	147,424	117,375	-20
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	936,027	854,400	223,919	185,422	-17
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	476,822	452,372	115,413	92,087	-20
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	353,774	283,372	75,343	51,727	-31

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Forged steel grinding balls					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	18,189	7,603	3,820	137	-96
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,153	1,966	924	37	-96
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	76,047	63,910	21,384	14,202	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,240	15,939	6,143	3,374	-45
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	264,033	212,383	61,103	41,527	-32
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	326,408	278,255	80,962	57,302	-29
Miscellaneous machinery parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	78,623	89,307	20,613	14,050	-32
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	189,176	178,454	43,678	38,332	-12
Electrical machinery and equipment					
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,005,042	1,061,997	254,222	287,533	13
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,774,312	1,646,898	413,201	312,691	-24
Transformers					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	106,470	130,643	30,971	28,378	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)	123,725	144,627	36,477	38,831	6
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	8,048	4,835	1,208	895	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)	162,215	165,571	35,862	50,914	42
Motors and generators					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	416,034	406,701	100,202	107,382	7
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,016,921	903,489	221,373	124,163	-44
Generator sets					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	860	464	94	104	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	39,522	44,693	9,480	13,914	47
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	91	51	10	10	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	554,366	474,573	118,467	47,801	-60

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Magnets and electromagnetic devices					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	70,723	60,739	14,739	15,674	6
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,091	25,337	6,142	5,534	-10
Primary cells and batteries					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	195,127	214,345	50,581	54,254	7
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	336,510	275,678	74,024	44,321	-40
Storage batteries					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	116,486	124,822	30,404	29,340	-3
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	178,179	150,294	41,661	17,906	-57
Portable electric hand tools					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	87,429	91,958	23,539	21,809	-7
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	133,430	89,079	24,008	20,459	-15
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,880	25,914	3,796	9,510	151
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	119,494	84,768	23,695	22,192	-6
Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	87,940	89,586	16,864	21,558	28
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	97,682	81,955	22,194	15,949	-28
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,638	65,714	11,443	7,510	-34
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,138	12,481	2,205	2,239	2
Ignition equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	217,851	206,291	49,939	53,405	7
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	297,270	257,386	74,541	56,893	-24

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	52,399	59,303	14,233	18,627	31
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,412	23,194	5,511	5,112	-7
Portable electric lamps					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,534	14,170	3,018	4,148	37
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,077	13,059	3,916	3,914	0
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	123,667	107,579	27,888	31,778	14
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	397,705	337,675	88,235	62,828	-29
Electrothermic household appliances, other than cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	284,073	313,635	59,473	87,248	47
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	186,059	141,968	34,710	28,936	-17
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	329,042	297,034	63,423	80,251	27
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	128,983	125,827	34,995	27,676	-21
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	43,077	51,320	7,779	13,616	75
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,942	26,065	5,702	5,744	1
Telephone and telegraph apparatus					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	494,570	626,335	143,478	215,464	50
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	653,215	829,144	196,356	205,320	5
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	151,023	167,618	49,407	55,604	13
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	261,254	378,903	74,087	104,789	41

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Telephone instruments					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	2,607	5,453	660	4,142	528
Value (1,000 dollars)	127,734	136,011	29,463	65,555	122
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	405	305	86	73	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,812	24,258	6,822	6,387	-6
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	520,681	475,604	108,128	117,121	8
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	264,028	211,230	49,887	48,472	-3
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,650,835	7,745,610	1,869,037	1,794,017	-4
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,232,765	2,094,305	474,938	496,599	5
Television cameras					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	243,134	267,681	71,967	60,140	-16
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	63,666	59,348	12,156	13,781	13
Television apparatus					
Television receivers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	825,115	832,897	212,316	196,658	-7
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	389,811	220,578	63,549	41,290	-35
Radio receivers and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,079,876	1,253,842	244,589	346,674	42
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	742,713	790,335	169,778	221,162	30
Automobile radio receivers					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	3,517	3,597	710	948	33
Value (1,000 dollars)	129,040	154,874	27,956	44,070	58
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	774	758	191	228	20
Value (1,000 dollars)	72,617	71,561	17,818	23,676	33

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	33,526	33,762	5,952	7,555	27
Value (1,000 dollars)	550,249	544,975	110,819	116,348	5
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	564	416	105	48	-55
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,764	12,728	3,594	2,227	-38
Transceivers					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	5,154	4,635	1,108	740	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)	171,024	162,643	40,803	35,336	-13
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	241	192	52	33	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)	276,219	287,238	60,584	58,429	-4
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	272,381	187,514	50,633	43,071	-15
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	58,022	40,360	12,620	7,209	-43
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,496,531	2,522,000	662,649	603,627	-9
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	297,865	269,313	65,814	58,791	-11
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	173,676	125,224	34,800	25,832	-26
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	614,866	623,932	150,754	146,650	-3
Radar					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	80,046	55,452	15,034	10,252	-32
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	404,333	411,112	93,189	92,158	-1
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	217,338	226,504	53,412	50,993	-5
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	271,215	263,833	61,954	70,083	13

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Electrical capacitors					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	287,712	288,765	71,826	62,152	-13
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	203,960	209,208	50,379	50,406	0
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	745,400	824,833	210,713	180,540	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	59,848	62,538	17,482	12,558	-28
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	9,236	9,626	1,866	3,277	76
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,257	10,606	2,713	2,321	-14
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	280,790	205,439	60,425	36,875	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,379	26,789	7,594	4,296	-43
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	103,570	100,202	20,140	28,367	41
Value (1,000 dollars)	60,686	56,355	13,676	13,535	-1
Ceramic fixed capacitors					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	2,995,450	3,393,271	731,042	831,046	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	101,688	110,446	24,699	24,368	-1
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	515,541	699,761	205,766	183,619	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	60,404	63,847	13,274	17,678	33
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,108,528	1,180,778	276,004	313,705	14
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,890,266	1,798,117	466,412	409,552	-12
Electrical switches and relays					
Circuit breakers					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	20,986	17,599	4,466	4,440	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,033	39,925	9,614	11,484	19
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	37,519	31,229	6,368	8,609	35
Value (1,000 dollars)	171,226	166,845	42,593	32,451	-24
Switches other than circuit breakers					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	454,675	408,124	90,842	102,111	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	236,009	232,982	53,968	61,169	13
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	223,113	174,532	45,282	38,574	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)	261,230	256,555	63,318	56,663	-11

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Fuses					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	94,984	87,946	18,984	26,606	40
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,605	11,566	3,057	3,367	10
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)					10
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,700	38,334	10,622	9,698	-9
Connectors					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,215,981	1,198,407	304,148	294,358	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	156,562	167,640	40,021	45,240	13
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	825,588	591,046	167,179	175,791	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	273,195	258,098	66,245	66,641	1
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	704	423	81	111	38
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,431	17,146	2,074	4,768	130
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	118	110	29	25	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)	87,689	106,172	24,220	18,241	-25
AC motor starters and contactors					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	2,650	1,447	489	154	-68
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,317	8,240	1,893	2,027	7
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	2,294	1,562	369	484	31
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,532	21,768	4,474	4,288	-4
Electrical resistors					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	179,185	185,691	44,133	42,019	-5
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	134,810	139,305	35,352	31,795	-10
Fixed resistors					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	101,981	98,417	23,329	23,694	2
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	82,147	86,528	21,691	20,217	-7
Carbon composition resistors					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,083,355	961,760	297,358	188,464	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,175	10,967	2,728	2,552	-6
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	138,642	67,276	17,158	12,961	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,950	7,794	1,928	1,712	-11

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Film resistors					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	6,519,207	6,145,622	1,348,176	1,830,841	36
Value (1,000 dollars)	49,565	40,548	9,477	9,823	4
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	111,168	104,134	19,414	22,345	15
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,815	18,099	3,617	3,527	-2
Wirewound resistors					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	59,062	144,132	30,130	36,632	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,534	7,148	1,535	1,541	0
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	35,416	41,122	9,220	8,582	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,506	6,867	1,637	1,918	17
Automatic voltage regulators					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,622	16,950	4,422	4,254	-4
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	35,381	39,782	8,252	9,069	10
Electric lamps					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	175,624	187,876	40,383	43,818	9
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	164,770	155,328	40,782	31,520	-23
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	251,027	200,651	55,189	50,128	-9
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	290,404	247,582	61,930	60,231	-3
Television picture tubes					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	68,275	51,795	15,953	9,415	-41
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	64,022	26,330	10,461	5,718	-45
Semiconductors					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,617,583	4,205,115	888,233	1,014,106	14
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,606,979	3,821,714	888,245	975,766	10
Transistors					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,927,192	1,922,484	497,407	441,476	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	259,509	259,661	64,600	59,112	-8
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	222,450	173,627	42,841	70,953	66
Value (1,000 dollars)	87,338	81,764	19,894	23,262	17

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Integrated circuits					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,952,690	3,461,332	733,353	853,829	16
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	768,411	836,260	194,904	233,317	20
Electrical conductors					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	532,077	545,457	106,852	138,545	30
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	594,396	559,005	145,944	160,765	10
Miscellaneous electrical articles					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	318,901	525,906	94,459	115,409	22
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	946,498	994,037	230,495	246,039	7
Rail locomotives and rolling stock					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	226,357	117,990	29,572	20,626	-30
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	487,828	432,519	129,772	84,330	-35
Motor vehicles					
Automobile trucks and truck tractors					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	721,633	682,460	200,499	152,316	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,789,125	4,130,020	1,162,483	894,178	-23
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	134,799	102,642	27,822	22,690	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,073,687	1,697,395	499,055	337,265	-32
Motor buses					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	16,088	14,651	3,511	4,837	38
Value (1,000 dollars)	310,571	249,320	58,958	65,126	10
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	3,400	3,309	690	490	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)	99,751	88,841	18,027	14,397	-20
Passenger automobiles					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	3,003,368	3,076,647	742,669	854,249	15
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,993,509	20,480,827	5,076,504	5,863,636	16
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	563,195	390,089	85,253	129,521	52
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,996,144	2,922,853	651,027	958,364	47

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Snowmobiles					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	27,940	32,986	1,637	339	-79
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,466	52,212	2,233	678	-70
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	10,834	7,236	1,950	455	-77
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,878	7,386	1,365	493	-64
Special purpose motor vehicles					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)					0
Value (1,000 dollars)	289,944	327,456	90,158	107,829	20
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	15,857	10,011	2,738	1,726	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,193,706	932,742	279,300	123,141	-56
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	106,840	45,094	10,934	18,485	69
Value (1,000 dollars)	493,647	497,275	122,302	199,096	63
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	100,323	69,158	20,734	14,775	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)	553,697	349,975	91,340	83,562	-9
Motor vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,226,616	3,550,177	744,235	998,540	34
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,936,538	6,663,116	1,771,354	1,623,237	-8
Tractors, including parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	991,501	785,446	222,195	199,219	-10
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,582,805	2,417,663	687,158	342,588	-50
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	192,906	152,083	43,159	26,881	-38
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	452,994	305,583	94,053	43,952	-53
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,725	23,042	4,306	3,483	-19
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	743,156	1,125,065	249,118	246,259	-1

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Motorcycles, including parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,342,241	1,120,482	425,362	310,882	-27
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	77,013	87,535	20,308	21,337	5
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,970	46,536	6,058	12,998	115
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	241,978	194,515	60,542	43,661	-28
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,585,931	2,481,131	685,728	618,962	-10
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,621,380	11,645,736	3,247,957	3,623,578	12
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary)					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	805	741	206	133	-35
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,377,907	1,156,993	373,566	323,716	-13
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	4,334	2,194	689	419	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,213,210	7,121,361	2,174,987	2,467,541	13
Pleasure boats; floating structures					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	251,773	254,397	74,234	60,803	-18
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	702,765	941,399	209,520	253,484	21
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	199,973	188,986	46,019	56,795	23
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	295,574	327,726	81,010	83,540	3

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1983

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

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1983

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

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1983

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

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1983

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

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1983

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

Table 22.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1983

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

Miscellaneous Manufactures 1/

U.S. merchandise trade for miscellaneous manufactures recorded a trade surplus of $136 million for the first quarter of 1983, which was down by 72 percent from $482 million for the first quarter of 1982. Imports increased from $3.2 billion to $3.6 billion, or by about 12 percent; exports increased by less than 1 percent, to $3.7 billion (table 23, fig. 9).

By countries or areas, the major shifts in imports in the first quarter of 1983 compared with those in the first quarter of 1982 occurred with Mexico (up 32 percent to $78 million), Canada (up 22 percent to $240 million), and the European Community (up 18 percent to $958 million). The only significant cutback in imports, 19 percent to $233 million, was in imports from Hong Kong. On the export side, Mexico and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) showed decreases of 52 percent to $74 million, and 12 percent to $263 million, respectively. Exports to China increased by 150 percent to $48 million.

Significant changes over the period in certain of the commodity areas included growth in imports of medical goods, scientific instruments, furniture, photographic equipment and supplies, and watches and watch movements. Some of the items exported which showed substantial increases were optical instruments, medical goods, and game machines; decreases occurred in scientific instruments and photographic equipment and supplies. Details on trade development of these commodities and other miscellaneous manufactures are highlighted below.

Scientific instruments

The United States registered a trade surplus for scientific instruments amounting to $888 million in the first quarter of 1983, which was down 10 percent from a trade surplus of $976 million in the first quarter of 1982. Increased imports and weakened exports contributed to the deterioration of the U.S. trade position.

U.S. imports of all scientific instruments grew from a value of about $275 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $317 million in the corresponding period of 1983, or by about 15 percent. During the same period, the value of U.S. exports decreased about 4 percent, from $1,251 million to $1,205 million.

The major instrument groups that showed the strongest growth in U.S. imports in the first quarter of 1983 were surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, and geophysical instruments, which increased by 12 percent, from $51 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $57 million in the corresponding period of 1983; drawing, marking-out,

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

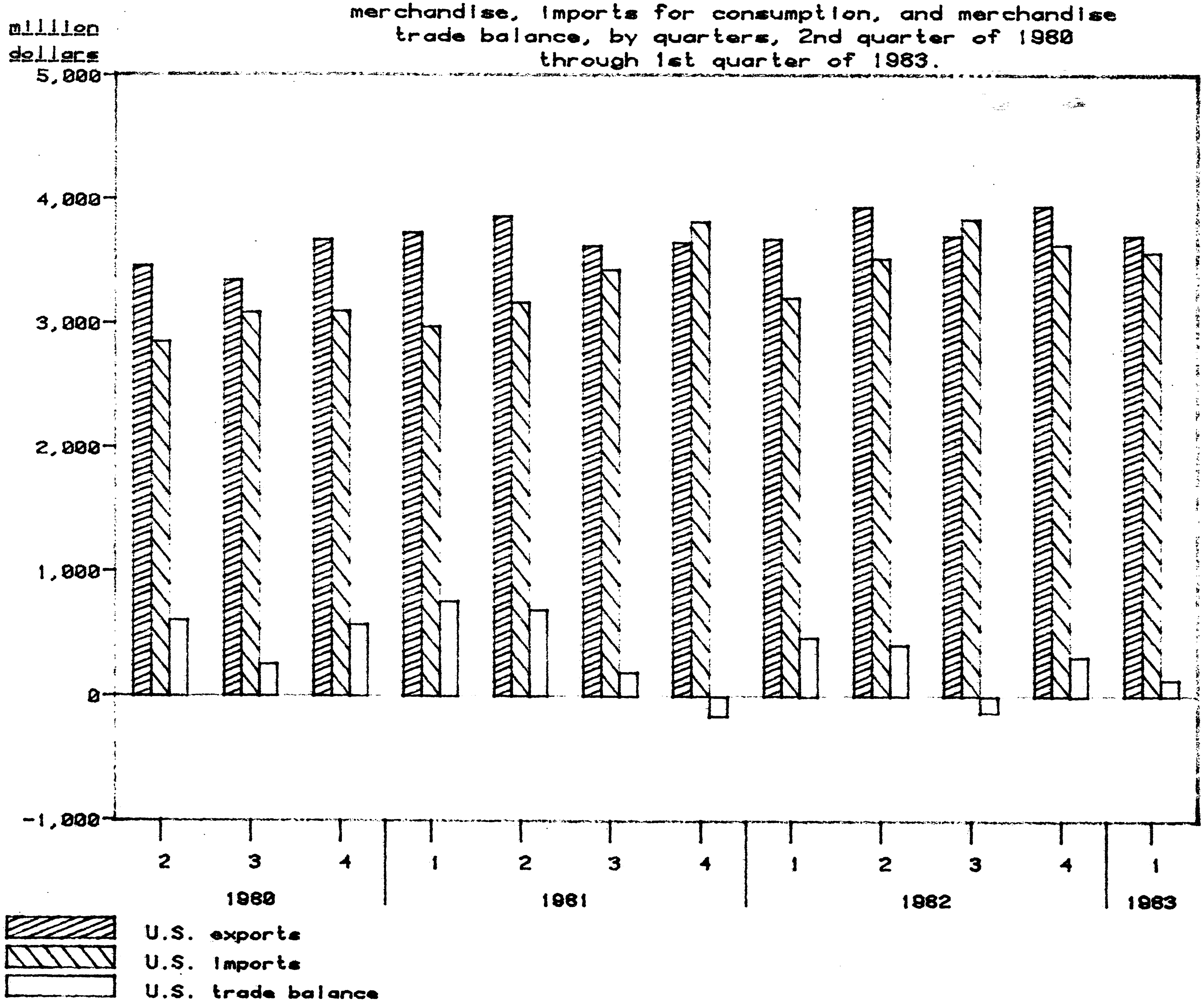
Table 23.--Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1982, January-March 1982, and January-March 1983 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1982	January-March 1982	January-March 1983
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	1,822,715	464,654	486,678
Japan	1,308,938	326,040	326,068
EC	4,293,352	1,030,036	1,072,842
Brazil	169,879	41,673	38,521
Hong Kong	225,313	49,831	54,144
India	105,847	21,534	31,294
Korea	231,674	51,659	59,929
Mexico	528,483	152,291	73,582
Taiwan	216,540	47,147	52,020
OPEC	1,239,521	299,232	263,283
NMEs	179,025	40,481	71,402
China	83,430	19,044	47,565
All other	4,969,117	1,157,715	1,181,545
Total	15,290,409	3,682,299	3,711,312
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	935,533	196,527	239,562
Japan	3,172,978	782,985	824,282
EC	3,651,474	808,943	957,792
Brazil	57,391	13,022	17,389
Hong Kong	1,323,206	286,867	232,923
India	24,833	5,587	4,584
Korea	739,835	168,033	189,731
Mexico	320,022	58,938	77,674
Taiwan	1,970,111	445,024	497,477
OPEC	12,395	2,642	4,275
NMEs	209,790	43,187	54,116
China	155,914	33,230	38,703
All other	1,715,414	388,895	475,899
Total	14,132,986	3,200,655	3,575,711
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	887,182	268,127	247,115
Japan	-1,864,039	-456,944	-498,213
EC	641,878	221,093	115,050
Brazil	112,488	28,650	21,131
Hong Kong	-1,097,893	-237,036	-178,779
India	81,013	15,947	26,710
Korea	-508,160	-116,373	-129,802
Mexico	208,461	93,353	-4,092
Taiwan	-1,753,570	-397,876	-445,457
OPEC	1,227,125	296,589	259,008
NMEs	-30,764	-2,706	17,285
China	-72,484	-14,186	8,862
All other	3,253,702	768,820	705,645
Total	1,157,423	481,644	135,601

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

Figure 9.--Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1980 through 1st quarter of 1983.



mathematical calculating instruments, and other measuring and checking instruments, which grew from $74 million to $92 million, or by 24 percent; and physical and chemical analysis instruments, and related articles, which increased from $25 million to $36 million, or by 43 percent. The ability by an ever increasing number of nations, such as Japan, West Germany, the United Kingdom, Sweden, and the Republic of Korea, to produce and competitively market these and other scientific instruments in the United States was reflected in the marked increase in imports.

Only one major instrument group experienced growth in U.S. exports in the first quarter of 1983, compared with such exports in the first quarter of 1982. Strong demand for advanced physical and chemical analysis instruments, and related articles by Japan, West Germany, and the People's Republic of China was primarily responsible for a 10-percent increase in U.S. exports for these products, from $219 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $240 million in the corresponding period of 1983. The poor export performance of the remainder of the major instrument groups in the first quarter of 1983 was primarily due to the relatively weak world economy, intensified competition abroad from both developed and developing countries, and the strong U.S. dollar.

Ruben Moller
724-1732

Furniture

Imports of all types of furniture increased sharply in the first quarter of 1983 over those in the corresponding period of 1982, rising 30 percent, from $318 million to $412 million. The two principal sources, Canada and Taiwan, together accounted for 48 percent of total imports for the first 3 months of 1983. Imports of wooden furniture, which accounted for 47 percent of total furniture imports, increased from $152 million to $193 million, or by 21 percent, in the first quarter of 1983, compared with such imports in the corresponding period of 1982. Such imports consist primarily of knock-down (KD) furniture from Taiwan, teak furniture from Denmark, and chairs from Yugoslavia. Imports of metal furniture increased from $74 million to $92 million, or by 24 percent, for the same period. This furniture is obtained primarily from Taiwan and Canada and includes all types of metal furniture.

Continuing the trend begun in 1982, exports of U.S.-produced furniture declined 6 percent in the first quarter of 1983 compared with such exports in the corresponding period of 1982, falling from $144 million to $136 million. Although exports to the principal market, Saudi Arabia, increased slightly, they declined to most other markets. Worldwide currency fluctuations have directly affected U.S. exports of most furniture items, except to the Middle East, where demand remains strong.

Rhett Leverett
724-1725

Photographic equipment and supplies

The value of U.S. imports of all photographic equipment and supplies increased from $331 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $378 million in the first quarter of 1983, or by about 12 percent. Hand-held still-picture cameras and parts, which were the major import items in terms of value, increased from $107 million to $137 million during the period. This increase was primarily attributable to renewed interest in certain 35mm cameras from Japan, and the proliferation of new disc camera models being offered by Asian manufacturers. Imports of still-picture photofinishing equipment showed a substantial increase, growing from a value of $20 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $30 million in the first quarter of 1983, or by about 48 percent. Imports of photofinishing equipment increased due to the continued popularity of minilabs and investment by photofinishers in equipment designed to process and print the new disc format. The value of U.S. imports of photographic film, dry plates, and emulsion increased from $94 million to $99 million, or by about 5 percent. Increased imports from Canada, where a major U.S. manufacturer operates a subsidiary, and Japan accounted for the greatest part of this growth in film imports.

In terms of value, U.S. exports of all photographic equipment and supplies decreased from $460 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $416 million in the first quarter of 1983, or by about 9 percent. Exports of photographic film, emulsion, and dry plates declined from $236 million to $219 million, or by about 7 percent. Exports of film in cartridges, instant-print packs, or rolls, packaged for retail sale, increased slightly, from $83 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $85 million in the first quarter of 1983, but substantial declines in exports of motion-picture film and graphic arts film led aggregate exports of photographic film, emulsion, and dry plates to an overall drop of $17 million in this period. Strong foreign interest in a U.S. manufacturer's disc camera system enabled U.S. exports of film packaged for retail sale to overcome adverse currency fluctuations, but the strong dollar deterred U.S. exports of motion-picture film and graphic arts film, as foreign sales of these items fell concurrently in virtually all major U.S. export markets. U.S. exports of still-picture photofinishing equipment experienced similar difficulties, declining from $52 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $38 million in the first quarter of 1983. The value of U.S. exports of hand-held cameras, however, grew by 75 percent, from $17 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $29 million in the first quarter of 1983, due to shipments of the new disc camera.

Kenneth Durkin
724-1729

Medical goods

The United States recorded a trade surplus for medical goods amounting to $302 million in the first quarter of 1983, which was down about 12 percent from a trade surplus of $342 million in the first quarter of 1982. This deterioration in the U.S. trade position was primarily due to the effects of both a strong increase in imports and a slowdown in the growth of U.S. exports.

U.S. imports of all medical goods grew from a value of about $175 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $262 million in the corresponding period of 1983, or by about 50 percent. During the same period, the value of U.S. exports increased by about 9 percent, from $517 million to $564 million.

U.S. imports of surgical and medical instruments and apparatus, one of the two large medical goods sectors, increased from about $52 million in the first quarter of 1982 to $64 million in the corresponding period of 1983, or by 23 percent. Imports from Japan increased from $19 million to $23 million, or by 22 percent, and imports from Singapore, Mexico, and Ireland (which together accounted for 15 percent of total U.S. imports in the first quarter of 1983) recorded increases in shipments to the United States ranging from 104 to 203 percent. Imports in the other large medical goods sector, X-ray equipment and electromedical instruments, grew from $90 million to $165 million, or by 83 percent. Shipments from West Germany increased from $20 million to $62 million, or by 210 percent, and consisted principally of medical and dental X-ray equipment. The large increases in imports of medical goods resulted primarily from the growing number of foreign manufacturers, including some from developing countries, capable of both producing advanced quality products and successfully marketing them in the United States.

U.S. exports of medical goods experienced growth ranging from 2 to 28 percent, amounting to an overall growth of 9 percent. However, intensified international competition abroad from foreign producers, the weak world economy, and the strong position of the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies accounted for the relatively sluggish U.S. export performance.

Ruben Moller
724-1732

Watches and watch movements

U.S. imports of watches and watch movements 1/ were up sharply in the first quarter of 1983 over those in the first quarter of 1982. Import levels rose from 17 million units, valued at $146 million, to 40 million units, valued at $200 million. This increase was accounted for principally by Hong Kong, which exported to the United States almost 31 million watches and movements, valued at $82 million, during the first quarter of 1983, compared with nearly 9 million units, valued at $35 million, in the first quarter of 1982. It is believed that watch producers in Hong Kong have cut their prices in an effort to sell off excess inventory accummulated due to overproduction and sluggish watch sales. The average unit value for watches from Hong Kong dropped from $3.91 during the first quarter of 1982 to $2.64 during the first quarter of 1983.

Cynthia Wilson
724-1731

1/ Includes watch modules.

Game machines

In a dramatic reversal of full-year 1982 trends, which saw imports of game machines rise by 70 percent and exports fall by 25 percent from 1981 levels, imports in the first quarter of 1983 compared with those in the first quarter of 1982 slipped by 23 percent to $145 million; exports expanded by 35 percent to $77 million.

Imports of both arcade-type game machines and non-coin-operated game machines (most of which are home video games) dropped in the first quarter of 1983. Arcade games decreased by 17 percent (from $28 million to $23 million), and imports of game machines for home use contracted by 25 percent (from $162 million to $122 million). This decrease in imports of video games does not indicate a shrinking market; instead, it represents the convergence of the market for home video games and home computers. With the large video game console producers now offering home computers or attachments to convert existing video games into computers, the market for home computer hardware reportedly caught up to that for home video game hardware in the first quarter of 1983. It is estimated that games account for 75 percent of home computer software sales.

Exports of coin-operated game machines declined by 32 percent in the first quarter of 1983, from $36 million to $24 million, continuing a previously reported trend. This decrease was more than offset, however, by a 147-percent rise in the exports of other game machines, from $21 million to $53 million. The fastest growing export markets for these games for home use (chiefly video games and software cartridges) were Canada, which rose from $2 million to $16 million, and West Germany, which increased from $1 million to $8 million.

Ralph Watkins
724-0976

Handbags

Mainly because of increases in entries from Taiwan and the Republic of Korea, both the quantity and value of imports of handbags increased in the first quarter of 1983 compared with quantity and value in the first quarter of 1982. Such imports increased from 40 million handbags, valued at $94 million, to 47 million handbags, valued at $111 million, or by 17 percent in both quantity and value. The average unit value increased only slightly, from $2.36 to $2.37. On the basis of types of materials, the quantity of imports of handbags of plastics (31 percent of total imports of handbags) increased by 52 percent, and those of leather (9 percent of total imports) and of materials other than leather and plastics (principally of manmade textile fibers such as nylon and canvas, which constituted 60 percent of total imports) increased by 24 percent. By contrast, the value of imports of handbags of leather increased by 59 percent; those of plastics, by 38 percent; and those of other materials, by 3 percent. Because handbags of other materials, mostly fashionable colorful nylon and canvas, accounted for 60 percent of the quantity of handbags imported and had the lowest unit value, $1.70, these handbags together with those of plastics offset the large increase in the value of handbags of leather and kept the overall unit value from increasing.

Carl Seastrum
724-1733

Luggage

Imports of luggage in the first quarter of 1983 compared with the first quarter of 1982, increased by 14 percent, or from $68 million to $78 million. This equaled the 14-percent increase in the first quarter of 1982, compared with the level in the first quarter of 1981, when imports of luggage for all of 1982 increased substantially despite the recession. Taiwan and the Republic of Korea accounted for the majority of the increase and for 54 percent and 24 percent, respectively, of total luggage imports in the first quarter of 1983. The product mix, on the basis of material, continued shifting significantly toward imports of luggage of materials other than leather and plastics, primarily fashionable colorful softside luggage of manmade textile materials such as nylon and of canvas. Taiwan and the Republic of Korea were the principal beneficiaries of this shift.

Carl Seastrum
724-1733

Musical instruments, parts, and accessories

During the first quarter of 1983, compared with the value in the first quarter of 1982, the value of U.S. imports of musical instruments, parts, and accessories decreased 4 percent to $66 million from $69 million, whereas the value of exports declined 15 percent, to $31 million from $36 million. The decrease in the value of imports reversed a trend which began in 1981 and reflected the impact of the recession on most musical instrument purchases, which are dependent upon discretionary income. All sectors of musical instruments registered decreases in the value of imports, except organs and nonelectronic musical instruments. The value of U.S. imports of pianos decreased by 4 percent, with imports from Japan dropping by 27 percent.

Richardo Witherspoon
724-0978

Optical instruments and components, other than optical lenses

Increases were recorded in the values of U.S. imports and exports of optical instruments and components, other than optical lenses, during the first quarter of 1983, compared with such values in the first quarter of 1982. The value of imports rose 5 percent, to $45 million from $43 million, and the value of exports increased 42 percent, to $41 million from $29 million. The increase in the value of imports resulted mainly from increased imports of electron, proton, and similar microscopes and diffraction apparatus from

Japan, France, and the United Kingdom, and from increased imports of frames and mountings of such microscopes and apparatus from Japan, West Germany, and Switzerland. The increase in the value of exports was due principally to an increase in exports of equipment used for military purposes.

Richardo Witherspoon
724-0978

Bicycles

In anticipation of renewed demand for bicycles, imports in the first quarter of 1983 increased by 51 percent in quantity and by 24 percent in value from the recession depressed level of the first quarter of 1982, from 324,000 bicycles, valued at $28 million, to 489,000 bicycles, valued at $34 million. Taiwan and Japan accounted for virtually all of the increase in imports of bicycles. The product mix continued to shift toward smaller 20-inch bicycles, primarily bicycle motocross (BMX) style. Taiwan accounted for most of the increase in imports of this type of bicycle, supplying 85 percent of such imports. Taiwan and Japan were the major suppliers of larger lightweight bicycles, which still accounted for 70 percent of the quantity of imports of bicycles and 77 percent of the value; those countries supplied virtually all the increases in imports of such bicycles during the first quarter of 1983 compared with such imports in the corresponding period of 1982. Whereas average unit values of the smaller bicycles remained almost the same (about $54.00) when comparing values in the first quarter of the 1982 and the first quarter of 1983, those for bicycles with one or both wheels over 25 inches in diameter decreased by 21 percent, from $96.58 per bicycle to $76.52 per bicycle, causing an overall decrease of 18 percent, from $85.41 each to $69.78 each. Japan registered the largest decrease in average unit value, dropping 26 percent on the larger bikes, from $133.44 per unit to $98.77 per unit. The average unit value on the larger bikes from Taiwan decreased 10 percent, from $70.33 each to $63.03 each. For the larger bicycles, the average unit value for each of the top 10 suppliers decreased, except for China, which registered a 5-percent increase. 1/

Carl Seastrum
724-1733

1/ Effective Apr. 29, 1983, the U.S. International Trade Commission instituted investigation No. 731-TA-111 (Final), Bicycles from Taiwan, to determine whether an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by imports from Taiwan of bicycles, provided for in items 732.02 through 732.26, inclusive, of the Tariff Schedules of the United States. The Commission took this action as a result of an affirmative preliminary determination of the U.S. Department of Commerce that there is a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that such imports from Taiwan are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value within the meaning of sec. 731 of the Tariff Act of 1930. Unless the investigation is extended, the Department of Commerce will make its final dumping determination in the case on or before July 6, 1983, and the Commission will notify the Department of Commerce of its final injury determination by Aug. 29, 1983.

Brooms and brushes

Imports of all broom and brush items increased significantly in the first quarter of 1983 compared with such imports in the first quarter of 1982, rising 29 percent, from $17 million to over $22 million. The principal increases were in paint brushes and household and miscellaneous brushes. The primary sources of these brushes are Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong, where the low cost of labor makes price-sensitive articles from these countries very competitive with U.S.-produced brushes.

Rhett Leverett
724-1725

Golf clubs and parts

The 74-percent increase in the imports of golf clubs and parts in 1982 over those in 1981 was duplicated precisely during the first quarter of 1983 compared with those in the first quarter of 1982. However, the rise in imports from $5 million to $9 million was more than offset by the 25-percent expansion in exports from $20 million to $25 million. Japan continued to be the primary market for U.S.-made golf clubs and parts, accounting for 61 percent of U.S. exports in the first quarter of 1983. Meanwhile, Taiwan supplied 34 percent of U.S. imports, followed by Japan, the United Kingdom, and Mexico, with shares of 23 percent, 20 percent, and 18 percent, respectively.

Ralph Watkins
724-0976

Pearls

U.S. imports of natural and cultured pearls increased from $20 million during the first quarter of 1982 to $29 million during the first quarter of 1983. Imports from Japan, the source of over 90 percent of pearl imports, rose 62 percent, from $17 million to $27 million. Continued fashion interest in pearls accounted for much of the increase.

Cynthia Wilson
724-1731

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Handbags					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	171,786	167,009	40,020	46,841	17
Value (1,000 dollars)	421,049	422,833	94,360	110,782	17
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	7,581	6,320	2,497	1,485	-41
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,014	15,032	4,702	2,017	-57
Luggage					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	294,377	336,420	67,785	77,646	15
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,350	38,965	9,666	9,197	-5
Flat goods					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	87,474	90,249	18,992	21,420	13
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,086	6,763	1,484	1,453	-2
Ophthalmic goods					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	299,761	342,026	78,843	116,010	47
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	122,722	113,325	27,190	27,840	2
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic					
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	303,861	275,163	67,813	63,721	-6
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	50,347	60,090	15,529	17,511	13
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	181,659	178,899	42,794	44,856	5
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	127,332	138,642	28,781	41,036	43
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	196,808	221,917	52,295	64,297	23
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	559,750	601,238	147,360	150,510	2

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

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	74,931	87,818	22,630	21,921	-3
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	310,757	332,743	80,305	89,107	11
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,157	40,066	10,666	11,280	6
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	114,431	120,324	26,811	31,718	18
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts					
Electro-medical apparatus and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	109,707	129,391	29,354	46,945	60
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	727,881	773,823	184,971	193,418	5
Apparatus based on the use of X-rays or of radiations, whether for medical, industrial, or other, uses and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	269,677	351,612	60,255	117,942	96
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	336,180	320,110	77,263	99,187	28
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	246,080	237,603	50,813	57,045	12
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	911,890	1,022,230	260,088	242,448	-7
Drawing, marking-out, and mathematical calculating instruments; micrometers, calipers, and gauges; balancing machines; non-optical measuring and checking machines, n.s.p.f., and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	343,827	326,900	74,111	92,099	24
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	107,293	91,270	23,931	17,814	-26

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,558	17,171	4,900	4,120	-16
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,186	13,290	3,493	2,442	-30
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles ormaterials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,183	12,941	2,715	4,756	75
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	136,231	124,209	27,334	35,411	30
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,632	26,717	6,600	6,526	-1
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,860	44,002	11,592	10,689	-8
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	252,368	251,197	63,520	62,902	-1
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,178,679	1,104,052	283,900	259,997	-8
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	101,417	110,597	25,413	36,400	43
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	904,499	903,008	218,622	240,199	10
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,769	41,786	10,040	11,186	11
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	60,392	48,018	13,030	12,122	-7
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,769	11,862	2,166	4,297	98
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	126,072	127,487	30,675	31,329	2

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	109,877	137,422	31,318	34,013	9
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,352,211	1,373,313	357,593	337,426	-6
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,181	12,639	3,177	3,610	14
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	98,025	86,197	20,628	14,928	-28
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts					
Watches and watch movements					
Imports:					
Quantity (thousands)	83,332	86,134	17,367	39,631	128
Value (1,000 dollars)	830,757	649,385	146,153	200,737	37
Exports:					
Quantity (thousands)	8,742	2,079	616	262	-57
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,840	19,739	4,804	3,989	-17
Clocks and clock movements					
Imports:					
Quantity (thousands)	48,678	47,374	11,866	16,127	36
Value (1,000 dollars)	316,836	228,455	70,864	57,083	-19
Exports:					
Quantity (thousands)	2,094	1,842	456	394	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,307	19,174	4,102	3,135	-24
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,882	12,201	2,969	3,156	6
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,934	24,885	6,501	4,297	-34
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	613,646	597,863	133,587	153,998	15
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	243,430	293,404	56,802	59,032	4

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts; and projection screens					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,764	23,819	5,896	7,271	23
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	117,168	90,366	22,351	20,231	-9
Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, editors, combinations thereof, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,262	2,534	679	792	17
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,349	13,136	3,276	2,695	-18
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters; film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for photographic slides					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,976	16,785	4,322	4,484	4
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,627	22,037	6,483	4,722	-27
Photographic flash-lighting apparatus, including electronic stroboscopic flash apparatus, photographic light meters, and half-tone screens designed for use in engraving or photographic processes; and range-finders designed to be used with photographic cameras and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	102,566	88,260	21,558	21,011	-3
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,807	7,113	1,386	2,157	56
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	47,750	73,951	20,208	29,908	48
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	199,156	195,159	52,066	38,252	-27
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,409	2,984	629	2,477	293
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,966	21,982	4,629	4,499	-3

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	381,333	395,954	94,336	99,333	5
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,040,517	943,690	235,629	218,889	-7
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	185,809	211,729	46,723	55,426	19
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	305,596	291,202	70,606	61,323	-13
Motion-picture film in any form on which pictures, or sound and pictures, have been recorded, whether or not developed, news sound recordings relating to current events abroad; and sound recordings produced on photographic or magnetic film, tape, or wire, and suitable for use in connection with motion-picture exhibits					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,102	21,536	5,000	4,148	-17
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	73,982	70,381	17,665	20,113	14
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 linear feet)	108,558	107,807	30,466	614	-98
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,645	6,960	1,714	1,284	-25
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 linear feet)	31,423	32,939	7,236	2,187	-70
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,924	26,709	5,875	7,857	34
Phonograph records					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	49,150	50,672	10,695	9,647	-10
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	87,820	61,200	15,443	12,316	-20
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,575	26,459	3,889	5,744	48
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	86,170	115,918	23,315	37,255	60

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	293,668	351,997	95,505	97,845	2
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	550,037	592,671	150,313	132,110	-12
Sound recordings on disc of soft wax (master records), or metal matrices obtained therefrom, for use in the manufacture of sound records for export; and scrap and waste photographic film fit only for the recovery of its constituent materials					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,731	6,096	1,588	2,149	35
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,934	4,588	380	1,334	251
Musical instruments, parts and accessories					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	262,851	293,208	69,013	66,282	-4
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	201,743	147,836	36,430	30,758	-16
Musical instruments					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	190,671	226,262	52,538	50,545	-4
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	146,409	99,613	25,517	19,866	-22
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)					
Imports:					
Quantity (number)	31,441	65,052	23,130	27,003	17
Value (1,000 dollars)	43,972	68,165	18,154	17,427	-4
Exports:					
Quantity (number)	21,124	11,681	2,914	2,619	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,218	13,269	3,472	2,491	-28
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)					
Imports:					
Quantity (number)	164,287	135,640	22,504	33,619	49
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,693	20,627	4,769	5,886	23
Exports:					
Quantity (number)	40,939	17,703	5,642	4,071	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)	42,805	18,888	6,571	3,335	-49

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,250,072	1,366,658	318,389	412,443	30
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	643,748	591,473	144,498	136,424	-6
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and boxsprings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,624	3,218	603	1,007	67
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,552	14,793	3,343	1,968	-41
Furniture other than medical, motor-vehicle or aircraft, bedsprings or mattresses, convertible sofas, sofa beds or similar dual-purpose furniture					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	986,187	1,071,514	262,031	322,344	23
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	510,541	471,380	117,559	112,292	-4
Nontextile floor coverings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,059	38,732	8,692	10,546	21
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	121,883	101,802	25,065	24,568	-2
Small arms (bore diameter 30 mm and under)					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	121,754	126,393	29,145	27,105	-7
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	168,676	161,849	38,836	30,652	-21
Ordnance and accessories					
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	176,425	312,174	39,821	154,365	288
Ammunition and munitions					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,188	27,403	8,118	8,176	1
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	889,657	1,474,227	339,774	308,772	-9
Games					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	681,344	1,058,080	217,200	163,079	-25
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	360,022	274,750	62,155	82,435	33

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Sporting goods					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	596,057	664,984	166,313	180,847	9
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	368,268	373,486	89,719	96,809	8
Fishing tackle					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	136,999	159,275	49,180	51,380	4
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	31,311	22,953	7,477	6,519	-13
Golf equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,057	62,240	15,211	17,457	15
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	113,792	132,852	32,129	38,720	21
Lawn-tennis equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,309	48,358	10,237	13,711	34
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	40,351	43,520	11,221	14,595	30
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing					
Snow skis					
Imports:					
Quantity (pairs)	686,927	942,193	79,278	116,511	47
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,476	39,481	3,884	5,210	34
Exports:					
Quantity (pairs)	221,688	174,928	14,930	61,275	310
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,664	15,722	1,027	2,303	124
Bicycles					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	2,224	1,725	323	489	51
Value (1,000 dollars)	184,631	123,284	27,643	34,142	24
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	90	50	5	8	47
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,933	3,689	498	447	-10
Parts of bicycles					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	142,092	85,111	25,341	25,685	1
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,922	7,888	2,221	2,460	11

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,808	22,331	3,710	8,068	117
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,476	6,532	1,216	1,320	9
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	243,811	313,788	49,665	53,576	8
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,626	9,225	1,480	2,677	81
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	618,491	716,377	129,044	117,052	-9
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	278,022	227,681	45,480	37,833	-17
Jewelry					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,039,948	1,168,659	243,867	274,530	13
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	232,728	188,421	44,008	40,093	-9
Precious metal jewelry					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	706,343	864,272	178,754	196,667	10
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	140,845	114,488	25,661	23,152	-10
Costume jewelry					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	193,721	178,249	39,295	40,816	4
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	81,929	66,809	16,973	14,332	-16
Natural or cultured pearls					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	107,950	97,046	19,609	29,438	50
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	952	1,062	196	365	86
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	112,900	109,551	26,958	26,707	-1
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	59,009	51,189	12,825	11,811	-8

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Buttons					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,031	18,064	4,440	4,522	2
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,947	11,872	2,853	3,000	5
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	92,868	91,487	22,518	22,184	-1
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	47,061	39,316	9,971	8,811	-12
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	77,806	77,776	16,909	22,165	31
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	31,603	32,954	8,010	7,287	-9
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	81,722	85,124	21,094	22,134	5
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	135,836	114,113	27,216	21,871	-20
Cased pencils, and pencils, n.s.p.f., chalk crayons, including charcoal crayons; leads for cased pencils, refill leads, other crayons and leads; and billiard and tailors' chalk					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,219	12,865	3,108	3,347	8
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,839	9,197	2,209	2,033	-8
Miscellaneous products					
Casters					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	25,274	27,423	5,174	12,201	136
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,794	10,494	2,746	3,211	17
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)					0
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,833	5,322	1,799	1,047	-42
Clothespins					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 gross)	2,211	1,928	479	496	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,802	2,614	656	719	10
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 gross)	177	38	17	18	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	165	31	13	15	16

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,338	7,066	2,195	2,267	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,892	31,933	9,288	10,135	9
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	13,616	13,839	3,986	2,878	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)	69,205	70,063	18,640	15,379	-17

Table 25.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1983

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Handbags	04	(01) (04) (07) 09
Luggage		
Flat goods		09 10
Ophthalmic goods	01	
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic		
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements		
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses		01
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus		
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies		
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)		
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts		
Electro-medical apparatus and parts	02	
Apparatus based on the use of x-rays or of radiations, whether for medical, industrial, or other, uses and parts	01	01
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts		
Drawing, marking-out, and mathematical calculating instruments; micrometers, calipers, and gauges; balancing machines; non-optical measuring and checking machines, n.s.p.f., and parts		
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights		
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles ormaterials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts	03 09	
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments		
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts		
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts	03	
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts		
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, x-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts	03 09 10	
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts		

Table 25.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1983

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

Table 25.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1983

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

Table 25.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1983

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Cased pencils, and pencils, n.s.p.f., chalk crayons, including charcoal crayons; leads for cased pencils, refill leads, other crayons and leads; and billiard and tailors' chalk		
Miscellaneous products		
Casters	06 (08)	(03)
Clothespins		04
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.		

APPENDIX A

TRADE MONITORING GATES USED IN USITC MONITORING SYSTEM

Trade Monitoring Gates

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

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

Import monitoring gates

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

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

Import monitoring gates--Continued

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

Export monitoring gates

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

Export monitoring gates--Continued

Category	Economic Criterion
Export unit value	7. Average unit value of the export class has changed (±) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	8. Average unit value of the export class has changed (±) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
Market countries	9. Share of total exports, by value, to at least one country has changed (±) by at least 20 percentage points compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	10. The leading market country, by value, in the current period was not among the top four market countries during a designated, prior, comparable period.

APPENDIX B

TRADE DATA FOR ARTICLES COVERED BY THE MTN CIVIL AIRCRAFT AGREEMENT

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Articles covered by the mtn civil aircraft agreement					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,690,766	3,410,263	916,442	908,820	-1
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,073,196	9,355,623	2,795,770	3,032,608	8
Engines and parts of engines					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,411,096	1,261,798	307,940	300,088	-3
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,740,560	904,835	200,007	289,004	44
Non-piston type internal combustion engines					
Imports:					
Quantity (number)	3,326	1,854	608	367	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,040,570	786,993	188,182	178,604	-5
Exports:					
Quantity (number)	1,729	1,743	512	481	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	739,156	721,187	161,156	239,213	48
Pumps, fans and blowers, compressors, air-conditioners and refrigerating equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,010	10,400	1,853	15,590	741
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,341	19,693	5,326	4,420	-17
Flight simulating machines and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,377	67,156	11,275	16,961	50
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	59,224	65,729	12,445	16,705	34
Electrical generators, motors and transformers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,358	6,790	1,683	1,531	-9
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,310	15,740	4,052	2,936	-28
Ovens and other food warming equipment					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	263	73	28	359	1,182
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,565	2,149	919	480	-48
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	15,215	15,130	3,524	3,384	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,423	1,421	357	318	-11

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

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Amplifiers, receivers, and recorders					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,061	4,037	836	1,395	67
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	135,822	151,611	34,903	33,835	-3
Radio navigational aid apparatus; sound or visual signalling apparatus					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,870	11,737	2,915	2,158	-26
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	348,557	361,560	90,337	80,656	-11
Automatic voltage and voltage-current regulators					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	372	903	250	313	25
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,314	16,423	3,592	4,207	17
Civil balloons, airships, and gliders					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,951	2,882	901	1,012	12
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	58,575	69,884	18,821	14,092	-25
Civil airplanes (including helicopters)					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	780	724	201	133	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,336,505	1,129,052	362,386	323,716	-11
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	3,826	1,557	486	300	-38
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,551,245	4,774,764	1,681,658	1,834,126	9
New civil airplanes					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	620	538	140	88	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,214,222	1,017,049	334,351	309,367	-7
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	3,325	1,320	434	262	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,316,183	4,556,606	1,643,007	1,749,567	6
Helicopters					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	260	260	46	39	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)	105,734	85,571	21,625	35,430	64
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	453	259	82	85	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	346,526	205,956	58,552	40,418	-31

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Other civil airplanes					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	360	278	94	49	-48
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,108,488	931,478	312,725	273,936	-12
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	2,872	1,061	352	177	-50
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,969,656	4,350,649	1,584,454	1,709,149	8
Multi-engine, 4,400 pounds and over, but less than 10,000 pounds empty weight					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	123	87	28	23	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)	123,695	104,285	30,653	32,647	7
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	426	209	80	26	-68
Value (1,000 dollars)	526,043	308,892	111,897	38,068	-66
Multi-engine airplanes, 10,000 to 33,000 pounds inclusive, empty weight					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	219	151	62	20	-68
Value (1,000 dollars)	821,681	729,758	248,083	103,439	-58
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	20	25	7	7	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	86,452	136,726	41,355	32,043	-23
Multi-engine airplanes, over 33,000 pounds empty weight					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	7	4	1	4	300
Value (1,000 dollars)	162,222	93,742	33,293	137,741	314
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	255	121	45	57	27
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,180,115	3,834,065	1,410,365	1,630,119	16
Optical instruments and compasses					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,350	9,007	2,184	2,504	15
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,928	281,501	65,163	72,121	11
Meters and gauges					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	105,892	123,854	29,106	30,192	4
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	230,830	46,624	11,528	14,155	23

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Furniture					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,325	38,161	6,664	13,100	97
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,682	11,597	2,572	2,411	-6
Pneumatic tires, of rubber or plastics					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	15	17	4	3	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,895	5,069	1,101	1,305	19
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	40	36	8	9	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,740	4,504	944	1,017	8
All other parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	728,135	737,261	186,422	198,468	6
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,844,636	2,629,731	664,060	662,598	0

APPENDIX C

TRADE DATA FOR MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Motor vehicle parts and accessories					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,447,409	9,110,446	1,960,559	2,635,692	34
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,261,660	10,641,744	2,819,677	2,642,264	-6
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	106,840	45,094	10,934	18,485	69
Value (1,000 dollars)	493,647	497,275	122,302	199,096	63
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	100,323	69,158	20,734	14,775	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)	553,697	349,975	91,340	83,562	-9
Motor vehicle parts provided for in tsus items 692.32 and 692.33					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,226,616	3,550,177	744,235	998,540	34
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,936,538	6,663,116	1,771,354	1,623,237	-8
Motor vehicle body stampings, bumpers, and wheels					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	317,563	376,946	79,421	108,101	36
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,034,969	1,164,680	301,537	315,560	5
Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel covers, radiators, mufflers, and tailpipes					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	182,582	187,707	36,660	54,887	50
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	108,445	96,106	24,688	25,180	2
Motor vehicle brakes and parts thereof, transmissions, and shock absorbers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	646,747	843,324	175,577	239,949	37
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,384,463	1,314,181	336,970	313,535	-7
Other motor vehicle parts, n.s.p.f., provided for in tsus items 692.32 and 692.33					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,079,722	2,142,198	452,576	595,602	32
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,408,659	4,088,147	1,108,157	968,960	-13

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
2/ Separate data on U.S. exports are not collected in terms of items covered by the United States-Canadian Automotive Products Agreement (APTA).

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Motor vehicle engines and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,331,649	1,666,896	343,117	505,534	47
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,982,861	1,963,593	522,986	511,657	-2
Radios, tape players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	764,614	747,323	178,330	212,463	19
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	87,338	83,574	20,599	25,797	25
Electrical starting and ignition equipment and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	377,011	375,096	83,389	102,904	23
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	473,561	458,790	123,686	120,916	-2
Electric lighting and signaling equipment and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,997	59,839	13,333	16,510	24
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	114,399	106,011	26,785	25,365	-5
Miscellaneous electrical articles and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	73,331	61,197	13,410	17,658	32
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,546	19,469	4,924	4,902	0
Pneumatic tires and tubes					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	23,467,109	27,212,540	6,059,356	7,451,923	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,125,441	1,055,607	237,590	249,910	5
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	11,593,317	6,874,901	1,777,582	1,305,802	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)	387,211	249,391	66,188	48,405	-27
Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,346	46,569	11,243	11,176	-1
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,133	13,636	3,619	2,579	-29

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Glass products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	60,232	106,693	16,693	29,930	79
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	132,943	125,879	35,037	30,901	-12
Springs and leaves for springs					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	117,949	118,969	26,229	33,184	27
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	50,395	43,588	9,039	15,068	67
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	111,863	92,424	22,166	21,926	-1
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,807	63,894	16,987	12,618	-26
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,134	84,937	14,457	24,813	72
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,219	7,010	2,122	1,961	-8
Air conditioning machines, refrigerating equipment, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,887	17,140	3,806	18,800	394
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	197,135	268,899	67,907	79,146	17
Furniture designed for automotive use					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	235,171	241,601	46,445	73,114	57
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	54,959	50,259	11,146	10,449	-6
Jacks and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	79,614	71,087	18,471	23,817	29
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,829	18,250	5,014	3,126	-38
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,948	54,258	12,523	19,302	54
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,452	1,917	546	446	-18

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Floor coverings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,847	8,786	1,443	3,212	123
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,643	28,791	7,421	8,450	14
Miscellaneous automotive parts and accessories, n.s.p.f.					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	251,102	254,564	51,368	73,794	44
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	125,981	120,693	32,967	33,671	2
Motor vehicle parts and accessories-apta					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,259,171	3,720,170	732,353	1,174,712	60
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	19,928	20,511	4,575	14,695	221
Value (1,000 dollars)	323,625	329,064	78,180	166,183	113
Motor vehicle parts provided for in tsus item 692.33					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,573,579	1,825,758	352,843	535,716	52
Motor vehicle body stampings, bumpers, and wheels					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	110,187	136,268	24,852	43,860	76
Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel covers, radiators, mufflers, and tailpipes					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	80,409	78,818	13,121	23,299	78
Motor vehicle brakes and parts thereof, transmissions, and shock absorbers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	182,609	378,814	77,116	112,574	46
Other motor vehicle parts, n.s.p.f., provided for in tsus item 692.33					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,200,372	1,231,857	237,752	355,982	50
Motor vehicle engines and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	610,412	786,030	146,126	235,945	61

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Radios, tape players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,537	32,685	5,272	14,794	181
Electrical starting and ignition equipment and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	58,765	61,564	13,807	12,255	-11
Electric lighting and signaling equipment and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,472	17,368	3,239	5,123	58
Miscellaneous electrical articles and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,051	37,267	7,780	11,146	43
Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,822	24,926	5,058	8,473	67
Glass products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	29,366	43,711	9,477	9,549	1
Springs and leaves for springs					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	80,671	77,242	16,575	23,093	39
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	29,981	27,202	4,967	7,623	53
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,484	14,454	2,277	5,857	157
Air conditioning machines, refrigerating equipment, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,380	3,358	507	1,475	191
Furniture designed for automotive use					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	177,691	185,369	36,716	56,177	53
Jacks and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,039	12,710	2,747	4,086	49

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

Commodity area	1981 (1)	1982 (2)	Jan-Mar 1982 (3)	Jan-Mar 1983 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,465	30,500	6,419	13,407	109
Floor coverings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,847	8,786	1,443	3,212	123
Miscellaneous automotive parts and accessories, n.s.p.f.					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	196,925	202,167	38,911	60,588	56

APPENDIX D

ALPHABETICAL INDEX FOR COMMODITY GROUPINGS COVERED IN THE SECTOR TABLES

Alphabetical Index for Commodity Groupings Covered in the Sector Tables

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